Plainfield Union.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50; if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No QUACKERY!!! No DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this unrivalled medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogise it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by some of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, nor say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have ever been discovered it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING CURES

Of this Balsam, that even in the most advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from, NEGLECTED COLDS, it has been used with unfailing success, and the invalid can acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly called debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides, its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

THERE WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Wonderful as many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. AUSTIN.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of that time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step this fearful disease continued its course, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of. While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her frame, and now in place of that emaciated form which so clearly showed the ravages of consumption, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct. I. C. WALTERS, M. D.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years, during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homœopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had a dull, heavy pain in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pain in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Woodstown, Sept. 4, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Although your invaluable medicine has already found hundreds of powerful advocates, it may still be gratifying to you to receive a communication from any one that has been relieved by it. Such, Sir, is truly my case. I have been a victim to that terrible disease consumption, for many months and have suffered so much, that I had become always weary of my life. Hearing your Balsam so highly praised, I began taking it a few weeks back, and can assure you it has relieved me more than any thing I have ever used before, and I confidently believe it will cure me effectually. Please give the bearer the worth of the enclosed, and oblige,

Yours Respectfully,
ISAAC PEAKSON.

Chesterfield county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and I believe that a few bottles will effect a cure here. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. Thee will please give the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend,
EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies and also been under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam, which got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
ROBERT HOMMAN.

☞ Read the following from Dr. Jacob Hoffman, a physician of extensive practice in Huntingdon county.

Dear Sir,—I procured one bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from Thomas Reed, Esq. of this place, and tried it in a case of obstinate Asthma on a child of Paul Schweble, in which many other remedies had been tried without any relief. The Balsam gave sudden relief, and in my opinion the child is effectually cured by its use.

Yours, &c.
JACOB HOFFMAN, M. D.

Decemb er 23d, 1841.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time, with a distressed breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and after taking three bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 126 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Doct. LEWIS CRAIG.

Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan. 2, 1843—1y.

To All the World who use Leather in any Form.

OIL OF TANNIN,
or LEATHER RESTORER.
a new Chemical Discovery.

Most people know, that skins and hides are converted into leather by means of Tannin extracted from oak and hemlock bark, &c.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. This all know. To restore it to its soft, soluble, nutritious, life giving, smoothness, and remove all crust, fly or blister—restore the Tannin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are set forth in this article, the Oil of Tannin—which pen writes the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been 20 years in use; and it wears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once strength that is utterly unknown to other preparations. It makes new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and polish, and makes all Leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—penetrates hardy boots, shoes, carriage-tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of Leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least doubling its wear and durability, in whatever manner the Leather is used. These are FACTS.

To convince of their truth, any man trying the article and not finding it so shall have his money again. This is serious and true.

We have to say it for we never would have believed the wonderful effects of this oil upon Leather without seeing it, and we ask not for the credulity of the community in this article, the Oil of Tannin—which pen writes the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been 20 years in use; and it wears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a

The Present Tariff.—The New York Tribune publishes the following Letter, received in answer to one lately addressed by its Editor to a *leading manufacturer at Lowell, on the subject* of the reduction of wages there, and the prices of work and of goods before and since the Tariff

Lowell December 14 1842.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Dear Sir,—I intended to have replied to your favor of the 1st before, but had not the information in detail till now. I have lately noticed in some of the newspapers unfriendly to the success of American manufactures, that while the prices of goods had advanced in consequence of the passage of the tariff, the wages of the people had been reduced. The impudence of such statements is extraordinary, as the reverse is known to every man, woman and child who has occasion to make purchases of any articles of domestic cotton or woolen manufacture, the prices of which are notoriously lower than ever before in this country. I annex the prices of various articles, before and since the passage of the tariff, derived from houses whose transactions have amounted to many millions of dollars during the periods indicated. The wages now are a boot as they were previous to 1832, when the country was blessed with a national currency. The late reduction was absolutely necessary, as most of the mills in New England have made nothing for eighteen months, save still large stocks of goods on hand, with no prospect of an immediate advance in prices. The average wages of all the females in Lowell since the reduction is about $2 75 per week, from which 25 cents are to be deducted for board. Had the new tariff not passed, this country would have exhibited a scene of universal bankruptcy by being flooded with foreign goods and drained of specie. As it is, foreign manufactures have mainly ceased, for the present, to come here, and in their stead large amounts of coin are coming in the country, and the time is not distant when the masses will look upon the passage of this tariff as the panacea to cure most of the evils which afflict us.

This tariff should not be touched for five years when it will have been fairly tested. If Congress the present session will lay a duty on tea and coffee, there will within two years be ample revenue by the present tariff for the wants of Government. The three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, an Ohio are quite as deeply interested in the permanency of this tariff as Massachusetts, provide they intend to do as she does pay their public and private debts promptly.

I remain, your obedient servant,

SAM. LAWRENCE.

In May, June, & July, & in Sept. Oct. & Nov.			
Cotton Drillings	7½ cents.	same,	7 cents.
" Shirtings	5½	"	5
" " heavy	6½	"	5½
" Sheetings	6½	"	6
" " wide	8½	"	7½
" Flannels	8½	"	8½

Wm. flannels 90 p.c. abv the prices in these mills
Pilot & Beaver Cloths 15 p. c. " "
Broad Cloths & C'simere 12½ pr. ct. " "

Trickery in Trade.—The last number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, contained an interesting memoir of the late *Gideon Lee*, from which we derive the following anecdote, illustrative of his own fair dealings, and of the usual effects of trickery in trade. No man more thoroughly despised dishonesty than Mr. Lee, and he would be remark. "No trade can be sound that is not beneficial to both parties: to the buyer as well as to the seller. A man may obtain a temporary advantage by selling an article for more than it is worth, but the effect of such operations must recoil on him in the shape of bad debts and increased risks." A person with whom he had some transactions, once boasted to him that he had on one occasion, obtained to advantage over another neighbor; "and to-day," said he, "*have obtained one over you.*" "*Well*," said Mr. Lee, "that may be; but if you will promise never to enter my office again, I will give you that bundle of goat skins." The man made the promise and took them. Fifteen years afterwards, he walked into *Mr.* Lee's office. At the instant, in seeing him, he exclaimed, "you have violated your word; pay me for the goat skins!" "I said no man," in his quite poor and have been very unfortunate and I was in hopes." "Yes," said *Mr.* Lee, "and always will be poor: that miserable desire for overreaching others, must ever keep you so."—*Union.*

What Constitutes a gentleman.—The Rev. *Mr.* Bethune thus answers the question:

"Can I be wrong in saying that a christian preacher should be the highest style of gentleman Not one of those polished hypocrites, fashioned by the tailor, dancing master and hair dresser, who usurp the name; covering coldness of heart with pretence of friendship; flattering to cajole; bowing where they feel no respect, and promising service, while they intend to abandon, circumvent or destroy. But a gentleman in the true sence of that honorable term, firm in high principle, and dignified by integrity; frank without bluntness, kind without flattery, gentle without weakness, exact without formality; charitable without show; free from affection, courteous without impertinence, ever mindful of his neighbor's feelings, tolerant of his infirmities and patient with his mistakes; never intrusive nor yet bashful, tempering his speech to the occasion, ready to give place to the older, the wiser, the strangers and the more feeble; yielding scrupulous respect to authority, not ashamed of allegiance to God, and serving fellow men for God's sake; a gentleman not in outward garb only, though of that not less from deference to the world and himself; not in a mere phrase or form, though in these seeking to propitiate; not in education or accomplishment, though despising no worthy aid to his social influence; nor from station or pursuit in life, but in heart, purpose and conduct, recommending virtue by an example ...brusion, and religion without sanctimo...ing scandal, profaneness, and un...measured remonstrance, or ...sil ...xious to please that he may ...o countenance to evil thing."

...ames street, New York

Six days Later News from Europe was received at New York on the 8th inst. by the Havre packet Iowa, which sailed on the 7th ult. *Despatches of Nov. 1st had been received from* Bombay, confirming the success of the British in India and China.

Letters from the fleet of Nankin, dated Sept. 16th, announces the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor, and the completion of the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity, amounting to seven millions of dollars.

The British army had withdrawn from Affghanistan.

It appears that the Prince de Joinville is to be married immediately to a Brazilian Princess, and that his sister, the Princess Clementine of Coburg, is to be very shortly married to Prince Augustus of Coburg, brother of the King of Portugal.

Important from Mexico—Revolution.

The bark Anahuac, Capt. Wilson, arrived at New York last evening, in 19 days from Vera Cruz, with highly interesting information. A bearer of despatches (G. S. Coxe) came passenger, from our Minister, (Waddy Thompson) and proceeded to Washington in the Rail Road last evening.

Letters from the city of Mexico, received at Vera Cruz on the 19th ult. state that Gen. Gutturez, of San Luis, has declared for a dissolution of Congress, and the naming of a new body by Santa Ana to form a new constitution for the country. A similar move is made in Puebla by Gen. Canalzo. This news was sent by express to Mexico to Gen. Valencia, minister of war, who immediately made it known to Congress. That body at once took a dignified stand, and replied that they would not listen to threats from any military chieftain, and would continue to sit till driven from the hall by force of arms. This is purely a military movement which has been in embryo for some time.

News has also been received from the West coast, of the occupation of Monterey, a town of California by Commodore T. Catesby Jones, of the United States frigate Potomac, and Corvette Cyane. He occupied the place two days and then delivered it back to the Mexicans, with the explanation that he took the town in consequence of having heard that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico.

The Mexican General Woll, had given information that a body of 300 Texans had marched from Texas towards the Rio Grande. He writes that he will meet them, and not let one escape!

Campeachy still held out against the government. Six hundred men left Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. for that place, to reinforce the Mexicans already there. This war is very unpopular except with the party in favor of Santa Ana.

The garrison of Santa Cruz was momentarily expected to declare itself in favor of the new revolution, and for the overthrow of the Federalists.

Mr. W. E. Dryden with seven other Americans who had been confined nearly twelve months in Chiwawa have been liberated by the Mexican government through the interposition of the United States Minister.

Specie.—Among the passengers who came up from New Orleans in Capt. Wm. Armstrong, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who is carrying up with him $150,000 in specie, which is to be paid out to the Indians on our western frontier. I was a beautiful sight to see the kegs arranged in double files almost the whole length of the cabin, and no doubt many a luckless wight wished himself an Indian, that he might have a chance to finger a portion of their precious contents.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Alabama Gold.—The Eutaw Alabamian says: The broken lands in some parts of Randolph and Tallapoosa counties are said to teem with the precious metal. In the latter county a considerable number of persons have recently made entries of land with a view to commence mining operations immediately. The gold is found, we are informed, in what miners term rock veins; and a yield is obtained by crushing the rock in some rude wooden contrivance, of two or three ounces per day to the hand. In a short time we have confident expectations the pure bullion will be very plentiful in this vicinity.

An unparalleled deluge of rain visited the Island of Mauritius, in October last, swelling the streams and overflowing the island to such an extent as to sweep off and destroy property from the City and plantations to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars! But, the irreparable and most melancholy part of the calamity is in the loss of more than fifty lives! The inhabitants were in great distress. The shipping in the port was a day or two afterwards, assailed with a furious storm, and suffered almost as badly as the island had suffered.

According to a report in the New York American, the actual outlay for the Croton Water, including all expenses, is $11,365,775, and it is contemplated that a further sum of half a million more will be required to complete the aqueduct bridge over the Harlem river, and $20,000 still to be laid, will be needed. In round numbers the cost of the structure complete may be stated at twelve and a half millions of dollars. Of this sum from 9 to 10 millions bear 5 per cent. interest, and the residue 7 per cent. The annual interest is $665,000.

Extraordinary Success.—The ship Bowditch, Capt Soule, of Providence, sailed on a whaling voyage in July, 1841, and in the short space of 13 months, had 3,500 barrels of oil on board, and about $10,000 worth of whale bone. Being full she put away for home. Her cargo is worth $30,000. She was fitted for a three years' cruise, and the captain disposed of his surplus provisions to other whaling ships in the Pacific, at high prices.

The Camden Eagle states that there has been an extraordinary religious revival going on in the Methodist Church of that city, under the charge of the estimable Rev. Mr. Lenhart. We learn that about 100 members have been added to his church since its commencement.

The Kennebec (Me.) Journal, in speaking of an objection raised to a duty on foreign iron, by some free trade writer, makes the following *natural remarks:*

He speaks of the heavy duties on iron as a tax and a grievance upon the farmers, and above he is wrong. How much does iron cost more than it did before the duties were laid? What agricultural tools have risen in price since last August? The effect of the duty on iron will be to give employment to a large number of persons in mines and foundries; to others supplying them with provisions, others with clothes, and others with books, and schoolmasters, and goods and houses, and furniture. This will take away many from agriculture, and thus double the operation of the demand for agricultural products. Meantime iron will every day be growing cheaper by the competition until it becomes as cheap, and the profit of making it comes to the exact level of the profits of farming, and the wages of labor in both are the same. What is here said of iron applies with equal force to every kind of manufacture for which we have the raw materials, such as wool, cotton, hides, wood, and the materials to make glass, earthenware, &c."

An Act worthy of all Praise.—A mercantile firm in this city, extensively engaged in business became embarrassed in 1837, and settled with their creditors by paying 60 cents on the dollar They recommenced business, and fortune has since smiled on their undertakings, insomuch that on Monday they sent as a new year's gift to each of their creditors, the balance 40 per ct. amounting in the aggregate to about $15,000.

It is such acts as these which redeem human nature from the charge of culpable selfishness, which is so often urged. It may be, that such acts are not very rare in our community—but we wish that they were more frequent.—*Boston Merc. Jour.*

The Kentucky Legislature met at Frankfort on the 31st. After four ballotings, there being four Whig candidates, John J. Helm, the Locos all voting for him, was elected Speaker, 47 to 36, 9 scattering. The Madisonian claims this as a severe blow to the Clayites. Mr. Helm is a son-in-law of Benj. Hardin, and a relative by marriage with Hon. C. A. Wickliffe." He has been Speaker several times. Col. R. M. Johnson was in his seat.

Water running up hill.—Dr. Smith, in a recent lecture on geology, a New York, mentioned a curious circumstance connected with the Mississippi river. It runs from north to south, and its mouth is actually four miles higher than its source, a result due to the centrifugal motion of the earth. Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and polar radius; and the river in 2,000 miles has to rise one-third of this distance, it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force were not continued, the rivers would flow back, and the ocean would overflow the land.

Land of Steady Habits.—In Manchester, Hartford County, Conn. a few days since, a Mr. Morris, the manager of a strolling company was fined $60 for giving an exhibition. The charge was that "said Morris, with force and arms, and with a view of gain, did cause certain *lewd, dissolute woman's clothes, to whirl round on* one foot, with the other extended at right angles, and in a horizontal position!"

In the rich State of Ohio, thousands and thousands of acres of land are advertised for tax sales in different counties—the tax varying from 91 to 3, 5, and rarely exceeding ten dollars.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. on Jan. 1st. 1843.

Sylvanus Ayres,
Daniel Alward,
Aaron Anderson,
Daniel Boyce,
William Brokaw,
Jesse E. Brown,
Ira Cornell.
Riberolle & Chapon,
A Monsieur Pangus Chapon,
Rev. Mulford Day,
Henry Donaldson,
Thaddeus Drake,
Evan Evans,
Semina Frazee, 2,
Col. Edward Freeman,
Capt. Wm. A Foster,
Melancthon Freeman,
Elder Elisha Gill,
Ephraim S. Geurieri

Daniel T. Hill,
Charles Johnson,
Mary Ann Leveredge,
John Layton,
J. Moen,
Eliza McClaren,
Albert Proctor,
Catherine M Potter,
George R. Pound,
Davison F. Randolph, 2
Professor Rousmanierre
Simeon F. Randolph,
John F. Randolph, 2
Josh a Seamen, 3
Sarah Townsend,
Henry Vegit, 2
Jacob Voorhees,
Jesse K. Vreeland,

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. JOHN W. CRAIG, P. M.

DR. LEDDY'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that ever have been known—many cases which they have now under treatment shining mark against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy, and uncharitableness are leveled without distinction. The town and country are alike ringing with their praise. The whole north side of the house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers unimpaired by age or climate. They are simple in their operation, mild in their action, thorough in all their operations, and unrivalled in their results

Dr. Israel Delamater's
Nerve and Bone Liniment.

It is frequently urged that Rheumatism cannot be cured by external applications. But it is certainly true, that it can be, not only reached but entirely cured by external and internal remedies used at the same time. This the proprietor of the Liniment and Specific is prepared to prove to the entire satisfaction of every one who is afflicted with this most distressing complaint, by a literal and unequivocal warrantee, that whoever will faithfully use one bottle of Dr. Delamater's Rheumatic Liniment externally; and one bottle of the Rheumatic Specific internally, and return the empty bottles to where they were purchased, if not cured, *shall have the* purchase money refunded in full

Sold by Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists, 80 Barclay street, New York.—Also by
D. V. Smotwell, Plainfield.
Pinkham Mosher, New Market.
Wm. Tucker, Bound Brook.
Wm. Mutchelin, and
J. J. Dunham, Washington, South River.
April 18, 1842. 274 1y

The Tragedy of the Somers.—The examination before the Naval Court of Inquiry, in the case of the U. S. brig Somers, has not yet been completed, and is likely to continue for some time longer. The most of what has been developed by the testimony rendered during the last week, is very strong evidence that the execution of Spencer, Cromwell and Small, was necessary to the safety of the brig, and preservation of the lives of the officers and crew, or so many of them as remained faithful to their country. The same or similar evidence would be presented to the Grand Jury, should such a body be called to act upon the case. While the necessity of such severity is deeply to be lamented, *there can be no reasonable doubt that it will secure* a much greater efficiency and discipline in the Navy. If the course of Capt. McKenzie is sustained by the Court and the community, there will be no more mutinies for a long while. If on the other hand it should be condemned, the effect will be to encourage insubordination on board of our national vessels, and elsewhere. —*Evangelist.*

Mr. Arnold, Whig member of Congress, says —The fact is we put down Mr. Van Buren's Administration under the charge of corruption and have put up another, compared with which Mr. Van Buren's was *angelic purity*.

The Lowell Advertiser says that a small sleighing party of only 180 gentlemen and ladies from Nashua, dined at the American House in that city, recently.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N.Y. Super canal,	4	6
Ohio,	4	62
Rye Flour,	3	12
Indian Meal.	2	50
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		89
Rye.		60
Corn, 56 lbs.		56
Barley, 56 lbs.		54
Oats,		32

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following unsolicited certificate. Numerous great cures have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying, it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

Newark, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen,—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment in my case. I was severely afflicted under one of the most loathsome diseases that nature is capable of learning. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with the appearance of the ague, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scrofulous affection on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for 2 years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried every remedy which was recommended, and consulted physicians in New York, and among them the late Dr. Buxton, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the last quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflammation of my eyes.

My suffering continued, the arm swelled, and finally formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time; some where such as one be inserted the end of the other to any depth, as efficient relief could bear to be in the room where I was. I then applied to another distinguished physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to save or benefit the diseased bone. I was decidedly unwilling to submit to it, he recommended me to use Sands's Sarsaparilla freely, which I did without desiring the least benefit. In a few months my arm was entirely healed, my hair began to comb my hair, and the scrofula now made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations and I feared, might reach and destroy the brain. I again applied to my physician, who prescribed with evident pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good. About a year since I was taken very ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was scarcely helpless. The doctor ordered me to the New York Hospital, for he did not understand my case in the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, and my stomach and bowels could scarcely retain food. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years, of my life, when I heard of your Sarsaparilla. I was told that my case was considered hopeless, and the next prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable. I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends, induced me to try your medicine which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength: at another week's expiration I was completely relieved from my pains gone easier, my sight gth returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and once more I felt within me that I might go well. I therefore used the Sarsaparilla perseveringly, and am still a different man. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can heartily believe the incidence of my cure was, that was in the first, and never was afflicted at any period of my life and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

*Health: what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and many have sought it in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die and as I feel the pulsations of health course through my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the Author of all good and every perfect gift, who graciously pleased to bless the means made use of. Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, and I trust to my Creator and his mercy to spare you (further) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I have said, for my friends and guardians as a last and only resource, and now gentlemen suffer me to add another proof certified too by

pleased Mr. Linn, that he asked that copies be printed. Nothing came of it.

The House, the greater portion of the day, engaged in a fruitless attempt by Mr. Botts through a resolution to appoint a Committee to inquire whether a long array of charges to be offered, against the President of the United States, and whether on them he should be impeached.

The final vote on this ill-advised movement was 83 yeas to 127 nays—so the resolution was rejected.

Wednesday Jan 11.—The Senate did not sit to-day, and nothing of much note was done.

The House assigned the last day of thismonth and the two first days of February to the consideration of the business of the Territories.

The remainder of the day was divided into two parts; the first devoted to the consideration of Gen. Jackson's claim, and the other the further debate on the Report of the Ways and Means on the Exchequer.

Upon the subject of the fine, Col. Butler, deputy from Kentucky, delivered an earnest and eloquent speech. He was one of the General's aids and was at the battle of New Orleans. He very interestingly described to the attentive house the incidents of the war, and endeavored to revive his hero of all blame in all matters,—in the declaration of martial law, the arrest of Lundyer, the contempt of the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Hall, and the indignity offered to the latter.—It was certainly a very credi able effort.

Mr. Underwood occupied the remainder of the day on the Exchequer. He was opposed to it, and thought it no better than the Sub Treasury scheme.

Thursday, Jan. 12.—The Senate again took up for consideration, the bill for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory. Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, spoke well in favor of it.

The House ordered 10,000 extra copies of the Exchequer Reports and resolutions to be printed.

The Bankrupt Repeal Bill next came up. Mr. McKeon spoke in repudiation of any connection on the part of the democratic party with Mr. Tyler and his administration.

Mr. Raynor did the same thing on the part of the whigs, and was particularly severe upon Messrs Tyler, Webster and Cushing.

The Secretary of War was requested by resolution to inform the House of all matters in his possession relating to the imposition of the Jackson fine, the arrest, &c.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Convened at Trenton, on Tuesday afternoon last, the 10th inst. gree bly to adjournment, and both houses were organized. In reply to the proper committees, the Governor said he had no further communication to make at this time.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.—Governor in the chair —Council resolved itself into a Court of Errors but no business appearing, it resumed its session Two reports were made in the course of the day, but not of public interest.

In Assembly, a petition was received from Newark, praying alterations in the laws abolishing imprisonment for debt—referred to Judiciary committee.

A memorial was received from the Burlington Co. Temperance Soc. praying a law to prevent the retailing of ardent spirits on Sunday—and that public notice may be given of an intention to ask for a licence—referred to the select committee on that subject.

It was agreed that the Assembly meet at 3 o'clock to-day—received, and that that be the usual hour for the afternoon session.

A resolution was offered, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire if any, and what alterations are required in the Insolvent Laws of this State, and to report the same to this House—adopted.

A resolution was offered that the Legislature adjourn sine die, on the 31st inst.—laid on the table.

Thursday Jan. 12—Council was engaged all day as a Court of Errors, in an important case in Vandeveer vs the Delaware and Raritan Canal Co the question involving overflowing lands.

In the Assembly, a petition from Warren co. was presented, for a bank at Phillipsburg; referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Richards offered a resolution tendering the use of this hall to J. Orville Taylor, to deliver a lecture on the subject of Education this evening; adopted. Mr. Richards said Mr. T. had formerly before the Legislatures of 18 states and had the cause very much at heart, and in his name he invited the members to attend.

A resolution was adopted for a law to prevent the disinterment of dead bodies.

And one, to inquire if any alterations were required in the election laws.

Friday, Jan. 13 —Council was again engaged all day as a Court of Errors, & in the same case to Assembly, a petition from Salem, and one from Middlesex, for a revision of the Constitution; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Corporations reported a bill to incorporate the Warren county Bank, at Phillipsburg; which was ordered to have a second reading.

Massachusetts.—We stated last week, that the Senate had chosen Democratic officers, and that the House had been unable to elect a Speaker. On the 4th trial, however, Daniel P. King, of Danvers, (Whig) had 176—Lewis Williams, (Dem.) 172, and 3 scattering. A Whig was therefore chosen, by a majority of one.

On Thursday, the joint committee on the returns of votes for Gov. reported. Morton had 56,491; John Davis, 54,999; Sewal, 6,382.

At 12 o'clock, the two branches met in convention to fill the vacancies in the Senate. As a Democrats had the msjority on joint ballot, 3,05 8, they had it all their own way, and all 8 vacancies in the Senate were filled by Democrats—which at the close stood 11 Whigs to 20 Democrats. The House stands 176 Whigs to 175 Democrats—so that the Democrats have a majority of 17 on joint ballot.

Out of the 4 persons having the largest number of votes for Governor, the House are required to select two, and send their names to the Senate; one of which two the Senate must elect by ballot to that office. Mr. Morton will doub less be the man.

☞ On the 4th trial for Speaker the two large parties abandoned their own candidates and voted for the two Abolitionists which two received the entire vote of the House,—and the Whig Abolitionist was chosen by one majority.

The Concert, on Thursday evening, gave entire satisfaction to a very large audience, for the large house was crowded. We deem it unnecessary to say, that all parts of the performance and all the performers merit high approbation, because all the town was there, and every one can judge for themselves. For the same reason, we do not suppose it necessary to say how very pretty the ladies of the choir looked.

We very much regret, however, that the harmony of the exercises was very much disturbed by the stamping and uproar of a parcel of vulgar and unmannerly boys, who did not know better than to bring the practices of the theatre into the House of God—and so ungentlemanly as to offend all the older, wiser, more refined, and more intelligent portion of the audience, merely to make themselves notorious.

The annual Bank statements have been presented to the Legislature. They show a reduction in circulation, and an increase of specie

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We are indebted to the able correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser for our Congressional and Legislative Reports.

The bill to continue the charters of the Ohio banks for six months, passed the Senate of Ohio by a vote of 27 to 6, but was lost in the House, 32 yeas to 38 nays.

Massachusetts has given at least $6,000,000 for religious and litterary purposes within thirty years, besides large incidental bequests by individuals.

Bloody Riots in Philadelphia.—The riotous Weavers of Moyamensing who turned out for higher wages on Tuesday, and by force compelled others to join them on Tuesday, on Wednesday night made a fearful demonstration in Kensington. In the afternoon a constable was dreadfully beaten for attempting to arrest one, and Alderman Potts was threatened with murder for committing one of the culprits.

The Sheriff having learned that the rioters had threatened to burn down two houses, repaired to the Commissioners' Hall, about 8 o'clock, with 200 special constables armed. The rioters, to the number of 500 armed with pistols, muskets, and clubs, assembled in Kensington market. The sheriff formed the posse in front of the Hall, and then marched towards the market. While marching up the street several guns were fired from the market houses, intimating that the rioters were prepared to meet them. When within a hundred yards of where they were assembled, a volley of brick bats and stones saluted the front ranks of the sheriff's posse. A loud huzza followed this; and then the whole body of the rioters rushed from the market house, fell upon the posse, and drove them off the ground.

Some few of the constables stood their ground, and brought off four of them prisoners, armed with bludgeons: but the majority took to their heels, and ran away as hard as ever they could scamper.

The Sheriff, however, stood his ground, until he became weak from injuries received, and was conveyed about half-past 10 o'clock to his residence, when it was ascertained that his wounds were principally about his head and breast.

One or two of the constables were severely cut about the head in the affray. The rioters then marched back into the market house, and fired a volley in token of victory. Nine of the principal rioters were arrested during the evening.

Yesterday morning the citizens once more assembled to remonstrate with the mob, but were beat off. The sheriff's posse, numbering 77 persons, then appeared, armed with ball and cartridge; A charge, with fixed bayonets, was made upon the rioters about 11½ o'clock, who quickly retreated—two only of their number, now exceeding 1000 desperate characters, were arrested.

☞ At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an efficient body of the military were ordered out under Gen. Cadwallader to disperse the mob at all hazards.

There was riotous uproar the night previous at the colored churches in S xth street.

☞ *Postscript.*—The U. S. Gazette says, this morning, that the military were out till midnight —but the mob had dispersed.

Plainfield Lyceum.

A meeting of the Lyceum will be held this evening, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, commencing at 6 o'clock. Question,—"Should the laws relating to usury be repealed?"

The public are invited to attend.

Dec. 26. I. CORELL, Jr. Sec'y.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jarvis B. Ayres, $4,00; E. L. Sheppard, 3,25; Wm. P. Williamson, 3,00; Ezra Fairchild, ,75; Jackson Pound, ,69.

Danger of Playing with Fire Arms.—A fresh instance of the danger of playing with fire arms occurred in Newark, on the 7th inst. About 4 o'clock, a son of Mr. George Rothery, some 12 years of age, was in the garret of his father's house with a journeyman, who was handling his fowling piece. During the course of conversation, he pointed the gun at the boy, who thereupon ran into another apartment. He then thrust his head out of the door of the apartment, to look back into the garret, when the man levelled the gun at him, not supposing it to be loaded, when the whole charge of bird shot entered his chin and neck, and the door. The wound, though very severe will not probably prove mortal.

It is stated that the Supreme Court of the Cherokee nation have decided that foreign debts may be collected in that nation. This decision reflects honor on the judges who made it.

Rules of Health.—The rules to preserve life are very simple. The old scriptural adage, that three-score years and ten mark the endurance of the most aged of mankind, is often exceeded by care and attention. That portion of our race who regard the condition of their bodies as essential to their happiness, as a matter of course exist the longest. All diseases originate in the bowels: therefore when they are free and in a natural state, there is no fear of being attacked from any source whatever.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills being made of the purest vegetable extracts, cleanse the bowels, free the blood and leave the system perfectly invigorated, because all humors injurious to the body are thoroughly expelled.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED.

At Weston, N. J. on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by Rev. Mr. Bond, of Plainfield, Mr. Cornelius Van Derveer, of Griggstown, to Miss Magdalen Schanck, daughter of Mr. Jacob Schanck, of Weston.

At Liberty Corner, on the 1st inst. Mr. John Q. A. Drake, to Miss Thirza Stewart, daughter of Wm. D. Stewart, Esq. all of Warren.

On the 3d inst. John A. Ayres, to Almeda Frazee, both of Liberty Corner.

On the 14th ult. Joseph French to Rachel Blackwell, both of New Brunswick.

On the 20th ult. John Mills to Catharine Rhyne both of New Brunswick.

On the 29th ult Wm. G. Creamer, of Perth Amboy, to Harriet Molleson, of N. Brunswick.

On the 4th inst. Rike R. Suydam to Anna E. Izabeth Cheesman, both of New Brunswick.

On the 3d inst. John Vliet to Hannah, daughter of Josiah Pease, bot of New Brunswick.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cox, Miles Brown to Jane Bilyou, all of Warren.

In Rahway, on the 25th ult. Wm. W. Murphy, to Miss Julia Frazee.

DIED

On the 7th inst. Mary, relict of the late Peter Packer, in the 82d year of her age

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DR. ALLEN'S
BALSAM HOREHOUND,
LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not parents delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in due season resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort —this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Physicians," for which will handed down by every patient cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir:—I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effects it has had, I am fully convinced that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty.

Hudson, August 1, 1841. R. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. TYLER, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York.—Also

By A. V. SHOTWELL, Plainfield, and JOHN PIERSON, Rahway.

April 4, 1842. 972 1y

The Truth is mighty and will prevail
STAINBURN'S
VEGETABLE—EXTRACT—PILLS,

Are receiving daily, any hourly, proofs of the increasing confidence of a discerning public.

The following very respectable house keepers and heads of families having used them, have given the proprietors testimonials speaking in the highest terms of their gentle, safe, and yet effective effects upon the system, which is principally to be attributed to the

PURITY OF THEIR COMPOSITION,

for being made from

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY,

they are unlike, and far superior to ordinary medicines, which are made of common drugs and chemicals.

READ AND JUDGE.

Mrs. Marlin, of No. 478 Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of the liver complaint and violent pains throughout her body, of 4 years standing.

Mrs. Waterbury, of No. 88 York st. N. Y. cured of the salt rheum, attended with frequent pains in her head, of over 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 14 Dominick st. N. Y. cured of violent pains throughout her body, of 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Rachel Trebbick, of Wallabout, Long Island cured of habitual costiveness, of over 16 years standing.

Mrs. Maloy, of No. 76 Sherriff st. N. Y. cured of the dysentery.

Mrs. Frisby had 2 children of Brooklyn, N. Y. cured of violent coughs and colds.

Mr Sagebury of the firm of Sagebury & Sherwood (brewers) No. 102 Duane st. N. Y. cured of a severe cold and pains throughout his body.

Mr. W. M. F. Johnson, of No. 74 8th avenue, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague in its fastnesses and of long standing.

Mr. Wm. Watts, of Philadelphia Hotel, Battery, N. Y. cured of a very severe cold.

Mr. Lawrence Mahon, No. 324 Madison st. N. Y. cured of habitual costiveness and pains in his stomach of over 5 years' standing.

Mr. A. Demarest of No. 601 Broadway, N. Y. cured of vomiting and pains in his bowels of a long standing.

Mr. C. G. Dean and family, No. 7, 11th st N. Y. cured of very heavy coughs and colds.

Mr. Robert Marlin, No. 478 Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of the influenza, pains in his body, &c. of many years standing.

Mr. R. Waterbury, No. 2, Clark st. N. Y. cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint of several years' standing.

Mr. O. S. Stout, of Bloomfidgdale, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of 3 months' standing.

Mr. William L. Manch, of Harlem, cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as to be unable to walk.

Mr. John Thorn, of Jersey City, N. J. cured of debilitable debility and weakness of the nerves.

Mr. Wm. M. Sherwood, of Jersey City, cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of rest day or night.

Mr. Francis Lane, of Hoboken N. J. cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years' standing, accompanied with an intolerable severe agony, that covered nearly his whole body.

Remember, the above are highly respectable citizens as will be seen from the residences which are given and which establishes the fact beyond doubt that the

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILL

Are fast securing public favor, wherever they have been introduced as they have given the greatest possible satisfaction.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York—38 Broadway,
Philadelphia—Ledger Buildings,
Boston—9 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh,
South Plains,—Osborn & Wilson,
Brooklyn—Nelson Webster,
New Market—Israel R. Cowell,
New Durham—Joel Tappen,
Metuchen—R. R. Freeman,
Westfield—Charles Clark,
Rahway—John Pierson.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 238 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

For Sale at Auction.

A SMALL House and Ten Acres of Land with a good Orchard on it, situated in the Short Hills formerly owned and occupied by Josiah Gray, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises on Saturday the 21st of January, 1843, at 2 o'clock, when Conditions of Sale will be made known and attendance given by

ELIAS STINBURY, Executor.

N. B. Also, will be sold at the same time and place about six acres of Land, adjoining the above, one acre of which is woodland,—by the acre. Attendance given by ELIAS STINBURY,
NATHAN VAIL.

Jan. 8, 1843.—2w.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

ADVERTISED in another column, for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

Lin's Celestial Balm of China,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF MAN OR BEAST, THAT REQUIRE EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Perhaps you think this Balm is introduced to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others has might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We therefore request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Have you a pain or a weakness in the small of your back? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening with the flat of the hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will greatly relieve you.

Have you the rheumatism? If so, wash the part affected with cold water and castile soap then bathe it with warm vinegar, rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm with the flat of your hand, before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Balm twice a day and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you a numbness or coldness in your legs, arms, or hands? If so rub the part affected well with a rough cloth, and then apply this Balm freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so apply the Balm three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so apply the Balm three times a day and all unpleasant sensations will soon disappear.

Have you strained yourself? If so apply the balm three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a sore in your Mouth? If so, apply the Balm with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your limbs or joints swelled? If so, apply the Balm three times a day and the swelling will disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Balm every morning and evening, washing every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a pain in your breast or side? If so apply this Balm morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore eyes? If so wet a soft rag with the Balm, and apply it on the outside of the eyes every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and it will positively cure them

Have you corns on your feet? If so, cut them well and apply the Balm and it will generally cure them.

Have you itching or irritation of any parts? Then apply the Balm thoroughly and it will cure you.

Have you fresh wounds of any kind? Spread the Balm on Linen and keep it bound on the parts, changing daily, and it will heal with out proud flesh or inflamation.

Have you an old sore that wont heal? Keep the Balm bound on it, renewing it daily and it will soon heal from the bottom.

Beware of imposition, the true Balm from Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Just received direct from the proprietors, and for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

3 Sleds for Sale,

Also, A First Rate Yoke of Oxen.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Damask, Worsted, Kabyle, and BELVIDERE SHAWLS. For Sale by
Nov. 14. WEBSTER & MARSH.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co.

on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base imitations and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR,

which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and *all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has begun, as soon as you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It pens like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Rogers' Specific and *Foundered* horses entirely cured by Rogers' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all sore or old

BURNS, SCALDS

and *sores, and sore* EYES. It has conquered thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the PILES.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

(See Dr. Lyn's eg. manac, that's)

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

CHILBLAINS AND CHAPS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and *sore throat* are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA,

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's you will find it superior to all others. It does not require pulling.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—as in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption.

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1843, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town or village, papers may be had free, showing the respectable names in the country for these facts that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ Be sure you call for our articles, and be not put off with any others, that cost you as much. HAVE THEM AND NONE OTHER. Look for your mottos—*and these never can be counterfeited without our names to them.* All the genuine and wholesale and retail out of

Comstock & Co

71 Maiden Lane, New York.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are prepared for College, or for the various vocations of busy life, and for Mercantile pursuits in particular—Penmanship being taught on scientific principles and Book-Keeping being practically illustrated by the Principal. The terms of this School are $150 per year, including washing and lights, to be paid quarterly in advance. There will be an extra charge for the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the same surname.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL, AS FOLLOWS:

JACOB A. WOOD, Principal,
GEO. R. HUNTINGTON, A. M.
Teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry,
Mons. JEAN OCTAVE MAURIAC,
Teacher of the French and Spanish Languages,
Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Plainfield has central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and is within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1842.

Doct. Steeling's PULMONARY SYRUP,

The best article that can be produced for colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, consumption, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

☞ It has been tried by thousands, and can produce the best recommendations.

We have room only for the following:

From Rev. J. L. Reshart, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bridgeton, Feb. 19, 1841.

Dr. Wm. Steeling—Dear Sir—Some four weeks ago I happened to be in your company, at a time when I was afflicted considerably from an old and distressing complaint, viz.: the Asthma—you very kindly furnished me with a few bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup, which I have taken and am prepared to say from experience, that as far as a certain palliative, would heartily recommend it to all who are afflicted with that distressing complaint.

I am respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. L. REHART.

Price—only three shillings a bottle—for sale at this Office; also, by Ayres & Dunn, and Berry & Dunham.

Dr. Steeling's Vegetable ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The best Purgative now in the country!

May be relied on for their efficacy and safety; they have been used by thousands, and with great advantage in carrying off diseased humors, and restoring health. Those who have used them are ready at any time to attest their excellence.

SECOND PURCHASE.

We do hereby certify that we have used Dr. Wm. Steeling's Vegetable Anti Bilious Pills; and found them a safe and active Purgative, attended with very beneficial effects; and we therefore recommend it to the public notice.

S. W. Edwards, M. D.	
Curtis Ogden,	Charles Heifil,
M. Seymour,	H. Knochesperger,
C. Whitall,	Jonathan Brooks.

Bridgeton, March 13, 1841.

For Sale only at this Office. Price 1s. 4d. a Box, containing 25 pills.

Doct. Steeling's STRENGTHENING PILLS,

Being as good an article as can be found for Weakness, Loss of appetite, Prostration of the system, and general aversion to all Bodily Exertion,

For sale only at this Office, at 1s. a Box.

Doct. Steeling's strengthening and Healing Plaster:

One of the First Rate articles for Wounds, Bruises, cuts and sores of every kind; also for Weakness, Soreness and pain in the side, breast, or any part of the body.

Price 6¼ cts. a roll. For sale at this Office.

June 9, 1842.—1y

Millinery.

CO PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between Mrs. R. R. Coriell and Miss Lydia Ann Coriell, for carrying on the above business, opposite Bryden's store, where they will be happy to wait on their friends and customers at short notice and on reasonable terms.

The Millinery Goods just received, which will be sold in the latest fashion. The ladies of Plainfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and by a strict attention to business, a continuance of patronage, and they flatter themselves to give entire satisfaction.

Also, a few pieces of
Scotch Ginghams
Also a few
Mouslin de'laines,
Also
Domestic prints,
of a piece of very good
Bed ticking cloth.
MRS. R. R. CORIELL & MARSH.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are, both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule o. the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of allday scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town, must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail-Road.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 20, 1840

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

LAP STONE AND HAMMER.

THE Subscribers grateful for past favors continue to offer to the public at the old stand corner o Main street and the Mountain Road, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, for gentlemen and Ladies, of their own manufacturing, warranted well made and of the best materials, as they will employ none but good workmen, viz.:

Gentlemen's French and American Calfboots,	
do	Coarse peg andsewed boots and shoes
do	Calfbrogan shoes
do	Stiff Gaiters
do	Pumps and slippers
Ladies' Stiff gaiters.	
do	Calf and half gaiters
do	French Buskins
do	Kid slippers
do	Leather boots and shoes
Youth's boots and shoes of all kinds	
Misses' Boots, Slippers and Ties	
Children's shoes of all kinds.	

Also Sole Leather by the side or half side to suit purchasers. Calf skins, Morocco skins, linings and Bindings. Also Shoe makers' mindings of all kinds, good and cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Country Produce taken in exchange.

The subscribers continue the sale of Dry Goods and Groceries at the old stand.

April 25, 1842. AYRES & DUNN.

LOOK AT THIS!
JACKSON POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has again taken his old stand. He left off business in order to settle up, but not having been successful, he has concluded to return to his old business and do without the settling. He hopes his old customers will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood, or cash, or any thing they have to spare. He hopes hereafter none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and intends to carry it on so.

He keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Cuddies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale or Retail as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

N. B. To obviate the difficulty of making change, J. P. has shilling Tickets, which in many cases will prove very convenient.

Plainfield, Jan. 1842.

N. B. Bakids any one trusting him without bi written order.

Sept. 12, 1842. 1y

New cap Manufactory & fancy Store

THE Subscriber has opened a Store and Manufactory opposite Mr. Ira Bruden's, where he will manufacture to order, Mens' Boys' and Children's Caps, of various qualities and prices. Also Ladies' Caps and Collars, &c. made to order. Millinery Goods of various kinds, constantly on hand. Also all the articles usually kept in a Fancy Store.

The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has thus far received, solicits a continuance of the same.

E. R. CORIELL.

Plainfield, August 23th, 1842. 1y

BANDBOXES, a good assortment for sale by Sept. 12, 1842. E. R. CORIELL.

PLAINFIELD INSTITUTE.

The first quarter in the Winter Session of the Institute will be commenced on Monday the 17th inst. in both the Male and Female Department.

Teachers competent and faithful and adequate to the wants of the Schools will be employed.

Prices of tuition, per qr.

Orthography and Reading,	$2 50
Writing and Arithmetic,	3 00
Eng. Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes,	3 50
Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Nat. Philosophy, Chymistry, Botany, History, Composition, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra charges for instruction in Drawing and Painting, and for the Latin and French Laguages.

Mr. Richard Townsend has been engaged as Teacher in the Male Department.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 10, 1842.

State of New Jersey.
In Chancery.

George R. Pound and Samuel S. Pound, Executors, &c. of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd.
vs.
Elijah Shotwell and Jemima his wife, and Mary Laing, defendants.

On Fi. Fa. for sale of Mortgaged Premises.

IN Pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at Public Vendue, under the direction of the subscriber, at the house of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, at the house of John Ayers, innkeeper in Plainfield, in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex, on the town on Monday the 24th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day:—All that Lot of Land and Premises lying in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex, and in the township of Warren in the county of Somerset in the State of New Jersey and is butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a stake standing at the South West end of the Lane, hence running North West thirty-three chains and seventy links to a stake being Joseph Cole's corner thence North East twenty links thence North thirty eight degrees West twenty chains and forty-one links to a stake standing on the side of the road of the First Mountain, thence North East four chains and ten links to a heap of stones with a black oak and a rock oak marked near it, thence South forty-seven degrees East fifty-four chains and nineteen links to a stake in said Land, thence South West seven chains and fifty-four links to the place of beginning, Containing Forty Acres of Land, more or less, together with all the rights, privileges and priviledges thereto appertaining, and all the estate of the above named defendants in and to the same.

F. B. CHETWOOD, Master in Chancery, N. J.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq. Solicitor.
November 14, 1842. 7 tds

LATE CERTIFICATES,
Proving the Efficacy of SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP.

Mr. Schenck:—Sir, I address you this letter to inform you of the remarkable and unexpected effects which your Syrup has produced in my own case. I had been complaining of a slight cough and pain in my breast for many years. Lastly I was engaged in digging a cellar, and was in a profuse perspiration, and from my own carelessness took a violent and heavy cold—was confined to the house immediately afterwards, from which I never came until I was cured by your Pulmonic Syrup; a period of eight months. My cough was incessant, pain in my breast and loss of appetite, coughed up great quantities of phlegm and considerable blood. I was confined to bed until the night sweats and hectic fever commenced, which still increased my debility. The attending physician pronounced my case INCURABLE CONSUMPTION, and left me to die. I was in a state of despair of recovery. I had tried many remedies without any benefit, and concluded I must soon die, as my legs were greatly swollen, and I was fearful of their bursting. I was afflicted in the Back and Shoulders of a burden. I was almost reduced to a skeleton, when a friend recommended me to try your Syrup—when after taking eight bottles, according to your directions, I was completely cured. I am now well and a hearty man, and can do a good day's work.

Having such great confidence in the virtues of this great change entirely to your Syrup. I know many persons believe that consumption is an incurable disease; but I never once was aware of consumption in the world, I believe mine was one of the worst kind, and but for your Syrup, I would ere this time have been in my grave. There are many cases in this city and vicinity, that I know of, that will not only procure your Syrup they would soon be well.—Every one interested in the cure of consumption, can see the great benefit of the Syrup by calling on the subscriber, whose sole motive in stating the above facts is for the benefit of his suffering fellow creatures

CHARLES O'DONNELL.
Philad April 11th, 1842. 167 North Front st.

The subscriber hereby certifies that he has been afflicted for several years with a dry hacking cough, pain in the left breast, dizziness in the head, pain in the kidneys, and other great difficulty of voiding urine; which would deposite a reddish sediment which gradually kept getting worse, until I was scarcely any thing else but skin and bone, and became very weak, so that I could not walk over two squares but I must rest, but could not find any relief. I heard of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and commenced using it. After using it a short time, I began to get better. The Syrup produced a more powerful effect than any other item only I had tried; it caused a copious flow of phlegm which soon became natural in color, and unattended with any pain. The pain in my back disappeared, the cough was relieved, until through my system was entirely cured from disease. I have since been blessed with astonishing rapidity, weighing now, considerable more than I did before I commenced taking the Syrup, and my kidneys are completely purified from disease and has expanded so much that my measure around two inches round the chest than I did. I feel at this time perfectly well, and make this public statement from the gratitude I feel towards Dr. Schenck, for his valuable discovery, which has been the means under to my health, and to advise the afflicted portion of the community to try the Pulmonic Syrup—believing that they will be benefited by its use, and if they are not, I am perfectly satisfied, on account of the purity of the medicine, they will receive no harm. Any person disposed to call upon me at my residence No. 20 Callowhill street, above Front, can satisfy them from my own case, that Mr. S. is justly entitled to be ranked as a great benefactor of mankind for his valuable discovery. CHARLES BUCK.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1842.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Offices, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

Sept. 26 3m

3 PIECES Apalachia Linetts, Also
Three Cases Coarse Boots.
Oct. 17. DANIEL BULLMAN.

MISS MARTIN would inform the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity that she has removed to Millinery & Dressmaking, on the 25th of March, in Main street, where she intends keeping an hand general and fashionable assortment of Millinery.

Plainfield ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE next quarter of this School (under the charge of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE) will commence Monday, Oct. 31st. Terms per quarter of 13 weeks without any extra charges, as follows:

Spelling,	$1 75
Reading and Defining,	2 00
Writing, Geography, and Arithmetic	2 50
Mensuration, History, Grammar, Composition, and Book-Keeping, Single-Entry,	3 00
Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Book-Keeping, Double-Entry,	3 50

Mr. W. DAVISON will take charge of one Department.

Oct. 17, 1842.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hector, the Surveyor of the Logan Coun y Lands, in the State of Virginia.

These Lands are well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, hemp, rye, oats barley, potatoes, tobacco, &c. they are interested by roads and many others are in progress besides. Railroads have been undertaken by the State and will shortly be perfected. The climate is mild, vegetation early, and the air pure. From 60 to 100 bushels corn have been raised to the acre, and wheat, rye and potatoes, &c. grow in great abundance. The rivers abound in fish of various kinds, and for 50 years past large quantities of Ginseng have been obtained from these lands for the China market, and much to the profit of those engaged therein.

The quantity of Coal on these Lands is inexhaustible, and the great quantity of timber, the convenience of mill sites, makes the construction of large boats for transportation of coal, salt and other articles of trade, very easy. The Virginia Legislature, by the Legislature of Virginia for uniting the waters of the Ohio and James Rivers, by canals, Railroads, &c. Nothing has retarded the settlement and prosperity of the Western part of Virginia more than that of large bodi s of Land, by wealthy non-residents, who hold it at high prices. I hope that such proprietors will soon be induced to distribute their property.

If so vast numbers of hardy and industrious people would soon densely populate this highly favored country. (signed) JAMES HECTOR

To the evidences exhibited from the statistics of the State of Virginia, also from many other highly respectable sources which I have in my possession, I beg to refer, which clearly proves beyond doubt the highly valuable and favorable lands hereinbefore described, abounding in all the necessaries and materials that have been enumerated, and a soil teeming with the richest productions of Nature; in confirmation of which I beg leave to make a short extract from the statistics of the State, page 19,—wherein it is there observed, "Washington selected a residence in Virginia that was open to all the world, and in the extent and variety of its soil, the lands fertile, producing all the staples of the State, is easily recovered when exhausted, and susceptible of high cultivation."

The following letters and certificates from the highest sources, show the respectability of the persons employed to survey and select a portion of these Lands, as well as his perfect competency which is to be relied upon to any in the state, and entitled to the fullest confidence,

We the undersigned citizens of Bath county, Virginia, do certify that we are acquainted with James Hector, and consider him to be one of the best practical surveyors we have ever known, well acquainted with the Lands and Land Laws and Titles in Western Virginia; and for industry and capacity for business we consider him to be well qualified to make a full investigation of titles is not surpassed by any person within our knowledge. (signed)

J. P. MAHEW,
ANDREW S. ROSS, Member of Congress,
DAVID MCCOMAS, do do
T. J. BOYD,
DAVID BALDWIN.

I have also known J. P. Mathews, and David McComas, who have filled high trusts in Virginia and are gentlemen of great respectability. (signed)

WM. SELDEN, Register Land Office.

The Public and Land Office, Virginia, 23th June, 1836.

House of Representatives, May 23, 1836.

Mr. James Hector bears in that section of country in which he resides, the reputation of a first-rate practical surveyor. (Signed) ROBERT CRAIG,
Member of Congress.

I know Robert Craig well. He has been for years, and is now, a member of Congress of the U. S. from the state of Virginia. (signed) WM. SELDEN,
Register Land Office.

Richmond, 10th May, 1836.

I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. James Hector is generally reputed to be a good practical surveyor. A. DRAPER, Memb. of Congress.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Selden, dated Richmond Land Office, 10th June, 1836.

I have spared no pains or expense in the perfection of the titles recently executed for Lands in Bath and other counties in the state of Virginia in the latest and most approved mode. The Surveyor employed has explained most clearly how any person in a foreign state could receive a title from you and get it recorded in Virginia. I have fully and fairly to the best of my ability and judgement prepared all titles to each tract of Land that has been conveyed to you, and numbered each bundle and endorsed the true quantity, where the Land lies, how the title was originally obtained, and in fact I have traced every link in the chain of title.

I hope the fullness and precision with which the title and accompanying documents have been prepared, will be satisfactory to you, who will be to expense to which I have been obliged to subject you.

(signed) WILLIAM SELDEN, Registr, &c.

From the Hon. A. Stevenson, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James from the United States of America.

At the request of Landon R. Cabell, Esq. of Virginia, with whom I am personally acquainted, I take pleasure in certifying that I am intimately acquainted with James Hector, for years, who Wm. Feilding, Esq. who has signed the above paper in the form of a circular to Mr. Cabell. Mr. Selden is Register of the Land Office in Virginia, and is well qualified to give information upon all subjects connected with the land laws of Virginia; he is a man of high character and talents, and I should feel entire confidence in his opinion and judgment. A. STEVENSON.

London, July 16th, 1836.

Legation of U. States.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct extract from the pointed original document.

(Sign'd) LOUIS DIXON.

The Subscriber has several thousand acres of land situated in the above named counties of Logan and Bath, in the State of Virginia to dispose of, which he will sell from 1 dollar 1.50, per acre, according to quality and situation, will exchange it for good available property in this State.

STEPHEN VAIL.

Plainfield, Dec. 14, 1842.

BLANKS for sale at the Printing Office.

Just Received,

A FRESH and FULL Assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods, among

Which are Cloths, Sattinetts and Cassimeres, that will be sold very Low for Cash or Country Produce.

Wood Wanted in payment of Goods.

Nov. 21. H. A. CORY.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when a sure other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are more or later troubled with worms, and by hundreds are often said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been saved from a dog by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—and in the first case be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that has one in a house, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with out effect when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled to a skeleton, still near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's VERMIFUGE which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength inless than a month.

Several children of a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having exhibited a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in NEWJERSEY saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge when she again became worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one until they had recourse to KOLMSTOCK'S vermifuge and cured the rest with it in lessthan a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the parents thought of worms, &c. but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons were restored to health dispatch Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Facts for the People.

IT is a fact that the Subscriber has returned to Plainfield.

It is a fact that he has taken the New Store house on the corner of Main street and the road leading to the mountain, and opposite to the Railroad Hotel.

It is a fact that he has just received a handsome and general assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the season which he will sell low to purchasers.—Also a general Assortment of Groceries.

Nor is this all. He has a splendid assortment of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, of the latest styles and patterns.

One Fact more. He intends to keep good articles, and sell them at such prices as cannot fail to suit the people.

N. B. Grain, Wood, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the Market price.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 18, 1842.

SAWING REDUCED, Hard Times and plenty of water!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to do sawing on most reasonable terms and at the shortest possible notice. He would beg leave to state that he has been to a very heavy expense in refitting himself, so that he will enable him not only to do better work but quicker work; and will enable him to accommodate his customers more readily, as well as in very dry seasons—as he has been to the trouble and expense of building a large pond adjacent to his mill in order to accommodate when many other mills would lay idle for the want of water. He would also leave to return his most sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, and say to them that if by incurring a heavy expense, doing work better, quicker, slicker and cheaper than any mill in the vicinity is an inducement for them to continue their patronage and favor him with their sawing, they may come on without delay.

N. B. All kinds of Frame Timber sawed to order, at short notice. Also on hand, and intend keeping, a General Assortment of Railing, Paling, Posts for Fence, Lathand Posts for Grape vine Arbors, of all kinds, Pickets, and cheap as the cheapest, and a little cheaper, for cheapness suits the times.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Sept. 5, 1842. 29 6m

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace street, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. CORNELIUS SEARS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 22 1y

Victoria and Alpaca Lustres,

JUST RECEIVED, by
Nov. 4. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Table Salt.

3 CASES Double Refined Table Salt for sale by Sept. 26, 1842. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 2. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1843. Whole number 314.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING.
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum; if paid during the first three months, if paid in 6 months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00 for the first year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three times for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week for one month. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing less than a square inserted. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic Coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Balsam of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY!!! NO DECEPTION

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive, those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to palliate or magnify any statement. It is always best to look at matters as they are. The vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel it a duty we owe to the cause we are pleading for, not to say much in its favor.

Various remedies have been lauded and puffed into notice for the cure of Consumption, and some have indeed been found very useful, but all of them have yet been proved ineffectual in the hands of physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have placed as successful as this has indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced stages of Consumption, when in the most extreme cases of the disease, when confined to the last extremity, the use of this Balsam has been attended with the most astonishing results, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery has been despaired of.

In fact, when it is considered that one fifth of Consumptive deaths originate from Neglected Coughs, and more than one half from Colds, it has been found wonderfully successful in curing these complaints, when they have become deep seated and settled on the lungs, and more than

Neither God's word nor his providence warrant this expectation. The time is evidently near when the sword shall be beaten into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning hook, and the nations of the earth shall learn war no more. Is famine, with gaunt and skeleton limbs, to stalk in horror over the fields and cities, and the families of earth to waste and perish through the miseries of starvation? This would be a millennium of earthly wretchedness indeed, the idea of which no sane mind can cherish for a moment. What then is to be the result? It seems capable of mathematical demonstration, that matters cannot progress as they are now progressing, in this world, two hundred years longer—perhaps not half that time. Everything seems converging to a crisis—to a speedy crisis and some tremendous result must soon ensue. The population of the world is rapidly outgrowing the world's capacity to sustain it. One of three things, is, therefore inevitable. By some supernatural interposition, the rapid increase of population must be prevented; or war and misery must thin off the starving myriads struggling for a foothold upon the earth; or the end of all things is at hand, and a new dispensation is to be ushered in, by the introduction of the new heavens and the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. The probability of this latter result is in process of rapid development by all the teachings of prophecy and of providence.

If a ship, at sea, at a hopeless distance from land, has sprung a leak, and the water is increasing in the hold, notwithstanding every endeavor to stop it, in an inch an hour, you can calculate with mathematical precision, how long ere it will be full. And you are absolutely certain, that unless there be some providential interposition, the ship must sink in a given time. Now the world is just in this condition. Its population is rapidly increasing, and, of course, the time is at hand when it must be full—when it can hold no more people, and when some stupendous change must ensue. The increase of population is now such, that unless retarded, this event must take place within the period of 200 years. Are there any prospective influences which may retard this progress? No! none at all. On the contrary, every thing indicates that the ratio of increase must be continually and rapidly augmenting. The facts being admitted, we can no more resist the conclusion, than we can resist the demonstration of Euclid.

Does prophecy throw any light upon this question? It is certain that there is nothing in prophecy which militates against this view. God has not revealed to any man the day of his death, though many may feel assured the hour of death is near. Neither do we believe that God has revealed the day, or the year, or the half-century, in which this world will be destroyed, though the signs of the times have given the most of the perfect conviction that the end of all things is at hand. The voice of prophecy is generally understood to affirm that the world is to be Christianized before the day of Judgment. And even that may take place within the next half-century. If it has been predicted three years ago, that within three years one of the mightiest moral reformations the world has ever witnessed would be achieved by the labors of the most hopeless drunkards in the land, could it have been believed? Suppose you had been pointed to these unhappy victims of the most tyrannical of vices, in their degradation in their rags, in their unearthly misery, and had been told that within three years, these men by hundreds and by thousands, would be seen through the length and breadth of the land, proclaiming with the eloquence of the excellence of temperance, and becoming the most efficient advocates of that holy cause, sweeping every obstacle before them in the impetuosity of their zeal, could you have believed it possible? And yet, we have our eyes seen? Years of preparation were necessary to bring in this result. Tracts were published, sermons preached, addresses delivered, societies organized, and then the public mind was prepared for the movement, to meet it with sympathy, and then God came with his almighty power, to raise these lost ones to the rescue of themselves and others. Were it not for the previous preparation in the public mind the Washingtonian movement never could have originated, or if it had originated, it never could have lived. The reformed inebriate found, as he rose from the dust, that there were hearts to welcome him and to rally around him.

Now God is apparently carrying on the same operation in the heathen world. The preparatory steps are all taken. The gospel is sent to them, and will soon be translated into all their tongues. Their children are taught to read and already great multitudes are converted to Christ. And we are daily to expect that the poor heathen will rise from their degradation, as the unhappy inebriate rose from his. They will send forth by tens of thousands their reformed idolators to go from temple to temple through the heathen world, with the awful story of their experience. O how will the dreadful tale tell up on the ear of paganism! How will the millions break from the chains which have enslaved them! Already has this operation commenced. The reformed idolators of the South Sea are already going from isle to isle of the Pacific, and with the eloquent story of their own experience are accomplishing wonders when almost surpass human credulity. It would not be strange were idolatry swept from the world, and all the nations Christianized within half a century from the present time. Those who have witnessed the almost supernatural temperance reform, will pass over the question the possibility of this.

These thoughts are, at least, worth thinking of. They are thrown out merely as thoughts. The question of the propable duration of the world, is now exciting great interest throughout Christendom. And while by one of the grossest and most senseless delusions, thousands are looking for the end of the world in eighteen hundred and forty three, it is interesting to know what publications are read, by thinking men, in this age of the times.

S. I perceive that a writer in the Boston Recorder, animadverting upon the proceedings of the Missionary Society, asserts that the very rapid increase of the human family is dangerous because it is a necessity of an occasional war, pestilence, and famine," will be among the ranks. And he asserts that no one but a "stultified monk," can be of a different opinion. The amiable writer appears to be quite delighted with this pleasing prospect.

Court.—The two negroes (Abraham Harris and John Porter) who had been arrested for robbery and an attempt to kill John Montfort and his wife, have been sentenced each to 15 years confinement at hard labor in the States Prison, and to pay a fine of $500 and costs. Their guilt was made perfectly manifest, not only in being positively identified by Mrs. Montfort, but from their own voluntary confession.

William Perkins, a boy about 17 years old, was indicted and convicted for breaking open the money drawer of Mr. Mettler, of New Brunswick, from which he took $28. In consideration of his youth, they did not sentence him to the state prison, but decreed a punishment of four months confinement in the county jail.

The court continued occupied with jury causes till Tuesday evening of last week, when it adjourned. It is the first in-tance in several years, where the Circuit Judge has continued his court over to the second week of the term, in this county.—*Somerset Messenger.*

Congressional Eloquence.—We take from the report of the the Na ional Intelligencer this specimen of the late speech of Mr. Kennedy, of Illinois:

Mr. K. said he had no disposition to make John Tyler a greater man than God Almighty had made him, (roars of laughter) and therefore he was for passing the veto.—He would not go for presenting him a sub-treasury bill till he was sure he would sign it. (A voice "Aye, but how will you be sure?") Mr. K. wanted to do justice to the man, not because he had offered him a bribe, but because it was Mr. K.'s way to say out all he believed. Now he believed Mr. Tyler to be a very honest sort of an old soul, (shouts of merriment,) about as honest as any other man—not as great a man as Andrew Jackson, by considerable (renewed laughter;) but just as honest as any body had occasion for. He would tell gentlemen more; John Tyler was not as popular a man as a great many and all the storms that could be raised would not put him in the Presidency again. Gentlemen need not count upon that.

But let no man conclude from that he now said, that he was for breaking down the line of party. Oh, no, he was radical to the root. Loud laughter. Yes, and the roots of a forest oak. Yes, he was a radical throughout, and a pretty terrible fellow when he got going. He was not a leader, though. (Laughter.)

Isthmus of Darien—Overland Mail.—A project of much importance to the citizens of the U. States, both commercially and in a national point of view, has recently been brought to the notice of Congress by Seth Sweetser, Esq. of Guayaquil, our worthy consul, who has resided for many years on the coast of the Pacific. The project is to establish an overland mail to the Pacific from the Atlantic across the Isthmus of Darien. The plan proposes to employ a regular line of monthly packets to Chagres in Gaudaloupe, thence by overland mail to Panama, by which the communication with the principal towns on the Pacific, Guayquil, Lima, Valparaiso, and with the Sandwich Islands and China, will be made in one half the time than by Cape Horn. To reach Panama now by the Cape requires 120 days. Every one knows that we can see the Pacific in 25 days, going overland from Chagres to Panama, and in 40 days, by the same route, the great city of Lima in Peru may be reached; in 50 days the Sandwich Islands, and in about 60 days, China. This would bring us nearly one thousand miles nearer to the latter places than the Europeans are, and of course give them commerce great advantages over theirs. Recent events in China, and the claim which Great Britain sets up to a large portion of the Oregon Territory, render it necessary that we should have some more expeditious route for conveying intelligence to and from those remote quarters. The subject has been believed to be the one now proposed by Mr Sh which will enable us to approach, in one half the time now required Oregon, California, the Sandwich Islands, Nicaragua, China, the mines of Peru, the products of Chili, and the rich fruits of the Equator. The Home Squadron, it is proposed, particularly the small vessels, might be engaged in this important service, and serve as packets to Chagres transporting the mail overland would be supplied to the full extent by the post ge on the letters and the freights on the treasures carried across. This subject has been presented to Congress in a memorial.—*Phil Ledger.*

Joe Smith, accompanied by a retinue of some 15 or 20 of his Mormon subjects, appeared at Springfield (Ill.) on the 2nd inst, and surrendered himself to the Sheriff of the county, upon the warrant issued by the Gov. of Illinois, upon the requisition of the Gov. of Missouri, upon a charge of being accessory before the fact to an attempted assassination of ex-Gov. Boggs. After his arrest by the sheriff, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out and he gave bail in the U. S. Circuit Court to await its decision from day to day on the exception taken by his counsel to the arrest. The contention that the act of Congress authorizes the authorities of one state to call upon those of another, only for fugitives from justice. Joe was a citizen of Illinois and in the State at the time of the alledged crime.

The largest Steam Boat in the world, is to be launched to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from ship yard Wm. H. Brown, foot of 12th street, East River. She is built for the *Troy* Company and intended to ply between this and *Troy* since her day during the summer—leaving here at 7 P. M. and *Troy* at 7 P. M. on every day of the week except Sunday. Her dimensions are as follows:

Extreme length on de k	330 ft.
" breadth of beam exclusive of guards,	30 f 6 in.
" depth of hold,	9 " "

She will be equal to about one thousand tons burthen; and it is supposed the fastest boat ever built.—*N. Y. Cour.*

SUMMARY.

Kentucky.—Hon. J. J. Crittenden was re-elected to the U. S. Senate on the 7th inst. by the Legislature of Kentucky. The vote stood for Mr. Crittenden 88, for Col. R. M. Johnson, 43.

Summary Execution.—The N. Y. American quotes from Cooper's Naval History the following: "Early in the combat with the Insurgents one of the men on board the Constellation, flinched from his gun, and he was instantly killed by the third Lieutenant, to whose division he belonged.

No inquiry of any sort was instituted into this proceeding.

A fair for the benefit of the boys' Orphan Asylum, held at New Orleans last week, produced a clear profit of four thousand, six hundred and eighty five dollars.

The iron steamer Valley Forge, which was sunk a few weeks ago at the Grave Yard, has been raised, and taken to St. Louis, but little damaged.

The Pittsburgh city election gave a handsome whig majority in the Councils, but the Mayor is loco, owing to a volunteer Whig candidate running.

The Sun contained, a short time since, an advertisement which read after this wise:

"Lost, seven pair of unfinished women's gaiters!" Wonder what kind of gaiters "unfinished woman" wear?

Joe Smith was discharged from arrest under a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, by Judge Pope, of the U. S. Court, on the ground that he was not a fugitive from justice from that state.

Every citizen is made a Lawyer in New Hampshire by the resolution of the Legislature:

1. "Any persons of good moral character, on application to the Supreme Court, shall be admitted to practice as an Attorney.

2. Every party in a cause, prosecution, or suit, may appear, plead, prosecute or defend in his proper person or by any citizen of good moral character."

Fall of a Dome.—The massive tower of the German Catholic Church, in Suffolk street Boston, on Tuesday morning fell into the street, with a tremendous crash which awoke and alarmed the whole neighborhood within a half mile's radius; and made the earth tremble. The cause is various ly attributed to an insecure foundation, to the want of ties, and insufficiency of lime in the mortar and to the thawing out of the frost. Damages estimated at between one and two thousand dollars. Happening in the night fortunately no person was injured.

Picture of a Congressman.—Mr. Kennedy, an Illinois Representative, described himself in his speech on Wednesday, as "a wild hoosier, born in a sycamore tree, brought up on corn broth, never had pantaloons on until he was sixteen, nor shoes till he was twen y—never went to school a day until he was twenty two and very little since."

He beats Col. Johnson, whose biography went no farther than that he was "born in a cane brake and rocked in a sugar trough."—*State Gazette.*

Young Porter, the Phila Sheriff, continues ill of the wounds received by the Wednesday night mob.

The Cashier of the citizen's Bank at New Orleans, is said to have proved a defaulter to the amount of $51,000.—Very common.

Melancholy affair.—Samuel Tomkins and Alexander Nixson, quarreled at Edgefield, S. C. on the 4 h inst. and Nixson shot Tomkins through the head and killed him. He has fled.

The Railroad Bridge on the Housatonic Road near Sheffield in Connecticut, was carried away by the freshet on Tuesday night which obliges passengers to take stages for six miles, and necessarily causes delay.

The Grand Jury of Boston have indicted a hack-driver named Charles Hall for "cruelly treating his horse by starving him to death. If the offence be proved he ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law—which is inprisonment for not more than one year, and a fine of not over $100.

Distress in Philadelphia.—The evidences of extreme poverty and acute distress, says the Spirit of the Times, stare us terribly every day in the face. Yesterday several persons called upon one of our magistrates to send them to prison to save them from the pangs of hunger, and on Tuesday we saw a very handsome woman beg the mayor to commit her to the Moyamensing prison for the same reason."

The Bey of Tunis has by a decree struck the fetters from every slave in his dominions, shut up the slave market, and proclaimed the entire abolition of human slavery.

The Journal of Commerce says the publishers of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer have received $20,000 in six months, by publishing bankrupt notices. Pretty fair, considering that the editor of the Courier and Enquirer took the benefit of the act himself thereby throwing off debts to the amount of something like half a million of dollars.

A Good Move.—The Commercial Advertiser states that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to test the economy and advantage of a change in the system of procuring the supply of clothing required for the sailors, by the employment of destitute and industrious females to make up a portion of these clothes.

Mr. Barnard stated in a speech in Congress, that in the United States, 90 out of every 100 who buy and sell become bankrupts: in England 35 out of every 100. In the United States the creditors received an average of about 8 per cent. from the estates of insolvents; in England, they receive about 55 per cent.

The ladies of Nantucket have paid $800 during the last year, for the temperance cause.

☞ 150 men are now at work upon a job within a hundred miles of this city, for their meals and shoes for the winter.—*N. Y. Com. A.*

Mr. Editor:

Sir, I see that the Bey of Tunis has by a decree struck the fetters from every slave in his dominions, shut up the slave market, and proclaimed the entire abolition of Slavery. What a lesson this to a Christian Nation, or to those professing Christianity, that a Turk should thiek, speak or act against Slavery when in a country of professed liberty, so few of the followers of Him who was sold for "thirty pieces of silver," are heard in feeble supplication against so great an evil, an evil acknowledged by nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine hundredths of its people, both Christians and Anti-Christians.

The Philadelphia Riots Compromised! The U. S. Gazette of Saturday says, that on Friday a meeting of the journeyman weavers was held in Kensington, at which all the differences existing between them were settled, and a committee of five promoted from each side was appointed with power to settle every question of difference in opinion, which may arise in future. "The prices for labor have been definitely settled. So far very well. We are glad to see the vexed question at rest. But there is a third party who has not been thought of. What shall be said or done in atonement for public propriety violated, and laws set at naught? or what assurance is there that these outbreaks will not occur again

As a whig speaker took off his coat and rolled up his sleeves, a Democrat remarked 'the Coon is skinning himself.'

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,	4	50
Ohio,	4	50
Rye Flour,	3	31
Indian Meal,		81
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		84
Rye,		56
Corn, 56 lbs.		58
Barley, 56 lbs.		54
Oats,		32

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and state of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and during to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I was then induced to get better and work a little, but I would be in misery after working I would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, and my sides were sore and affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and I became very weak, and my death was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse, seldom able to work, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country. I tried a great many remedies, both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

In this deplorable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I could not live, die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced to get one bottle, and when one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my bladder. I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter, and the next morning, and a few days afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell, a quarter of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling a piece of a skin. I felt better, then found for several days, something start and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling black scales or scabs. I thought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the cause of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, and by the use of it my disease was all gone. I felt weak: my appetite was good; my food digested well, good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm all the season, and have felt nothing like a pain or weakness. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to any advantage. I feel that words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper description of the miserable condition in which I was, and I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I feel a great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it more satisfactorily by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one for the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done me as much more for me than all the doctors or anything else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope that this will be satisfied in coming from my own lips, the recital of one of the most astonishing cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 15th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1842.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman, as by him above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high reputability in the neighborhood.

W. R. GASTON.

Odtober 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia.

JOSLPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

286 9m

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, January 23, 1843.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Fire Association Notice.

The Inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity are requested to meet at Laing's Hotel, on Monday, the 23d, (this day) at 3 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of applying to the Legislature for an Act incorporating a Fire Company, agreeably to a notice heretofore given. 1t

Non-Imprisonment for Debt Law.—Petitions for a modification or alteration of this Law are presented to the Legislature in considerable numbers; and we think with great propriety. The principle of the law is a good one, and we suppose the law will never be repealed. As it now stands, however, there seems to be no way to collect a debt, if a man chooses to put his property out of his hands. As it appears to us, the Law should be so amended as to obtain for the creditors, the property a man has, and preventing his putting it out of his hands; and should he attempt to do so let him be imprisoned for fraud, and intention to cheat.

Dentistry.—Dr. Arms, of Elizabethtown proposes visiting Plainfield on Monday, the 6th of February, to remain for a few days. As it is exceedingly difficult for him to leave his business at home, and his purposed visit to Plainfield at this time is an exception to his uniform course heretofore; this stay will of necessity be quite limited. He will be happy during his stay, to wait upon such of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Plainfield as may favor him with calls at A. Laing's Hotel, where pleasant rooms have been provided, and will then execute such dental operations as may be deemed during the limited time that he may remain. Those who may be desirous of securing his services in the department of his profession, will please call early, that the extent of his engagements may be known. He will be under the necessity of returning as early as Friday the 10th of February perhaps earlier.

Pamphlets containing a brief account of the diseases of teeth and their appropriate treatment have been left at our store for gratuitous distribution. For Dr. A.'s qualifications, references &c. see advertisement in this paper.

Congress.

Friday, Jan. 13.—The proceedings of the Senate were very uninteresting; though a good deal of private and incidental business was done, principally bills on passage, petitions, reports, &c.

In the House, Mr. Wise moved to go into Committee on the Exchequer—refused, 53 to 158. The Exchequer is no favorite with either party. It cannot ever have a hearing by the Congress.

A resolution was adopted to establish agents in Kentucky and Missouri, to test and purchase water rot'd hemp for the use of the Navy.

Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt law were presented.

Saturday, Jan. 14.—Senate not in session.

In the House, a resolution was submitted, directing the committee on claims to inquire into the expediency of paying to Georgia a balance paid by the State for volunteers during the Indian outbreaks.

There was a great amount of merely incidental business, as reports, memorials, resolutions of enquiry, &c. which occupied nearly the entire morning hour.

Mr. Cushing moved to go into committee on the Exchequer—failed.

The House then took up the Private Calendar, and spent the remainder of the day very industriously in its consideration.

Monday, Jan. 16th.—In Senate, a great variety of entirely uninteresting business, yet of importance, was attended to, and the Senate adjourned at an early hour.

In the House a resolution was offered to instruct the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill forthwith to repeal the Bankrupt Act. The Question was ordered, 115 to 88—and the resolution adopted, 128 to 76—Messrs. Filmore, Adams, and all the Jersey members, voting in the negative.

An amendment was offered to the effect of making the repeal applicable only to those cases which shall be commenced after the passage of the repeal—which amendment was adopted by acclamation.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—The Senate was mostly engaged in Executive business with closed doors.

In the House, the Committee on the Judiciary pursuant to instructions, reported a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act of 1841, with a proviso annexed, saving all cases from harm or hindrance commenced before the final passage of the repeal bill by Congress.

After a day's work at it, the repeal bill was passed, 140 to 72. Whigs *no* in the negative.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.—In Senate, the day was mostly occupied by Mr. Clouie of Massachusetts in a most able and eloquent speech in favor of the recent negotiations with Great Britain, and in opposition to the proposed forcible occupation of Oregon by the United States, which, he contended, would violate treaty stipulations between us and Gt. Britain. He believed the matter

could be and would be peaceably and honorably settled by negotiation in due time.

In the House, an old Massachusetts soldier of the Revolution, aged 113 years, was voted a handsome pension for the remainder of his life!

The rest of the day was spent in committee on the Asmy bill without coming to any conclusion thereon.

Thursday, Jan. 19.—The Senate were engaged with the bill for the occupation o. Oregon Territory, but no progress was made in it.

In the House, the different divisions of the great Whig phalanx of 1840 had a skirmish which lasted all day. Messrs. Cushing, Fessenden and Marshall were the speakers. Of course no progress was made in business.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Saturday, Jan. 16.—Council engaged as a Court of Errors, all day.

In Assembly, three petitions from Warren co for a bank, were presented. Laid on the table.

A bill was introduced, to authorize the inhabitants of Morristown to vote by ballot.

Mr. Richards offered a resolution, tendering the thanks of this House to D. S. Gregory, of Jersey City, for a printed copy of the lectures of J. Orville Taylor, on Education. Adopted

Mr. Bonnell offered a resolution, requesting our Congressmen to endeavor to procure the refunding of the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans. Laid on the table.

Monday, Jan. 16.—In Assembly, a petition from the Mech. & Manf. Bank at Trenton, was presented, for a reduction of their capital to $100,000—referred to Com. on Corporations.

Petitions were presented from Newark, Elizabethtown, and Morristown, for a modification or repeal of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt—referred to Judiciary Committee.

Six petitions were presented from Burlington county, praying a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits on Sunday—and retailing less than one gallon—referred to select com. on that subject.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—In Assembly, ten petitions were presented, from 8 counties, for a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath—all referred to the Select committee.

The resolution regarding Gen Jackson 's fine after considerable debate, was not adopted.

The two Houses were chiefly engaged in Joint Meeting, and the following appointments were made in the four counties mentioned, besides a good number in the other 14 counties.

Judge and Justice—Stephen P. Britan.

Judges—Wm. Stites Josiah Speer, John Kenpely.

Justices—Abm. Ballwin. Abm. V Speer, S. H. Gardner, Wm. Gould, Abm Van Riper. Johnathan S. Williams, Calvin Lathrop, Elias Freeman.

Commissioners—Ira Taylor, Denpis Coles, Amos Morine, Elijah Stites.

Alderman of Elizabeth for Union—James W. Wade.

MORR'S.

Surrogate—Wm Nelson Wood.

Judges and Justices—Charles Ford, Silas Cook

Judges—Andrew B. Cobb, John Hunt, Stephen Congar

Justices—Isaac Bird, Silas C. Clark, Wm. C. Ford, Henry Cole, Stephen Salmon, Daniel Runyon, Aaron Doty, Jonathan Miller, Wm. M. Hanks, Stiff R. Gennung.

Commissioners—Jonathan C. Bonnell, Timothy Kitchel.

SOMERSET.

Surrogate—Arthur V. P. Sutphen.

Judges and Justices—Peter I. Stryker, John Terhune, Peter Z. Elmendorf, Samuel S. Doty.

Justices—Frederick D. Brokaw, Frederick Cook, Peter Voorhees.

Commissioners—Lloyd V. D. Veer, Nicholas Van Winkle.

MIDDLESEX.

Judges and Justices—Peter P. Runyon, Jonathan Bodraem.

Justices—Abraham Boice.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.—In Council, nothing of importance.

In the House, petitions were presented for a repeal or modification of the non-imprisonment law—also against the same—all referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution to adjourn on the 31st inst. was taken up, debated and lost, 23 to 31.

The bill to incorporate a bank at Philip-burg, Warren co. was taken up and debated, and ordered to be engrossed and to have a 3d reading.

The bill to divorce Mary Ann Randolph from her husband Stille F. Randolph, was also ordered engrossed and to have a third reading.

Thursday, Jan. 19.—Council was engaged all day as a Court of Errors.

In Assembly, petitions were presented against the sale of spirits on the Sabbath—and for a revision of the constitution.

A Supplement to the Act concerning Divorces was reported.

Friday, Jan. 20.—Petitions were presented to both Houses similar to those heretofore noticed.

In Council, the Judiciary committee reported adversely to any action upon the bill from Assembly to d vorce Mary Ann . Randolph from her husband Stille F. Randolph. Agreed to.

Adjourned to Monday.

In Assembly, Corporation committee reported adversely to the petition of the Eliz. & N. Y. Ferry company for an alteration in their charter. Agreed to.

The bill to divorce Mary Ann, from Stille F. Randolph, was passed and sent to Council.

To Cure Sheep Skins with the Wool on.—Take a spoonful of alum and two of salt petre; pulverize and mix them well together; then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin and lay the two flesh sides together, leaving the wool outside. Then fold up the whole skin as tight as you can and hang it in a dry place; in two or three days as soon as dry, take down and scrape with a blunt knife, till clean and supple. —This completes the process, and makes you a most excellent saddle cover. If, when you kill your mutton, you treat the skins in this way, you can get more for them from the saddler, than you can for the wool and skin separately disposed of otherwise

N. B. Other skins which you desire to cure with the fur and hair on, may be treated in the same way.

Massachusetts.—As we anticipated last week Mr. Morton, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor of Massachusetts. His name, and that of Mr. Davis, were presented to the Senate, and that body chose Mr. Morton on the first ballot. He was subsequently sworn into office, and on Friday last his message was sent into the Legislature.

An American Slaver on the Coast of Africa—The Governor of the Colony of Liberia, in a despatch addressed to the Executive Committee of the African Colonization Society on the 9th of June last, states that on his arrival at Bassa Cove, which place he visited in February, 1842, he found anchored there a fast sailing schooner belonging to New York. The Captain refused to pay any port charges, in defiance of the authorities, who had no means of forcing a compliance with their regulations. The Superargo of the vessel was a Spaniard. The Governor told him he knew him to be a slaver, and ordered him to leave the settlement. The vessel soon got under way and stood up the coast, but in ten or fifteen days returned, and in twelve hours took in a cargo of 250 slaves and put to sea.

Testimony of Learned Men in favor of the Stainburn Pills.—We, the undersigned, having had frequent opportunities of prescribing Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills, feel much pleasure to state that we have not only found them an efficacious medicine, but one peculiarly adapted to the constitution. We consider them far superior in purity to any other preparation of the kind now offered to the public - this we attribute chiefly to the perfect manner in which the proprietors conduct the process, and the ingenious machinery employed in extracting both of which we have at their request inspected.

J. M. Mott, M. D. New York.
L. S. Hart, M. D. do.
J. W. Burtis, M. D. do
W. Hart, M. D. Professor of Chemistry, N. York
L. U. Rustine, M. D. do do
M. Booth, M. D. Professor Materia Medica, do
B. M. Hall, M. D. Rensselaer, New York.
F. Anderson, M. D. Physician, New York.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

L. V. Hoagland, $2,31 ; John Stine, $1,50 ; Jotham Townsend, 1,50 ; Ezra Fairchild, 1,00 ; Wm Dunn, 1,00 ; Jacob Cole, 1,00.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of AYRES & DUNN ceases this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call on J. B. Ayres, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said firm. The Store will be found at J. B. Dunn's store, late the place of Ayres & Dunn. We hope this Notice will be attended to, as their accounts must be speedily settled. AYRES & DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 20, 1843.

☞ The Business will be continued by the Subscriber, who feels grateful for past favors, and still solicits public patronage. J. B. DUNN.

FOR SALE.

The Building and Lot on the corner of Main street and Mountain Road, lately occupied by Ayres & Dunn, as a Shoe Store; as good a location for business as any in the Village.—A Bargain for a Business Man. J. B. AYRES.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH,

by Dr. N. F. ARMS, Elizabeth Town, N. J
(A few doors east of the Court-House.)

In tendering his services as a Dentist to the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity, Dr. A. would state that he has engaged in the occupation of Dental Surgery for the last twelve years; and for the last nine years in his present location, during which time, he has endeavored to keep himself fully informed as to the improvements that have been constantly making in this useful art.

He is aware that a prejudice exists in many minds against Dental operations, on account of the number of quacks that too often followed them: but this, in his opinion, is attributable to one or both of the following causes, viz.—Want of Skill, or Want of Honesty in the Practitioner.

Dr. A. continues to perform all Operations on the Teeth for arresting decay, and restoring them to a healthy state when diseased. First and foremost among these may be mentioned that of Filling with Gold. This operation it faithfully done and at the proper time, effectually arrests decay and preserves the teeth.

Particular attention is paid to the arrangement of children's Teeth, and the removal of deformities in the teeth of adults where it is practicable.

SILICIOUS, METALIC, or INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH of the most perfect imitation of nature, supplied according to the most recent improvements in the Dental Art. Entire sets of teeth on Gold Plates with spiral springs; and entire sets by atmospheric pressure.

Charges moderate and uniform—a liberal discount to those whose means are limited. As to the character of his operations, Dr. A. refers to his numerous patrons. References to individuals who are now wearing entire new se ts of teeth of his construction, and who find them highly useful both for articulation and mastication—will be furnished to those who may desire it.

In case of failure or imperfections in any of his operations, Dr. A. will deem it a favor to be informed of it, and will, if uniformly heretofore, make them good without additional charge.

The following gentlemen, all his patrons, have cheerfully furnished their names as references,—

Rev. Dr. N. Danforth, Alexandria, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Magee, Elizabethtown,
Rev. N. Murray, do
Dr. Geo. R. Chetwood, do
Rev. Benj. Cory, Perth Amboy,
S. E. Woodbridge, Esq. do
Geo. Y. Brewster, Esq. of Woodbridge.
Rev. J. M. Hunting, Westfield.
Rev. Wm. Cochran, New Providence,
Mr. Ezra Fairchild, Plainfield,
Mr. Joh Squier, do.
Mr John O. Stearns, of Eliz. & Som. R. R.

P. S. To prevent disappointment, it will be advisable (if convenient) for those who desire operations on their teeth, to send a line to the address of Dr. A. at Elizabeth-Town, two or three days previously, stating the day and hour that they will call.

Elizabethtown, Jan. 20, 1843—tf

TO LET.

From the 1st of April next, a two-story Dwelling House, with garden and a well of good water attached. Situated in this Village. For Rent and Terms apply to Stephen B. Deeds.

Plainfield, Jan. 23d, 1842.—3t

Library Notice.

The members of the Young Men's Library Company are requested to meet on Thursday evening, 26th inst. at 6½ o'clock, at E. Marsh's.

Jan. 23. E. Marsh, Sec.

Plainfield Lyceum.

A meeting of the Lyceum will be held this evening, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, commencing at 6 o'clock. Question,—"Is Conscience innate?"

The public are invited to attend.

Dec. 26. I. Cornell, Jr. Sec'y.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. Amos Clark, to Matilda, daughter of James Cree, all of Elizabethtown.

By the Rev. Mr. Cox, of Mount Bethel, on the 31st ult. Elias Drake, of Newark, to Harriet, daughter of Mahlon Smalley, of Warren.

DIED

In this place, on the 19th inst. Miss Patience Parker, daughter of Allen Parker, aged 18 yrs.

At Marbletown, Ulster co. N. Y. Dec. 20th, Stephen Herriman, of Elizabethtown, aged 75.

DR. ALLEN'S
BALSAM HOREHOUND,
LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as in any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in the season of health, resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam—this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Physicians," for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my family for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and Consumption, and do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty. J. D. Richardson, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and a sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 58 Barclay st New York—Also

By A. V. Sherwell, Plainfield,
and John Pierson, Rahway.

April 4, 1842. 272 1y

Dr. Israel Delamater's
Nerveand Bone Liniment,

THIS remedy has the happy and powerful effect of reaching the nerves and bones both with the internal and external use. Although many cases are cured by either the external or internal remedy alone, yet the proprietor does not consider a positive cure unless both articles are used together, and in all such cases, no matter how severe, when both articles are used in connection according to the directions, the cure is positive warranted. Both articles are in every case, will be paid back to the purchaser where a cure is not effected.

DR. LIBBY'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ARE abtiibilious, anti-dyspeptic, and antipoverish. And they may be justly termed a universal medicine, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints—yellow and billious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, sudden, deep gitting, or chill, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heartburn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, faulting, habitual costiveness, pain in the side, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torporof the bowels, where a cathartic or an apperient is needed. They are recommended in cases of fever ation producing neither nausea, griping, or debility.

Sold by Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists, 88 Barclay street, New York—Also by

A. V. Sherwell, Plainfield,
Pinkham Mosher, New Market.
Wm. Tucker, Bound Brook.
R. R. Freeman, Metuchin, and
J. D. Duncan, Washington, South River.

April 18, 1842. 274 1y

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine and they are many, they are always small when compared with the unparalleled success which it still more invariably meets. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving and restoring to health so many.

Newark, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842.

Messrs. Sands: Gent—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that afflict mortality. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflamation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the result was, that it caused the development of a scrofulous action on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for 2 years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different physicians in New York, and among them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm originated in the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflamation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumors formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running sores at one time, some above the elbow, some the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no one could bear to be in the room where I was. I then applied to another distinguished physician, who told me my situation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadful a disease; but as I was unwilling to assent to it, he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without the little knot for 3 months. For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now made its appearance on my head, destroying the hair by forming sores, causing distressing ulcerations and I feared it would reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good. Such was the state of my health every ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last two months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could hardly get my breath. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such was my situation, had been for years, when I took your Sarsaparilla, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your medicine which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, restoring the nerves, and giving me strength: as my health improved my confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my sores gradually returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and once more I felt within me that I might go well. I have used your Sarsaparilla about two months, and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can perform the active duties of my own apartment, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

I have taken a great many medicines, many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and many climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die and as I feel the painfulness of my health coursing through my veins, my soul and heart will send up forth its fervent gratitude to the author of all our cure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of. Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot buy it. I have used five bottles, two for death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now gentlemen suffer me to add another proof certified to by my friends and guardians as a just acknowledgment of the efficacy of your Sarsaparilla. MARTHA CONLIN.

The afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent wish of their and your friend. MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this document to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER.
Vicar General of New York.
Roman Catholic Church.

Given at New York, this 13th day of December, 1842

I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering ill e. JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New York.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her for the last 20 years. I will therefore, join my friends in relation to her case to those who may wish further information. Sr. ELIZABETH.
Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince street, New York.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New York.

Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I hereby certify that the foregoing statement made by her self is correct. Mrs. MARY B. CLOVD.
Boarding House, Newark, N. J.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings 273 Broad way, corner of Chambers street, New-York. Price $1.

Also For Sale by the subscriber, sole Agent for Plainfield. **M. F. CUMMING.**

The Truth is mighty and will prevail
STAINBURN'S
VEGETABLE—EXTRACT—PILLS.

Are receiving daily, my hourly, proofs of the increasing patronage of a discerning public.

The following very respectable housekeepers and heads of families having used them, have given the proprietors testimonials speaking in the highest terms of their genuine skill, all sufficient curative effects upon the system, which is principally to be attributed to the

PURITY OF THEIR COMPOSITION,

for being made from

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY,

they are unlike, and far superior to ordinary medicines, which are made of common drugs and chemicals.

READ AND JUDGE.

Mrs. Murlis, of No. 478 Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of the liver complaint and violent pains throughout her body, of 4 years' standing.

Mrs. Waterbury, of No. 1 Varick st. N. Y. cured of the salt rheum, attended with frequent pains in her head, of over 6 years' standing

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 14 Dominick st. N. Y. cured of violent pains throughout her body, of 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Rachel Trobrick, of Wallabout, Long Island cured of habitual costiveness, of over 16 years standing.

Mrs. Maloy, of No. 76 Sherriff st. N. Y. cured of the dysentery.

Mrs. Fiesh had 2 children of Brooklyn, N. Y. cured of violent coughs and colds.

Mr. Sageowry of the firm of Sageowry & Sherwood (brewers) No. 102 Duane st. N. Y. cured of a severe cold and pains through the chest.

Mr. W. M. F. Johnson, of No. 42, 9th avenue, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague in its first stages and of long standing.

Mrs. Wm. Watts, of Philadelphia Hotel, Bauery, N. Y. cured of a very severe cold.

Mr. Lawrence Morris, No. 324 Madison st. N. Y. cured of habitual costiveness and pains in his stomach of over 5 years' standing.

Mr. A. Demarest of No. 691 Broadway, N. Y. cured of vomiting and pains in his bowels of a long standing.

Mr. C. G. Dean and family, No. 7, 11th st N. Y. cured of very heavy coughs and colds.

Mr. Robert Murlis, No. 478 Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of the influenza, pains in his body, &c. of many years standing.

Mr. R. Waterbury, No. 2, Clark st. N. Y. cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint of several years' standing.

Mr. O. S. Stout, of Bloomingdale, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of 3 months' standing.

Mr. John S. Temple, of Harlem, N. Y. cured of the liver complaint and pains in his stomach.

Mr. William L. Mandt, of Harlem, cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as to be unable to walk.

Mr. John Thorn, of Jersey City, N. J. cured of deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves.

Mr. Wm. M. Sherwood, of Jersey City, cured of the revel, which entirely deprived him of rest day or night.

Mr. Francis Lane, of Hoboken, N. J. cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years' standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy, that covered nearly his whole body.

Remember, the above are highly respectable citizens as will be seen from the residences which are given and which establishes the fact beyond doubt that the

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILL

Are fast securing public favor, wherever they have been introduced they have given the greatest possible satisfaction.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills), at the following offices—

New York—138 Broadway.
Philadelphia—Ledger Buildings.
Boston—9 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents for Central New Jersey.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.
Scotch Plains,—Osborn & Wilson,
Brooklyn,—Nelson Webster,
New Providence—Edgar Hill,
New Durham—Joel Tappen,
Metuchin—R. R. Freeman,
Westfield—Charles Clark,
Rahway—John Pierson.
Boundbrook—S. Corbett
Middlebrook—E. V. Sherwell,
Stone Mills—Noah Drake,
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,
Union Village—Peter Terhune

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 238 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock

on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the same he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock's* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES & c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LAUDANUM, from *Comstock & Co.* ALLSORTS

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Ryors' Specific; and *Foundered* horses entirely cured by Ryors' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS; on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels; and the general health. *Rector-O-Clyn*

[See Dr. Lin's agents. nature, this.]

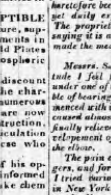
HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure such headaches, either from the NERVES using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS & COUGHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



It will dye your hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S
CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm!—as in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumptions,

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will

eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by *Comstock & Co.*, New York, and spells with it rapidly almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ Be sure you call for our articles, and be not off with any shorties. Best only are good. HAVE THESE FOR NONE. Remember our motto—*and these never can be true without our names to them.* All these are genuine and wholesale and retail only at

Comstock's

71 Maiden-Lane, New York.

Plainfield ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE next quarter of the School (under the charge of Mr THOMAS WALLACE,) will commence Monday, Oct. 31st. Terms per quarter of 13 weeks without any extra charges, as follows:

Spelling	$1 75
Reading and Defining,	2 00
Writing, Geography, and Arithmetic	2 50
Mensuration, History, Grammar, Composition, and Book-keeping, Single Entry,	3 00
Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Book-keeping, Double-Entry,	3 50

Mr. WM. W. DAVISON will take charge of one Department.

Oct. 17, 1842.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hector, the Surveyor of the Logan County Lands, in the State of Virginia.

These Lands are well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, hemp, rye, oats barley, potatoes, tobacco, &c. &c. they are increased by roads and many others in progress to the state. Kentucky have been undertaken by the State and will shortly be completed. The climate is mild, vegetation early, and the air pure. From one to two hundred corn have been raised to the acre, and wheat, rye and potatoes, &c. grow in great abundance. The rivers are abounding fish of various kinds, and for several past large quantities of Ginseng have been obtained from these lands for the China market, and much to the profit of those engaged therein.

The quantity of Coal on these Lands is inexhaustible, and the great quantity of timber, the convenience of the state, taking the navigation of large boats for transportation of coal, salt and other articles very profitable. The Western Turnpike commences about 40 miles from these lands, and is going into operation in this quarter. The value of Virginia West ern Lands is much increased by the facility afforded by steamboats plying on the Ohio River.

Town sites have been laid out, and are springing upon the banks of this noble river, requiring large supplies of Timber, Coal, Iron, Salt, Flour grain, &c. Many mill seats of the most valuable appropriated by the Legislature of Virginia for building, &c. to secure the Ohio and James Rivers, by canals Railroads, &c. Nothing has retarded the settlement and prosperity of these lands more than the monopoly in sales of large body of Land, by wealthy non residents, who hold it at high prices. I hope that such properties will be divided, and distributed to their people. If so vast numbers of lately and industrious people would soon densely populate this highly favored country. (signed) JAMES HECTOR

To the evidence exhibited from the statistics of the State as well as from the knowledge of responsible sources which I have in my possession, I beg to refer, which clearly proves beyond doubt the healthy, valuable and fertile lands here described, abounding in all the rich fossils and minerals that have been enumerated, and a soil teeming with the richest productions of Nature; in confirmation of which I beg leave to make a short extract from the statistics of the State, page 69, wherein illustrious men whom can safied respecting a residence in Virginia thus expresses themselves: "Mr. Jefferson pronounced that portion of the State lying about the South West range of Mountains, to be the garden spot of America; and Gen. Washington when written to by Sir John Sinclair, to recommend him to some spot for a residence in the retirement, consistent with the dignity of, pronounced the residence in Virginia, somewhere near the Blue Mountains, to combine the most advantageous and to be the most desirable. This section is as healthy as any part of the world, the waters are good, the lands fertile, producing all the staples of the State, in many instances when exhausted, and susceptible of high cultivation."

The following letters and certificates from the highest sources, show the respectability of the person employed to survey and select a portion of these Lands, as well as his perfect competency which is stated to be equal to any in the state, and entitled to the fullest confidence.

We the undersigned citizens of Bath county, Virginia, do certify that we are personally acquainted with Hector and consider him one of the best practical surveyors we have ever known, well acquainted with the Lands and Land Laws and Titles in West end Virginia, and for industry and capacity for business in matters relating to the selection of lands & investigation of titles is not surpassed by any person within our knowledge. (signed)

J. P Matheus,
Andrew S. Fulton, Member of Congress,
David McConas, do do
T. Lyon do
David Baldwin,

I have known J. P. Matheus, and David McConas, who have filled high trusts in Virginia and are gentlemen of great respectability.

Wm Selden, Register Land Office.
Virginia, 10th June, 1836.

House of Representatives, May 23, 1838.

Mr. James Hector is a practical surveyor of country in which he resides, the reputation of a first rate practical surveyor. (Signed) Robert Cray,
Member of Congress.

I know Robert Cray well. He has been for years, and is now a member of Congress from the State of Virginia. (signed) Wm Selden,
Register Land Office.

Richmond, 10th May 1838.

I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. James Hector is generally reputed to be a good practical surveyor. J. Upshur, Member of Congress.

Extract of a letter from Wm Selden, dated Richmond Land Office, 10th June, 1838.

I have passed on points or scruples in the perfection of the titles recently executed for Lands in Bath and other counties in the state of Virginia in the largest and most approved modes. The Attorney General has explained almost fully how any person may perfect a title to such lands, and I am well qualified to give information upon all subjects connected with the land laws of Virginia; he is a man of high character and talents, and I should feel entire confidence in his opinion and judgment. A. Stevenson.

London duly 15th, 1836.

Register of Land Office.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct extract from the printed original document.

(signed) Louis Brent.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land in the above counties of Logan and Kanawha, State of Virginia and is desirous of, which can be had from 1 dollar to 1 50, per acre, according to situation, or will exchange it for good property in this State.

STEPHEN VAIL.

Nov. 14, 1842.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases tend to, or is supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been cured with a dose or two of the celebrated KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening in the thought that these things should be—and why should we ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, the remedy could not by any possibility do any harm, while it is a purgative one let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it! Let every parent ponder well on the case, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. KINGOLD had a child very sick for a month or two since, and attended by a physician, with but relief—he gave the KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of Mr. Hughes' woman living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A human lady who sailed to procure for the family and immediate for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured speedily with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A Family in New Jersey saved several children by the same remedy, after a part of the family had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and she left off the Vermifuge when no more worms were discharged. Another family writing to that family brought away an incredible quantity of worms and the cure was complete, and she gained in flesh rapidly.

A Physician of reading had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the parents treated for fever, &c. but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost immeasurable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great dispatch. Cases of this kind exist to a most extensive extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Never buy this article unless it have on Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Just Received,

A FRESH and FULL Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, among

Which are Cloths, Satinetts and Cassimeres, that will be sold very Low for Cash or Country Produce

Wood Wanted in payment of Goods.

Nov. 21. H. A. CORY.

Facts for the People.

It is a fact that the Subscriber has returned to Plainfield.

It is a fact that he has taken the New Store house on the corner of Main street and the road leading to the mountain, and opposite to the Railroad Hotel.

It is a fact that he has just received a handsome and general assortment of Dry Goods for the present season which cannot fail to suit purchasers.—Also a general Assortment of Groceries.

It is a fact that he has a splendid assortment of China, Glass and Brethen Ware, of the latest styles and patterns.

The Fact more. He intends to keep good articles and sell them at such prices as cannot fail to suit the people.

N. B. Grain, Wood, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the Market price.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 18, 1842.

SAWING REDUCED.

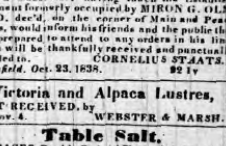
Hard Times and plenty of water!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues to be ready to do sawing on most reasonable terms and in the shortest possible notice. He would beg leave to state that he has been to a very heavy expense in refitting his mill, that will enable him not only to do better work but quicker work; and will enable him to accommodate his customers not only to wet weather but in very dry seasons—as he has been to the trouble and expense of building a large pond for his mill in order to accommodate when many other mills would lay idle for the want of water. He here begs leave to return his most sincere thanks for his former favors and patronage, and say to them that if by incurring a heavy expense, doing work better, quicker, slicker and cheaper than any mill in this vicinity, is any inducement for them to continue their favors, they may find him with their sawing, they may come on without fear.

N. B. All kinds of Frame Timber sawed to order, at short notice. Also on hand, and intend keeping a General Assortment of Railing, Paling Posts for Fence, Lath and Posts for Grape vine Arbors, of all lengths and sizes, as cheap as the cheapest, and a little cheaper, for cheapness suits the times.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Sept. 7, 1842. 294 6m



CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment recently occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Park streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line and will be thankful to receive and punctually attended to. CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Victorin and Alpaca Lustres,

JUST RECEIVED, by

Nov. 4. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Table Salt.

3 CASES Double Refined Table Salt for sale by

Sept. 26, 1842. DANIEL BULLMAN.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its efficacy is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. The study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 20, 1840.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the most time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

LAP STONE AND HAMMER.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stone, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacturing, warranted workmanship of the best materials, as they will employ none but good workmen, viz.—

Gentlemen's French and American Calf boots,

do	Coarse peg and sewed boots and shoes
do	Calf Brogan shoes
do	Stiff Gaiters,
do	Pumps and slippers
Ladies'	Stuff gaiters.
do	and kid gaiters
do	Buskins.
do	Kid slippers
do	Leather boots and shoes
Youth's	boots and shoes of all kinds
Misses'	boots, Slippers and Ties
Children's	shoes of all kinds.

Also Sole Leather by the side or half side or suit purchasers. Calf skins, Morocco skins, linings and bindings. Also Shoe makers' findings of all kinds, good and cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Country Produce taken in exchange.

The subscribers continue the sale of Dry Goods and Groceries at the old stand.

April 25, 1842. AYRES & DUNN.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Jan. 1st, 1843.

Sylvanus Ayres,	Daniel T. Hill,
Daniel Alward,	Charles Johnson,
Aaron Anderson,	Mary Ann Leveredge,
Rachel Boyce,	John Layton,
William Brokaw,	J. Moore,
Jesse E. Brown,	Eliza McClaren,
Ira Coriell,	Albert Proctor,
Roberolle & Chapon,	Catherine M Potter,
A Monsieur Pangus Chapon,	George R Pound,
Revi Mulford Day,	Davison F. Randolph, 2
Henry Donaldson,	Professor Rounmaniere
Thaddeus Drake,	Simeon F. Randolph,
Evan Evans,	John F. Randolph, 2
Jemima Frazee, 2,	Josh S. Seamen, 3
Col. Edward Freeman,	Sarah Townsend,
Capt. Wm. A Foster,	Henry Veght, 2
Melancthon Freeman,	Jacob Voorhees,
E'der Elisha Gill,	Jesse K. Vreeland,
Ephraim S. Geurdei	

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. JOHN W. CRAIG, P. M.

Opened this day, a few pieces of

Scotch Ginghams

of very desireable patterns. Also a few

Mouseline d'laines,

With an Assortment of

English, French, & Domestic prints.

Also just opened, a piece of very good

Alapacha Cloth.

Aug. 6, 1842. WEBSTER & MARSH.

BANDBOXES, a good assortment, for sale by

Sept. 12, 1842. E. R. CORIELL.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are prepared for College, or for the various avocations of busy life, and for Mercantile pursuits in particular—Penmanship being taught on scientific principles and Book-Keeping being practically illustrated by the Principal.

The terms of this School are $25 per year, including washing and lights, to be paid quarterly in advance. There will be an extra charge for the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adequate grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent idleness and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL, AS FOLLOWS:

JACOB A. WOOD, Principal,
GEO. R. HUNTINGTON, A. M.
Teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.
Mons. JEAN OCTAVE MAURIAC,
Teacher of the French and Spanish Languages.
Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and is within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Rail road, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1842.

Doct. Steeling's PULMONARY SYRUP.

The best article that can be produced for colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, consumption, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs

☞ It has been tried by thousands, and can produce the best recommendations.

We have room only for the following:

From Rev. A. D. Reinhart, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bridgeton, N. J.

Bridgeton, Feb. 19, 1841.

Dr. Wm. Steeling—Dear Sir—Some four weeks ago I happened to call on you for some medicine for my wife, who was considerably troubled with a cough and distressing complaint, viz: the Asthma—you very kindly furnished me with a few bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup, which I have taken and proved to be a safe, sure remedy for the complaint, that at least it is a certain palliative. I would heartily recommend it to all who are afflicted with that distressing complaint.

I am respectfully, yours, &c

J. D. RENHART.

Price—only three shillings a bottle—for sale at this Office; also, by Ayres & Dunn, and Berry & Dunham.

Dr. Steeling's Vegetable ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The best Purgative now in the country!

May be relied on for their efficacy and safety; they have been used by thousands, and with great advantage in curring of diseased humors, and restoring health. Those who have used them are ready at any time to attest their worth.

RECOMMENDATION.

We do hereby certify that we have used Dr. Wm. Steeling's Vegetable Anti Bilious Pills; and found them a safe and efficacious medicine, and from their beneficial effects, do we therefore recommend them to public notice.

Curtis Ogden,	S. W. Edwards, M. D.
M. P. Rushton,	Charles Heslip.
E. Whitekar,	H. Reed Rockhopper,
Bridgeton, March 13, 1841.	Jonathan Brooks.

For Sale only at this Office. Price 1s. 6d. a Box, containing 25 pills.

Doct. Steeling's STRENGTHENING PILLS,

Being as good an article as can be found for Weakness, Loss of appetite, Prostration of the system, and general aversion to all Bodily Exertion.

For sale only at this Office, at 1s. a Box.

Doct. Steeling's strengthening and Healing Plaster:

One active First Rate articles for Wounds, Bruises, and sores of every kind; also for Weakness, Soreness and pain in the side, breast, or any part of the body.

Price 6¼ cts. a roll. For sale at this Office.

June 8, 1842.—1y

LOOK AT THIS!

JACKSON POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has again taken his old stand. He left off business in order to settle up, but now having been unsuccessful, he has concluded to return to his old business and do without the settling. He hopes his old customers will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient will be glad to have them call with take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood, or cash, or anything they have to spare. He hopes hereafter none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else, from this day on.

He keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. as Wholesale or Retail as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

N. B. To obviate the difficulty of making change, J. P. has shilling Tickets, which in many cases will prove very convenient.

☞ J. P. forbids any one trusting him without his written order.

Sept. 12, 1842. ly

PLAINFIELD INSTITUTE.

The first quarter in the Winter Session of the Institute will be commenced on Monday the 17th inst. in both the Male and Female Departments.

Teachers competent and faithful and adequate to the wants of the Schools will be employed.

Prices of tuition, per qr.

Orthography and Reading,	$2 50
Writing and Arithmetic,	3 00
Eng. Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes,	3 50
Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Nat. Philosophy, Chymistry, Botany, History, Composition, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra charges for instruction in Drawing and Painting, and for the Latin and French Languages.

Mr. Richard Townsend has been engaged as Teacher in the Male Department.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct 10, 1842.

State of New Jersey. In Chancery.

George R. Pound and Samuel S. Pound, Executors &c. of Samuel L. Pound, dec'd.

vs.

Elijah Shotwell and Jemima his wife, and Mary Ann Ing, defendants.

On Fi. Fa. for sale of Mortgaged Premises

IN Pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at Public Vendue under the direction of the subscriber one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, at the house of Job Ayres, innholder, situate in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex, on the twenty-fourth day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Lot of Land and Premises lying in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex, and in the township of Warren in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, as is bound and described as follows—Beginning at a stake standing at the South West end of the line of fence running North West thirty-three chains and seventy links to a stake being Joseph Cole's corner thence North East by said Cole's line three North fifty-eight degrees West twenty chains and forty-one links to a butternut sapling standing on the side of the First Mountain, thence North East four chains and seventy links to a stake and stones, thence South forty-one and one-half degrees West fifty four chains and ninety-two links to a stake in said Land, thence South Westerly eighty and fifty-four links to the place of beginning. Containing Forty Acres of Land, more or less, together with all the rights, profits and privileges thereunto appertaining; and all the estate to the above named defendants, or either of them, of, in, &c.

E. B. CHETWOOD, Master in Chancery, N. J.

Cornelius Bucee, Esq. Solicitor.

November 14, 1842. 7 tds

Lin's Celestial Balm of China,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF MAN OR BEAST, THAT REQUIRE EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

Fellow Citizens—Perhaps you think this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but I assure you that all diseases of this character, and many more than are named, can be cured by the use of this ointment, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Have you a pain in your weakness in the small of your back? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will generally relieve you.

Have you the rheumatism? If so, wash the sore all need with cold water and as it settles apply the Balm with the flat of your hand, and as often as before use flesh brush or rough hand, and then apply the Balm with the flat of your hand before the fire. Watch every third day, and use the Balm until you feel well, and you will soon be free from rheumatic pains.

Have you a soreness or coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so rub the part affected well and strongly with the hand apply this Balm freely twice a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you the Piles? If so apply the Balm three times a day and on a short ting you will be well.

Have you a sore throat or Bronchitis? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and all unpleasant sensations will soon disappear.

Have you sprained your ankle? If so apply the balm three times a day, bathing well with your hand, and it will soon be relieved.

Have you a cut or Wound? If so, apply the Balm with the flat of your hand, and it will speedily cure them.

Are your limbs or joints swelled? If so apply the Balm three times a day and the swelling will disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so apply the Balm every morning and evening, washing every third day with gentle soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the sore.

Have you a pain in your breast or side? If so apply this Balm morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore eyes? If so wash well my with the Balm and apply it to the outside of the eyes every night on going to bed.

Have you a felon, fever or sores frosted or poisoned? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and it will positively cure them.

Have you corns on your feet? If so, cut them well and apply the Balm and it will generally cure them.

Have you itching or irritation of any parts? Then apply this Balm thoroughly and it will relieve you.

Have you fleas, mosquitoes of any kind? Spread the Balsam Linen and keep it bound on the parts, chasing daily, and it will heal wit out proud flesh or inflamation.

Have you a child sore that wont heal? Keep the Balm bound on it, renewing it daily and it will soon heal from the bottom.

Be sure you get the true Balm from Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York

Just received direct from the proprietors, and for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

ADVERTISED in another column, for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

---

3 Sleds for Sale,

Also, A First Rate Yoke of Oxen.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Damask, Worsted, Kubyle, and BELVIDERE SHAWLS, For Sale by

Nov. 14 WEBSTER & MARSH.

---

3 PIECES Apalacha Lustre. Also Three Cases Coarse Boots.

Oct. 17. DANIEL BULLMAN.

MISS MARTIN would inform the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity that she has removed her Millinery one door south of the Baptist Church in Main street, where she intends keeping on hand general and fashionable assortment of Millinery.

Plainfield Union.

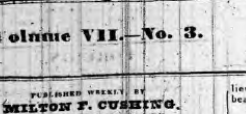
Volume VII.—No. 3. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1843. Whole number 315.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid before the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, one dollar per year, in advance, or $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for their papers, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00 per annum.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three times for a dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion; and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION

A compound Balsamic preparation of the Pectoral Virginiana or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Balsamic Principles of Tar, Squills, Hoarhound, &c. &c. so approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally known to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption.

In offering to the afflicted and the public a great medicine, we have no desire to deceive; those who are laboring under affliction, or do not wish to employ it, we would not persuade to do so. Yet we have no hesitation in saying, that in the most desperate cases assumed as many of the instances in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we are only acting in the cause of truth, when we say to such that they have only to make a trial to be convinced.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the throat and lungs, but the Wild Cherry Balsam is the only one that has ever been offered to the public, and permitted by physicians and others to make their own statements, that has received the unqualified approbation of the people.

In the first stages of the above diseases, the Pectoral Compound of Wild Cherry and Tar, Squills, &c. &c. has been found with wonderful success, and hundreds are now living, who, in the estimation of their health to use this medicine, were considered in the last stages of Consumption, and given up to die, by their physicians and friends, who can testify to its wonderful efficacy in curing family complaints, commonly termed Colds, &c.

"GIVE THEM A TRIAL."

A complaint with which thousands are daily suffering, it has also proved highly successful in the cure of Asthma, a complaint which is attended with the most distressing symptoms, for after coughing for hours, the sufferer can scarcely breathe, and invariably vomits the stomach more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Bronchitis, or inflammation of the lungs, which in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has even in many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond a doubt, we consider it unnecessary to publish any more at present, but would refer only to mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

We Have Still Some Hope.

A SCRIPTURAL CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which it more clearly was fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attendance, but all to no effect. Her valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest the progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, attended with the most distressing symptoms of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step this fearful disease continued its course, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely destroyed.—When this distressing symptom would bring on, was the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression operated almost like a charm. In a few days she experienced a relief from the cough, and in a short time expired, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her limbs, and now in place of her emaciated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed of for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct. J. C. WALTER, M. D.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was affected with this complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the care of the most eminent physicians—had tried in vain every Botanic and Homeopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She was dreadfully swollen, pain in the side, sometimes in the shoulders and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for five years. By the use of this Balsam, she was entirely cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Woodstown, Sept. 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—Although your invaluable medicine has already found its level, and been satisfied over all, I feel it will be gratifying to you to receive a communication from any one that has been relieved by it. Such, Sir, among my number I have been a victim to the dreadful disease consumption, for many months, and have suffered so much, that I had become absolutely weary of my life. Hearing your Balsam so highly praised, I began to think it is now or never, and soon found that it relieved me more than any thing I have ever used before, and I confidently believe it will cure me effectually. Please give the bearer the worth of the enclosed, and oblige,

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN PEAKSON.

Chester-county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

FRIEND WISTAR:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken but two bottles purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her such relief. Thee will please get to the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend,
EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—Please send me two bottle of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies and also been under several physicians, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me but your's. I am sure of your Balsam I get one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ROBERT HOFFMAN.

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Respectfully yours,
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Pottsville, Pa.

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Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan. 2, 1-42 3-ly.

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OIL OF TANNIN,

or LEATHER RESTORER.

A new Discovery.

Most people know that the skins of sheep are converted into morocco leather, and the skins of calves into calf leather, &c.

When the tanner has extracted the Tannin from any one of these skins, it is then called tanned, dressed, and coloured with a red dye. This oil does restore them life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness and to use all cruel, fly or blister—and in fact, all the qualities of the best leather, whether new or old. The substance of the leather receives the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article. The Oil of Tannin—which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has life in it, and will make it as pliable as a glove for the fingers, if not quite at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and pliableness, and will not crack, break or rot, but will resist all previous tendencies—particularly boots, shoes, carriage-tops, harness, trunks, and in fact all things of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than that of leather itself, and at least doubling its wear and durability in whatever manner the Leather is used. These are Facts.

To preserve Leather from any mean trying thereto, file and not finding it so shall have his money again. This is serious and true.

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Nov. 4.

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PETERS' MEDICATED LOZENGES.

To the citizens of Plainfield.

The deservedly high reputation of his Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills has induced Dr. Peters to offer his celebrated Medicated Lozenges, with the utmost confidence that they will be found to all respects the most desirable medicines now in use. They are cheap, convenient, pleasant to the taste, and more effeacious than any other preparations. You have only to call on the agent, and obtain a pamphlet, gratuitously from these a short time since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her such relief. They will please get to the bearer two bottles more for

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VARIETY.

"Encourage Your Own."

Passing recently a shop which a young mechanic of good trade, had been occupying, we found it closed. The sign was down, and all was silent as the tomb. The cause was naturally asked.

Was he temperate? Yes. Was he attentive and industrious? Yes. Was his prices reasonable? The same as others asked. Was he desirous to locate at home? He was. Then why had he closed his shop? B—— patronage was not extended to him. He waited for months, but received scarcely work enough to keep soul and body together—while some of our citizens were, at the same time procuring their work from other towns—no better executed than he was able to furnish at a lower price.

"Encourage your own," said we. But our train of thoughts was disturbed by an invitation to step into a cabinet maker's warehouse. Here was as fine a supply of furniture as decorated Fan Hall at the great Fair. Sofas, bureaus, chairs and a hundred et-ce-teras, were displayed around the room. And where do you find purchasers for all these? said we to the industrious manufacturer.

Oh, they go to the New York and Boston market.

"To the Boston market!" we exclaimed, why neighbor ——— has just purchased some articles from Boston, at a great bargain he thinks—as a much like that for forty dollars—some splendid chairs too—we did not know there were any like them in town, until I now see you have more here so much like them that I suppose you have taken the pattern.

That sofa and the chairs too, were my own manufacture—and he has paid for them in addition to the price I ask here, two freights and commission besides a small bill for repair of injury by moving.

Is it possible? said we, then full sure our motto, "Encourage your own," is not only patriotic but also economical.

Mr. ——— has all his coats made in the city—no tailor of his own town can ever make a fit—they are only convenient to call upon when a button gets off, or the elbow needs a stitch. He handed in an old coat to repair to one of our established tailors, with a high commendation upon the workmanship and a wonder that many of the town tailors could do so well.

Who made this coat sir? inquired the tailor, as he eyed his eyes over the work.

A Mr. ——— of the city.

O yes, he is a very good workman—he served his time with me, and has just established himself in the city. I see however he has not paid quite the attention to stitching the collar I used to require of him—and I suppose a pressure of work has compelled him to make a little longer stitches than I used to let pass. However he will improve.

"Encourage your own," thought we, if you would have encouraged from the chagrin that was manifested in the patron's countenance.

There is no smoke from that brass founder's furnace—his door is open to be sure and he is standing in it, but his fire is still.—Well, neighbor, how is business? Dull,—had no orders from Boston these three months Don't you find town work? Scarcely any, it is all procured in Boston. Have they any better facilities for doing work cheap in the city than in this town? None: we have very little facility for doing so. Rents are unmoderate, and cheaper rents I can't still the work goes there, and we are idle.

If this policy prevails the honest and industrious mechanic to the alms house how much better it will then appear to "Encourage your own."

What a fine toned piano! Only listen. It's better than Gilbert's,—it must be imported.—Why made it? It was made at our organ factory and yet while there are more than a hundred pianos in use in town, there is scarcely enough employment given to the industrious and ingenious manufacturers, to ensure them a living. What a fine and useful tune might be made of the words "Encourage your own."

Here is a new store just opened for ten days only,—with the flag end of some stock which city purchasers will not look at.—"Great Bargains—at less than cost" are hung,—and our regular dealers have the mortification of seeing their customers deserted, while all their customers are crowding to the new store. In ten days the store is closed in town, imported clothes,—not ten clothes—defective cloths, &c. &c., are found too late, have been too dearly paid for. Had they been purchased at our regular dealers they would have been returned, but Mr. Ten days" is among the missing, and they must pocket the loss. How much better it would have been to have followed the motto—"Encourage your own."

Sir, shall I furnish you with a pair of these French shoes—cheap indeed, for those who made them live on frog soup, and can therefore work cheaper than our best eaters.

And can you tell me how much was paid for imported shoes last year?

Only fifty thousand dollars! sir.

No sir, my family shall not wear the first article, so long as the best eaters beef and barley-grits can be got on the pot hook. Give me "Encourage your own" sir; and, sir, in future, we will buy all our shoes of you, if you will put on your shoe stamp, "Encourage your own."

There are some nails, at right from New York if they have not crossed the Atlantic.

Who are those half dozen men in a side line your shop on Saturday? Why, sir, they are some of the opposition tailors, who have come to purchase some patterns after the fashion of the day.

Oh, they are some patterns who are out of employ.

Just get one of them to make me a hat, if it cost ten dollars—and put on the tip just under his name, "Encourage your own." Let there be over his name the American Eagle, with this motto:

"Our County against the World,
Our State before any other in the Union,
Our Town in preference to any other in the State."

This may seem selfish, but we are fully convinced that it is the true policy to insure prosperity. If generally adopted, no one would have cause for complaint. Even if you pay a little more for an article, it is better for the prosperity of a town that its own citizens should be patronized—as it gives them the means to extend the way till every little circle in the lake of prosperity flows and sets the whole community in motion. "Encourage your own."—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Ministers of the Gospel at the Last Day.—Dear Brethren, our office is no ordinary one. We are ambassadors from the King of Kings and Lord of Lords to a revolted world. Never had men committed to them an embassy of such deep and everlasting moment. No work ever undertaken by mortals was so important, so solemn, or connected with such amazing consequences. Among all the thousands to whom we preach, not one but will take an impression from us that will never wear out. The fate of millions through succeeding generations depends on our faithfulness. Heaven and hell will forever ring with the testimonials of our ministry. And oh, our own responsibility. There is for us no middle destiny. Our stake is for a higher throne of glory or for a deeper hell. Fix to say nothing of the souls committed to our care our work lea d to the skies. Our labors is by the side of the Sick Sea. We have daily to go where Nadab and Abihu went, not to transact with him who ordered his lightning upon them. It is a solemn thing to stand so near to holy Lord God. Let us beware how, by unallowed services, we bring false fire before the Lord.—Let us not fail to devote to our work our best powers, our unceasing application, consecrated by unremitting prayer. Anything rather than careless preparation for the pulpit, and a sleeping performance of it. Forget your mother, but forget not this solemn work of God. Soon we shall appear with our respective charges before the judgment seat of Christ What a scene will then open between a pastor and his flock when all his official conduct towards them shall be scrutinized, and all their treatment of him and his gospel shall be laid open! Then will all appear that no Omnipresent eye followed him into his study every time he sat down to write a sermon, and marked every motion of his heart; and followed him into the pulpit, and watched every kindling desire, every drowsy feeling, every wandering thought every recoil of pride. Ah, my dear brethren when you hear on the right hand the songs of bursting praise that you ever had existence, and on the left hand behold a company of wretched spirits, sending forth their loud lament that you had not warned them with a stronger voice, will you not remember your sermons were not more impassioned, and all your prayers more agonizing. But what is that I see? A third shape more deeply seared with thunder than the rest around which a thousand dreadful beings with fulgous eyes and threatening gestures, are venting their raging curses? It is another official pastor, who went down to hell with the usual of his congregation; and those around him are the wretched beings whom he has dragged to death. My careless brethren, may God give me poverty, give me the curses of a wicked world, give me the martyr's stake, but, O my God, save me from unfaithfulness to thee and to the souls of men.?—*Dr. Griffin.*

Habits of king Louis Philippe.—The King of the French, entered the 61st of October his 70th year, and am happy to say, with every prospect of going well for some years to come. His habits are very regular, and, with the exception of his working hard up to a late hour of the night, or rather early in the morning, he does no thing which could in the slightest degree, impair his health. It is even doubtful whether this habit of sitting up is injurious to him, for it is not of a new date and has never yet been found hurtful. I am assured that five nights of the week the King is busy writing from eleven or twelve o'clock to three or four in the morning I am of this time that he corresponds with his Ambassadors, and with his secret agents at the various courts, and also prepares his notes for the business of the succeeding day.

Wm. Tell Outdone.—Several feats of skill and daring of the Chinese are, to the uninitiated truly astonishing. For instance, a man in Canton has his son stand against the street of Canton; the one places his back against a stone wall or wooden fence, the upper part being divested of his clothing. His associate armed with a large knife retires to a distance, say from 150 to 200 feet. At a given sign the knife is thrown with unerring aim in the direction of the person opposite to within a hair's breadth of his neck, instantly below the throat, and so great is the confidence reposed by the one in the skill of the other, that for the slightest uneasiness perceivable in the features of him who is the subject of the slightest deviation on the part of the operator, the knife is thrown at the living target at the spectator's

Absolute Real All!

10,000 TRIALS, and all successful, prove SANFORD'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC LIVER PILL, to be not only cures quicker, but gives no disagreeable pain, nor leaves a nausea. Each is positively rendered harmless. $810 has been offered by manufacturers of pills, to any one that can find a dose of theirs, that will not leave an empty box, and saying that all agony on amounting is not extracted in a few minutes, yet not one dose from among all their number has claimed the bonus. Sanford's Liver Pills, are the only pills that relieves and save money, time, torture and life, and prevent their clinging from being disbursed by nurses, or swallowed by children, possessing the power to remove the obstinate corrupt matter destroyed, and do only obtaining this unmistakable salve Many deeply rooted cases in the city can be seen, and every one is invited to call on our accredited Liver distinct items in the same box will be sealing yet in no case can be traced the least nauseous or unat: For all kinds of hurts, its rapid, soothing effects are alike wonderful. In sore eyes, all inflammation and Burns, Bruises would be unknown. The toilet and nursery, for clearing the skin of pimples removing shafts, &c. will find it the most valuable. Those dreadful rose-like tetter worms

Millerism and Professor Bush.—We have been very much interested in an expose of Miller's doctrine by Professor Bush in a late lecture (he, from personal acquaintance, regards Miller as dogmatical and intolerant. He points out the most prominent of his numerous mistakes and especially the great one of regarding the 'cleansing the sanctuary," as the end of the world. He shows that it refers to the removal of the Mahometan power from Jerusalem, an event to which Prof. Bush looks forward with great confidence. It cannot be denied that the present condition of Turkey and the progress of events in Syria portend the speedy overthrow of Turkish power in Palestine. The persecution of the Jews in Europe and Asia, has almost entirely ceased, and many of them are beginning to receive the gospel. Such a state of things is undoubtedly to mark the close of the present era, which will terminate with the gradual overthrow of Mahometanism, but will be very far from the end of the world—*Baptist Advocate.*

The Submarine Telescope.—We have before noticed the invention by Mrs. Sarah P. Mathers of Brooklyn of a telescope by which the bottom of the rivers, lakes or seas is rendered distinctly visible.—We understand that repeated experiments have proved it to be of the most decided utility. Water to almost any depth is rendered by it perfectly transparent and as accurate a survey of the bed or sea may be made by its use as can be effected of the surface of the land. By an improvement which the ingenious inventress has made upon it since its first exhibition, the bottom of a ship may be thoroughly inspected by a person standing on deck. The important purpose such an instrument may be made to serve in rendering safe inductions to navigation, in recovering wrecked vessels or lost goods, and in a thousand ways of practical utility are too evident to require notice and will, we doubt not, secure the attention of those most nearly interested in these objects. We learn that an agent has gone to Washington to bring the matter to the attention of the government.—*Tribune.*

The New Jersey State Temperance Society held its annual meeting at Trenton on the 19th inst. The correspondent of the Newark Daily Mercury says not very pleasantly, nor very prettily, the incident at the close of a speech by Mr. Lewis, he asked 'who of the members of the Legislature will sign the pledge and begin the foundation of a Legislative Temperance Society? Here is one," cried out a member from Somerset: "and here's another," exclaimed another voice amidst uproarious cheers and several members forthwith went forward and signed it—but still ringing with noisy acclamations. The Governors of several of the states were again referred to, with more peculiar emphasis, by Mr. Lewis, as presidents of Temperance Societies, with a pointed allusion to our Governor. A female then sprung up and said, " If the Governor would go forward and sign the pledge it would be gratifying to his friends," &c. Governor P. rose and in a moderate and dignified manner excused himself from the temperance reformation and expressed his great regard for the society, but he was not prepared to join it amidst such excitement, &c. His remarks were well conceived and uttered, and were received with partial applause and mingled with hisses from some persons who were very ill bred or very unjudicial. The whole proceeding was characterized by a great want of delicacy, and was altogether ill-fitly calculated to promote the great cause of Temperance.

"Dow, Jr.," of the Sunday Mercury says :—Whenever we think we have the porridge of pleasure exactly seasoned to taste, ere we can get a spoonful to our lips, some left handed god a sure to dish in an extra quantity of pepper, and spoil the whole. The truth is:—more or less of pain is mixed with all our pleasures, and the realization of every hope is accompanied with the bitter dregs of disappointment. A worm is found at the core of almost every apple of pleasure—the most delicious of peaches have been impregnated with poison—the sweetest berries are gathered from molesting brambles—and the prettiest posies that once bloomed in paradise were bedashed with the slime of the serpent. All sensual pleasures are more or less adulterated. All wine is more or less drugged, and unrized, but stream, like watery sunbeams through a cloud. The pleasures of eating are followed by stupor and drowsiness; headaches and horrors are natural concomitants of bowl-born-blisses; and the pleasures of love, my brethren, are attended with many a bitter pang, for the reason that its ethereal essence is so contaminated with the dross of carnal corruption. The pleasures of the mind, my friends, are those that approximate to any thing like purity. Delights are beautiful allusions, that flow in the atmosphere of one's imagination; but, like soap-bubbles, that exhibit the varied hues of the rainbow, they burst almost as they are blown, and dissolve into nothingness. The pleasures of hope are brighter and purer so long as they last than any since—save being solid, more or less, by the duty fingers of disappointment. The pleasures of memory are not only pure, but perennial. They gain lustre by age—and time which rusts all things material, puts an extra polish upon their surfaces. They are stars that shine brighter and brighter, as the darkness of the past deepens around them—precious gems amid the rubbish of retrospection, that glisten like the eyes of a tempter in a dark cellar. They are hopes of your frail flowers that flourish soon to fade in the fields of fancy; but blossoms that continue to bloom, even through the cold, cheerless winter of age.

Farmers often send their sons to cities to make merchants of them. This is the result generally of a laudable pride—but they couldn't succeed thing for them. In nine cases out of ten it is their ruin. Or, if they succeed, it is the case that they are ashamed of their independence.

Keep your boys at the plough. You can make them the means of real independence for themselves, and preserve them from the dependency of the land are the only wealth and possess the only wealth

Portland American.

For the Plainfield Union.

Question for Bible Classes.

Each denomination of evangelical Christians in this place has within it one or more Bible Class, and there is just at this time more than ordinary interest taken in the study of the Bible. Suppose that in addition to our assigned lesson for this week, we bring an answer to the following question, viz. : How many examples are there in the Divine Record to justify our engagements in *retaining their vows* during public prayer in the public worship of God ? An answer to this question may lead to good practical results.

ENQUIRER.

Jan. 30.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mathematical Question.—Given the area of a right-angled triangle, whose sides are in arithmetical progression, 1296. Required the sides.

MONTE.

The Order of a Household.—To educate a Christian family properly, it is essential to establish the principle of order in domestic affairs. The hour of meals, of retirement, and of worship, should be fixed, and not be permitted to encroach upon each other. All the members of the family should be expected to be present punctually at the stated times of meeting either for food or worship. Let this same principle of order be carried into the employments of each individual, and a successful method acquisition will be established, as well as a wholesome habit of the mind in the younger members.

"Order is Heaven's first law," said one, who with much egregious error uttered much sublime and important truth. The child who has been accustomed to order in the house of an earthly parent, will adapt himself more readily to that in the mansions of his heavenly Father. The principle once established in the heart, as a principle of right, will expand the growth of holiness and give symmetry and stability to its moral virtues. It will become a wall of defence against temptation, and an effectual energy in the work of the Lord.

The neglect of this principle is one of the chief causes of physical and moral evils in families and communities.—*Evangelist.*

'Beauties' of the late War in China.—An English officer writing to his friend in England from Ching Keaugfoo, says "I never saw such loss of life and property as took place here : we lost officers and men enough, but it is impossible even to compute the loss of the Chinese, for when they found they could stand no longer against us, they cut the throats of their wives and children, or drove them into wells and ponds, and then destroyed themselves; in many houses there were from eight to twelve bodies, and I myself have seen a dozen women and children drowning themselves in a small pond the day after the fight. The whole of the city and suburbs are a mass of ruins—whole streets have been burnt down."

Some editors have a fashion of requiring in all cases the name of their correspondents, as a condition of the appearance of their articles. So far from this is our rule, or our wish, upon the subject, that we prefer, generally, to be ignorant of the source of communications, in order that we may the more freely and independently exercise our judgment, and speak our mind to them. Many a piece finds admittance into a paper from a known personal or political friend which ought to be excluded, and would if the editor were free to decide; and as might happen the reverse would be rejected if the writer were known. As a general rule therefore, we greatly prefer to remain in ignorance of our contributor. When we desire to know them, we can almost always find means to reach them.—*Fredonian.*

Arithmetical Expression.—How easy it is to speak of millions and billions, yet how difficult to conceive what even a *million* is. But still we should endeavor to obtain some idea of that mighty number. Suppose we speak of the national debt of Great Britain : the words expressing the round sum of eight hundred millions are already spoken, but who can form a conception of that amount? We know, however, what a dollar is, we know, too, what minutes, hours, and years are. Then we may form some idea of the amount, though a remote one, when we discover by calculation that the debt is considerably more than a dollar per minute, from the first time our parents were in Paradise to the present day! more than sixty dollars per hour through all the ages of man's existence! A billion, however, is far more incomprehensive term; so much so, indeed, as to be beyond all conception. Taking the Mosaic date, as early as can be computed, the world has not yet existed even one fifth part of one billion of seconds.—*Youth's Gaz.*

Keep it before yourself young man or woman that in a choice for a partner for life, you should look well to the habits and disposition of such other—that a young man with a cigar in his mouth, a cane in his hand, and his brains running to hair, may do very well for a beau, but is not to be compared to the plain unpretending youth whose common sense will not allow him to play the dandy—That a young lady who has all accomplishments, who can sing a little, thump the piano a little and look fascinating any time, may fill a place on the sofa, and be the belle of a ball room, yet if she cannot boil a pudding, roast a steak, dust a room, or darn a stocking —if her accomplishments, are all for show and none for use—then ten chances to one that the young lady who has a good knowledge of household affairs, has been brought up by a careful mother, and is well versed in the actual duties of life, will make a better wife, and a pleasanter and happier home.

It is better to have great aims than aims to be great. All desire to be great—few have great hearts. There is a difference between having a great mind and having a mind to be great.—*Fragments of Time.*

SUMMARY.

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.—Doctor Willey a respectable physician of Smithville, Ohio, denies the curative properties of this cave in cases of consumption. He has been there and found it of no avail.

The Texan Congress is so overrun with petitions for divorce, that a bill has been introduced making every man his own summarier, and extending to a sense reasonable prerogative to every married woman. It provides that all married persons who are dissatisfied with their partners may be absolved from their own vows, by publishing their intention to that effect for thirty days.—*Cour & Eng.*

Robert H. Morris, Mayor of New York, was admitted recently as Counsellor of the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

Gov. Seward has resumed the practice of the law at Auburn.

☞ The American Theatre at New Orleans was closed on the 14th for want of support ; and Mr. Caldwell announces his final withdrawal from the business, which he says cannot recover in this country or in Europe, in a generation ! His loss has exceeded $200 a night since the opening of his new theatre ; and he has lost by the St. Charles, from Nov 1835 to conflagration last March, $100,000.

An Excellent Plan.—The New Orleans Tropic of the 5th inst says—"On Monday morning 14 small boys from the Male Orphan Asylum in L fayette were sent to a farming school on Grand river in Rapides. There they are to be educated in farming and remain until they are 21 years of age. There is more genuine philanthropy in this move than half the charitable endowments that we read of every day."

It appears by a recent decision of Judge Betts in N. York in the case of two German traders that Europeans who know of America only by name, who never had a debtor, creditor, relative friend or property here, can leave their country for the United States, and after remaining here until they become residents, (say, about thirty days,) can apply for and obtain the benefits of the Bankrupt Act !

A Hard Case—A man named King, from Ohio, while coming up on Monday in the steam er Osiris from Shrewsbury, stood by the railing and sick when Capt. Adams came round to collect the passage money. He took out a small purse—but it not containing enough, he took out a larger one containing $817 in gold—all the money he had. Just as he took it out a sea caused him to pitch forward and the purse fell into the sea. The captain provided him with money to reach this city, but he was then quite destitute. —*Tribune.*

James Fenner, Dem. has been nominated for Governor by a convention of the free suffrage party in Rhode Island. Their ticket comprises some Whigs and some Locos.

The Marquesas Islands in the Pacific Ocean have recently been taken possession of by a French squadron, which sailed with secret orders from France, and of which the destination was not known until the intelligence that the Marquesas groups had been formally occupied for the King of the French. These islands extend from 7.51 to 10.25 S. lat. and from 139 49 to 140 16 W. long.

It appears that there are upwards of 600 paper mills in operation in the United States, and that the paper manufacturers pay annually for Rags, old canvass, rope, &c. out of which paper is manufactured, $6,000,800 !

The Washington correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune, thus writes, of Congress—

I am of opinion, at this present writing, that I shall not again attempt to give a conjecture in advance, calculated to encourage the hope that Congress will legislate decently upon any particular subject, and I promise hereaf er not to be guilty again of counting upon any thing like consistency, from one year to another, in the doings of the House at least.

The only thing admitted to a seat in the Maine Senate, (Mr. Smilie,) who has been rejected in consequence of the number of unconstitutional votes he received, so that there is not a whig in that body.

The Cincinnati Gazette says, that upward of 500 hydrants have been shut off, and as many families deprived of water, because they could not pay their rent.

Roman Catholicism.—Tanner, A French Canadian missionary asserts that it is not uncommon at Montreal to play at cards, during Lent, for prayers, which the lower has to repeat for the benefit of the winner.—*London Globe.*

A Chime of Bells.—We learn that a chime of bells is to be placed in the tower of the Trinity Church, now erecting at the head of Wall street, New York.

The Astor Library.—Mr. Astor, in accordance with his intention announced some time since of giving to the City of New York an extensive public Library, has authorized the commencement of the Library ed fice. The location is on Lafayette and Astor places, the dimensions 45 feet on the side and 80 on the other. The amount he intends appropriating for this Library has been stated at $300,000.

The "Relief Notes."—Governor Porter has sent a message to the Legislature in which is a judicious recommendation to the Board to sell the stocks owned by the State, and apply the proceeds to the immediate redemption of the "relief notes," and such debts as are immediately due by the State of Pennsylvania.

Coffee from Sweet Potatoes is warmly recommended. The potatoes are pared, sliced, roasted, ground and steeped, like the coffee-berry. It is said to be very palateable, has the flivor of cocoa, and requires little sugar.

Jay, speaking of mysteries of Religion says. "Ask me not for solution. I only know the fact. I see two ends of the chain, but the middle is under water ; yet the connection is as real as it is invisible By and by, it will be drawn up.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N.Y. Super canal,		4 60
	Ohio,	4 60
	Rye Flour,	3 31
	Indian Meal,	2 56
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		84
	Rye,	60
	Corn, 56 lbs.	56
	Barley, 56 lbs.	52
	Oats,	33

A COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,
ADVERTISED in another column, for sale by
M. P. CUSHING.

3 Sleds for Sale,
Also, A First Rate Yoke of Oxen.
LEWIS M. FORCE.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH,
by Dr. S. E. ARMS, Elizabeth Town, N. J
(A few doors east of the Court House.)

In tendering his services as a Dentist to the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity. Dr A. would state that he has been engaged in the occupation of Dental Surgery for the last twelve years ; and during this time, he has endeavored to keep himself fully informed as to the improvements that have been constantly making in this useful art.

He is aware that a prejudice exists in many minds against Dental operations, on account of the want of success that has too often followed them : but this, in his opinion, is attributable to no one or both of the following causes, viz.—Want of Skill, or Want of Honesty in the operator.

Dr. A. continues to perform all Operations on the Teeth in a faithful manner, and restoring them to a healthy state when diseased. Prominent and foremost among these is the operation of Filling with Pure Gold. This operation if faithfully done will, in most every time, effectually arrest decay and preserve the teeth.

Particular attention is paid to the arrangement of children's Teeth, and the removal of deformities in the Teeth and Jaws of both adults and children.

SILICIOUS-METALIC, or INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, the most perfect imitations of nature, supplied according to the most recent improvements in the art. Entire sets of Teeth on Gold Plates with spiral springs, and entire sets by atmospheric pressure.

Charges moderate and uniform—a liberal discount to those whose means are limited. As to the character of his operations, Dr. A. refers to his numerous patrons. References to individuals, who are now wearing entire sets of Teeth of his construction, who feel them highly useful both for articulation and mastication—will be furnished to those who may desire it.

In case of failure or imperfections in any of his operations, Dr A. will deem it a favor to be informed of it, and will, as uniform, henceforth, make them good without additional charge.

The following gentlemen, all his patrons, have cheerfully furnished their names as references,—

Rev. J. N Danforth, Alexandria, D.C.
Rev. Dr. Magie, Elizabethtown,
Rev. N. Murray, do
Dr. Geo. R. Chetwood, do
Rev. Benj. Corey, Perth Amboy,
S. E. Dunn, Esq. Bridgeton,
Gen. Y. Brewster, Esq. of Woodbridge.
Rev. J. M. Hunting, Westfield.
Rev. Mr. Cochran, New Providence,
Mr. Eze'l Fairchild, Plainfield,
Mr. John Squier, do
Mr. John O. Stearns of Fitz & Sons. R. R.

P. S. To prevent disappointment it will be advisable (if convenient) for those who desire operations on the Teeth to attend a line to the effect to Dr. A. at Elizabeth-Town, two or three days previously, stating the day and hour that they will call.

Elizabethtown, Jan. 29, 1842 —tf

R. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secret ly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not your confidence in the use of medicine until their Lungs are seriously affected, but in due season resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort —this medicine has proved even the conqueror of Consumption, in its worst stages. It will have abundant cause to bless the hand of Providence, for more than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir : I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effects it has had, I am fully satisfied that it is the only remedy now known in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. As strongly recommend it to the afflicted as the Panacea of the age. A. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones before they have lived a year. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. TITUS, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York.—Also
By A. V. SHOTWELL, Plainfield,
and JOHN PIERSON, Rahway.

April 4, 1842. 22-1y

Dr. Israel Delamater's
Nerveand Bone Liniment.

The numerous nervous pains of which so many complain, and which so little is known of by Physicians cannot escape the reach of these medicines. The external application, and the internal use at the same time, will reach the nerves and follow its strange and wandering course, and expel the pain, until it is banished from the system and the patient restored to a perfect cure. TRY it all ye afflicted, and Prove it ! These medicines are intended to apply to the Large sized bottles of Liniment are $1 each. Though in light cases, one bottle each of the small size is sufficient to effect a cure.

Take Physic early—Medicine comes too late
When the disease becomes inveterate.

Recommended by the Faculty—Libby's Pills.

By long experience these Pills have been proved by many to be the best and safest Family Medicine hitherto discovered. In all sections of the U. S. they will be found very valuable to all who wish to secure themselves against sickness. They are alike safe for children as for any period of life, and require no extra attention to diet or to clothing. Bilious and Liver complaints, dyspepsia or indigestion, nervous diseases, sick headache, and, in fact, all diseases arising from impurities in the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, are speedily removed by taking them. They prevent scurvy, costiveness and piles, and in most cases ; therefore so far as they can should be taken by children as they will at all times effect them beneficially.

Sold by Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists, 46 Barclay street, New York—Also by
A. V. Shotwell, Plainfield,
Pierson Mosher, New Market.
Wm. Tucker, Bound Brook,
R. R. Freeman, Metuchin, and
J. J. Dorman, Washington, South River.

April 18, 1842. 27-1y

THE UNION

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday. January 30, 1842.

"For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOREIGN.

Twenty Days Later from England.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston Thursday morning, 22 days from Liverpool. The news is not important.

The Great Western steamer has been purchased by Mehemet Ali, who intends to convert her into a steam frigate.

Although business has greatly improved generally there was a very great want of confidence, arising from the continued failures in the corn trade for heavy amounts ; while the brewers of Yorkshire Agricultural Bank, who are having expended all its capital, now comes on the shareholders for a deficit of £10,000, which not at all calculated to improve commercial affairs. On the whole, the prospects for the new year are encouraging.

Mr. Dunn, a great corn factor, at Wakefield, is amongst the victims to the sliding scale. He has failed in $1,500,000.

The Money Market was easy and abundant but little doing in the Corn Market. The demand for cotton had ince ased, and the advance on American cotton has been maintained. In the manufacturing districts activity prevails, and it is confidently expected that the opening of the Chinese ports will afford the manufacturers a full employment.

There can be no doubt from the general tone of the British press, the success of the British arms in China and Affghanistan has tended greatly to strengthen the present conservative administration, though the Corn Law repealers are still agitating. The Opposition was very fierce against the income tax.

The British press is unanimous and vehement in denouncing the passages in the President's message relative to our credit abroad

A great fire in Liverpool on the 28th ult. destroyed £70,000 worth of property.

Incendiary fires in England, affrai an outrages and murders in Ireland, starvation and plunder upon lings in Scotland—these things denote a frightful state of society in Britain. In one instance, in Surrey, property to the amount of £3,000 was destroyed.

Outrages in Ireland unfortunately continue. They have hitherto been mostly confined to the county of Tipperary. The bulk of these outrages are to be traced to the harsh treatment of the tenants by their landlords. Messrs. Mormaster and Scully, both recently assassinated by the peasantry being both Roman Catholics.

Congress.

Friday, Jan. 20.—In Senate. A large number of private bills were acted on, and the committees made reports, and the Senators offered memorials, and enquiring resolutions

The bill from the House to repeal the Bankrupt Act was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

The rest of the day was passed in secret session, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Mon. Summers, of Va. presented a memorial of over 1000 citizens of Wm. Conn Johnson's State Delegation, from citizens of his State, which he moved be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Winthrop, from the Committee on Commerce, to which had been referred the memorial of several Boston merchants on the subject, made a report, in the name of 7 out of the 9 members of the Committee, concluding with the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the seizure and imprisonment in any port of the Union of free colored seamen being of foreign vessels, against whom there is no charge but that of entering said port in the course of their lawful business, is a breach of the comity of nations, is incompatible with the right of all nations in amity with the United States, and in relation to nations with whom the United States have formed commercial conventions, is a violation of the 6th article of the Federal Constitution which declares that treaties area part of the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That any State laws, by which certain classes of seamen are prohibited from entering certain ports of the Union in the prosecution of their rightful business, are in contravention of the paramount and exclusive power of the General Government to regulate commerce.

Resolved, That the police power of the State can justify no enactments or regulations which are in direct, positive, and permanent conflict with express provisions or fundamental principles of the national compact.

Mr. Rayner, of N. C., of the Committee made a minority report in his own name alone, concurring with the resolution that the Committee be discharged from the subject. Mr. Kenedy of Md. of the Committee could not agree to either report. He hoped the Senate would not be gagged.

Mr. Winthrop moved to print the usual number of copies. Mr. Black, of Ga. moved to lay the motion (to print, a motion never refused in any case,) on the table ! This failed—12 to 14.

Saturday, Jan 21.—Senate did not sit.

The House was principally occupied with the Florida bill, involving the question of Slavery, and properly, within the meaning of the Federal Constitution.

Monday, Jan. 23. In Senate, the memorial of Boston merchants, in relation to free colored seamen, was presented by Mr. Preston.

A bill was passed in favor of a railroad Company in Virginia, extending the time for laying down imported railroad iron, in order to secure a freedom from duty under the late Tariff Act.

An able speech in favor of the occupation of Oregon Territory took up the rest of the day.

In the House, after much talk, the vote ordering extra copies printed of the report on the free colored seamen case, was reconsidered, and the printing was refused by a vote of 104 to 84.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.—In Senate, the bill to occupy Oregon Territory was again debated.

In the House, Mr. Adams, from the Foreign Affairs, reported bills for the establishment of commercial intercourse with Hawaii and China; referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Halsted, from the Elections, reported a bill suspending the operation of the second (distracting) section of the Apportionment act of the last session, so far as the next Congress is concerned; *referred as above.*

Mr. Botts made a vigorous speech against refunding Gen. Jackson's fine.

The House then spent some time upon the bill just passed by the Senate, extending the time permitted to the railroad companies to lay down imported iron in order to save the duties. This was resisted by the friends of the Tariff, and advocated by the free-trade men.

Mr. Cushing defended the Exchequer project in an hour's speech.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.—In Senate, Mr. McDuffie, of S. C. made a very noble speech in opposition to the bill for the occupation of Oregon. He based his arguments on the impropriety of assuming this hostile movement at this time to warde Britain, on account of a Territory, over which she has never exercised an act of ownership, and which if let alone, she would soon permit to be rid even of the fur traders. He did not believe it could ever be made valuable even as a colony to us, and certainly could never become a state of the Union. At all events, he would have them delay action on the matter, until 1844, when we should have a government responsible for public measures.

In the House, the Exchequer was debated most of the day.

Thursday, Jan. 26th.—The Senate was again occupied with the Oregon Bill—and the House with the Exchequer. Another bill extending the time for laying down railroad iron was passed to a third reading.

In the House, two commercial bills were reported, one in favor of a reciprocity system the other in favor of a Warehousing system.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The proceedings have been of the very little importance. During the week, petitions were presented, against the non-imprisonment law, for a revision of the Constitution, and against selling spirits on the Sabbath.

In Assembly, on Monday, a petition was received from Middlesex, for the repeal of all laws for the collection of debts.

A bill was introduced to repeal the charters of certain Banks, Plainfield Bank being one.—Ordered 2d reading.

On Thursday, Assembly resolved to adjourn the Legislature on the 17th of February.

"*Chronology* of the World, from the Creation to the present time, viz. A M. 6241 or A D. 1843; comprising the whole chain of events which have transpired, in their true Scriptural order; as also, the commencement and termination of Daniel's 2300 days. By Rev. Dr. Blackmore, Washington Valley, N. J." Just published and for sale at this office. 6 cts. each.

The above advocates the opinion that during the present year, the 2300 years terminate,—when "one like the Son of Man is to be seen coming with the clouds of Heaven," Dan. vii. 13—when "many of them that sleep in the dust shall awake," Dan. xii. 2,—and when Daniel with them "shall stand in his lot," Dan. xii. 13.

We are told, this agrees with the opinions of Rev Mr. Whiting, formerly of this place, also, with those of Rev. Mr. Lusbagh, who has lately on this subject. It differs very materially from the opinions of Mr. Miller.

We have been shown the books of a small pupil of Mr. Brown, in Gummere's Surveying, which in neatness and accuracy are highly commendable, and from them we should suppose the teacher well qualified to instruct in that branch of education.

Com. Mackenzie.—It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state that Captain Mackenzie has been unanimously and triumphantly justified from all blame by the Court of Inquiry. This result must have been anticipated by every one who has given a candid attention to the testimony. The finding of the Court has been officially transmitted to Washington.—*Phil. Gaz*

Gov. King, of Rhode Island has issued a proclamation, declaring the new Constitution to have been adopted and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters in the State, and that the same will become the supreme law on 1st Tuesday in May next.

Ploughing.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican says.—The frost is all out of the ground—farmers are ploughing—even the grasshoppers are out of their winter retreat, and the weather partakes of the general mildness of spring.

Gov. Morton has ordered elections in the Six defaulting Congressional districts in Massachusetts on the 13th February.

Distressing affair.—Three boys and a girl were also last evening about 6 o'clock at the foot of Oliver street by the captain of a wood sloop. They were stealing wood from the dock, when the captain detected them, and fired a shot which hit all four, one the boys mortally.—The girl was only shot in the leg, and not badly hurt; but the other two boys were wounded dangerously in the neck. The Captain was arrested.—*Tribune.*

Protection from Fire.

Agreeably to notice, a meeting was held at Mr. Laing's on Monday, the 23d inst. to consider the propriety of an application to the Legislature for an act to incorporate the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity in a Fire Department,—the object of which is to raise funds by an assessment upon the property of the District to procure and keep in order such fire apparatus, &c. as the interests of the neighborhood may demand. As there were but few present, an adjournment was agreed upon till Tuesday the 31st inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the same place. All who feel interested are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBT. ANDERSON, Chairman.
E. Mauss, Sec.

It is a curious astronomical fact (says the Boston Mercantile Journal,) that there is no new moon in the month of February, 1843, but there are two new moons in the month of March following. It is a new moon on the 30th of January, again on the 1st of March, and also on the 30th of March.

First Shad of the Season.—A company of fishermen, on Thursday last caught in Salem Cove (West Jersey,) Delaware River, the first shad taken in the present year. The Salem Banner says the 10th of February is the earliest period hitherto known when shad have first been secured.

The Caledonia brought 2700 letters from Europe, and 35 bushels of newspapers. The postage on the letters for N. York was $3000; Phil. $520, and New Orleans $600.

Among the sales of stock in London were £50 000 Massachusetts 6's at 89 a 90. They were of the parcels sold in Boston some time ago at 86 40 and so leaving to the operation a profit of some 8 per cent. John Bull has not lost all his good nature.

Whose over has nothing to do than modesty and talent has a slim capital and must burn. It takes plenty of brass a good stock of impudence and a thimble full of brains, to get through the world.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Posing a Pedagogue.—Sally Jones have you done that sum I set you.

No ma'm, I can't do it.

Can't do it. I'm ashamed of you. Why at your age I could do any sum that was set me. I made that word can't For there is no sum that can't be done. I can tell you.

I think for, that I know a thum you can't tell me.

Well, well, Sally, let's hear it.

It is both, well, Sally, let's hear it.

It is both, thir. If one applicant did the sum of the whole human ratio, how many thuch will it take to make a barrel of thweet tinder thir.

Miss Sally Jones you may go to your parsing lesson.

Yet', thir.

Have also yielded to their Influence.—Apoplexy, asthma, headache, ague, colic, colds, consumption, cough, decay of nature, dropsy, dyspepsy, fever, gout, gravel, indigestion, influenza, jaundice, lowness of spirits, pain in the bowels, back, etc, palpitation of the heart, phthisic, pleurisy, pressure of the stomach, rheumatism, rising in the throat, shortness of breath, stitches in the side, etc, 5 ulcers, vomiting and spitting of blood, whooping cough, quinsy, fever and ague, hives, scarlet, bilious, yellow, and common fevers of all kinds, nervous diseases, liver complaint, inward weakness, suffocations, sore eyes, &c, palsy, small pox, measles, croup, cholera morbus, worms, dysentery, deafness, ringing noises in the head, king's evil, scrofula, St Anthony's fire, salt rheum, white swellings some of 20 years' standing, cancers, tumors, swelled feet and legs, piles, costiveness, all eruptions of the skin, frightful dreams, female complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c., have one and all, yielded to the all sufficient and powerful but gentle influences of the Stainburn Vegetable Extract Pills, and the hopeless sufferer after lingering for years in misery and wretchedness, having in numberless instances, subscribed their written testimonials of gratitude to the proprietors for the benefits experienced are now restored to their families, blessed with health, vigor and happiness.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

L. M. Force, 84,00; Frazee Marsh, 1,04; Wm. Dunn, 1,09; Wm. Davison, ,81; Tho. Wallace, ,50; Enoch Runyon, ,50.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. Sylvester Henry, of Scotch Plains, to Ellen A. Lippincott, of Newark

At New Brunswick, on the 24th Joseph Brokaw, of the house of Halsted & Brokaw, of New York, to Jane Eliza Kemper, daughter of Alexander *Mott*, of the former place.

DIED

On Wednesday the 25th inst. (at the residence of his grandfather, Henry Line, nigh this village) after a few days illness of Inflamation of the Brain, greatly mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, Henry Line, (son of Amos Line, formerly of Plainfield,) aged about 28 years.

At Elizabethtown, on the 21st inst. Mrs. Mary, wife of Col. Elihu Brittin, aged 62 years.

In New Brunswick, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. J. Fitch, on the 5th inst. of consumption, Frederick Phelps, in the 62nd year of his age, formerly of Havana, Chemung Co. N. Y.

In New Brunswick, on the 16 inst. Miss Elizabeth Vreeburgh; in the 76th year of her age.

A London paper says that the works preparatory to the commencement of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama are advancing rapidly. The entire length of the canal will be 49 miles; its breadth at the surface 125 feet; and its depth 29 feet. Mr. Morel, the engineer, estimates its cost 560,0001. sterling.

The English Church is making arrangements for a branch at the new settlement of Hong Kong in China.

Value of Hens.—It is stated in the "Ploughman," that E. G. Tucker, Esq., of Milton, obtained 82 hundred dozen of eggs, in one year, from eighty three hens: this was the highest number of hens; the sometimes had less; that for five hundred and sixty two dozen he took one hundred dollars within one cent. The whole amount of his cash receipts was $123,33, and his expenditures were $55 63, leaving him a balance of $66 90.

Scene in an Ohio Court.—The Judge is supported on the right and on the left by his associates, and an old lady is called up to give evidence:—

Presiding Judge.—Take off your bonnet madam.

Lady.—I would rather not, sir.

P. J.—I desire you to put off your bonnet, madam.

L.—I am informed that in public assemblies the women should cover the head.—Such is the custom and of course I will not take off my bonnet.

P. J.—Why you are a pretty woman indeed; I think you had better come and take a seat on the bench.

L.—I thank you kindly, sir but I really think there are old women enough there already.—*Cin. Repub.*

Rooms to Let.

TWO Parlours and a Bed Room to Let, over the Printing Office and Book-Store. Apply to Jan. 24, 1844. TRIB. TITSWORTH.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been tried in four families in this place, and been found to answer a better purpose altogether than any thing heretofore tried.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and during to my right shoulder, in which latter part my pain was at times very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get able to do work a little, but I would be in misery. then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, distressing me very much indeed. I coughed incessantly, and had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate would be rejected, and my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and I became very weak, and my flesh wasnearly all gone; and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I could not lie down only sitting, and had a constant pain in my breast, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country. I had a hard time in the shoulder both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, and myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I felt much relieved a bottle effected a perfect cure. I continued using it, when a few mornings afterwards. I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on, and a few days after, I brought up, what I thought was the tape worm, the most horrible sight I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling tape. I soon felt better, and then found for several days, something that used to tickle in my throat, which upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling black scales or scabs, which I found to be good medicine, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the seat of my disease, and was also clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, and I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt so weak! my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm all the season, and have felt well except a little weak, still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

This is the first season for years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper description of the miserable condition in which I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish; and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than I can in writing it now. I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done me much more for me than all the doctors or any thing else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it in every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 9th, 1843.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.
W. R. GASTON.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn to the truth of the foregoing statement by him subscribed, and his reiterations of health, are true; and further, that he is a man of unreproachable character and standing, and high respectability in the neighborhood.

W. R. GASTON.

October 11. 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown. Philadelphia.

JOSEPH H. SCHENCK

For Sale by
Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

Dentistry.—Dr. Arms, of Elizabethtown proposes visiting Plainfield on Monday, the 6th of February, to remain for a few days.

Pamphlets containing a brief account of the diseases of teeth and their appropriate treatment have been left at our store for gratuitous distribution. For Dr. A.'s qualifications, references &c. see advertisement in this paper.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of AYRES & DUNN—cease this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call on J. B. Ayres, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said firm. The Books will be found at J. B. Dunn's store, late the place of Ayres & Dunn. We hope this Notice will be attended to, as their accounts must be speedily settled. AYRES & DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 20, 1843.

☞ The Business will be continued by the Subscriber, who feels grateful for past favors, and still solicits public patronage. J. R. DUNN.

FOR SALE,

The Building and Lot on the corner of Main street and Mountain Road, lately occupied by Ayres & Dunn, as a Shoe Store; as good a location for business as any in the Village.—A Bargain for a Business Man. J. B. AYRES.

FOR SALE,

From the 1st of April next, a two story Dwelling House with a well of good water near the door. Situated in this Village. For Rent and Terms apply to Stephen B. Deeds. RICHARD HUGHES.

Plainfield, Jan. 23d] 1842 —3t

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. However great a discrimenate have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, and the daily experience which it is still constantly exhibiting. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

Newark, N. J. June 14, 1842.

Messrs. Sands:—Gent—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most distressing diseases to which the species of herring. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the disease soon after broke out in the development of a scrofulous affection on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for 4 years, suffering was beyond description. I tried various remedies—I consulted different physicians in New York, and also those of the late Dr. Beebe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken in the inflamation of my eyes.

*My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumors formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, mobbed the surrounding flesh, and finally destroyed the bone, and I consumption, and the scrofulous sore made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing excruciating agonies and I believed it would reach and destroy the brain, and put an end to my existence. I had recourse to different pills, numerous internal remedies were recommended, but they did no good. About a year since I was taken very ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless. The Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not believe any one case; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both my legs, and for several weeks I could not walk a step. A shocking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton. I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The physician of the city hospital, after examining my case, advised me to go to the Almshouse, for he did not believe any one; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both my legs, and for several weeks I could not walk a step. A shocking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton. I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The physician of the city hospital, after examining my case, advised me to go to the Almshouse, for he did not believe any one case

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, in the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce *mental effort* and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Hope of gain is the prevening power rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year, one of which commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indecile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The Trustees of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The accessibility has been greatly increased by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 20, 1840

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

LAP STONE AND HAMMER.

THE subscribers continue to manufacture on the premises in the old stand, on Main street and the Monument Road, all kinds of Shoes for gentlemen and Ladies, of their own and country work, of the best made and of the best materials, as they will employ none but good workmen, viz.—

Gentlemen's French and American Calf boots.
do Cordovan and waxed boots and shoes
do Calf and common shoes
do Stout Gaiters
do Pumps and slippers
Ladies' Stout gaiters,
do stout half gaiters
do French Booking
do Kid slippers
do Leather shoes and shoes
Youth's boots and shoes of all kinds
Misses' Boots, Slippers and Ties
Children's boots of all kinds, &c. &c.

Also Sole Leather by the side or half side to suit purchasers. Calf skins, Morocco skins, linings and bindings. Also Shoe makers findings of all kinds, good and cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Country produce taken in exchange.

The subscribers continue the sale of Dry Goods and Groceries at the old stand.

April 25. 1842. J. R. DUNN.

Facts for the People.

IT is a fact that the Subscriber has returned to Plainfield.

It is a fact that he has taken the New Store house on the corner of Main street and the road leading to the mountain, and opposite to the Retreat Hotel.

It is a fact that he has just received a handsome and general assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the season which cannot fail to suit purchasers.—Also a general Assortment of Groceries.

Now this is all. He has a splendid assortment of China, Glass and Earthen Ware of the latest styles and patterns.

One Fact more. He intends to keep good articles and sell them at such prices as cannot fail to suit the people.

N. B. Grain, Wood, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest prices.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 18, 1842.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by HIRON G. OLMSTED, at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, informs his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the business, and attend to any orders in his line, which will be received and punctually executed.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1842. 1y

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are prepared for College, or for the various avocations of busy life, and for Mercantile pursuits in particular—Penmanship being taught on scientific principles and Book-Keeping being practically illustrated by the Principal. The terms of this School are $18 per year, including washing and lights, to be paid quarterly in advance. There will be no extra charge for the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion will be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $3 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as convenient grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to *prevent* offences and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL, AS FOLLOWS:

JACOB A. WOOD. P incipal,
GEO. R. HUNTINGTON, A. M.
Teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry;
Mons. JEAN OCTAVE MAURIAC,
Teacher of the French and Spanish Languages.
Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL.
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and is within about 24 hours, by Steamboat and Rail road, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1842.

LOOK AT THIS! JACKSON POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has again taken his old stand. He has set in business to restart, but not having been successful, he has concluded to return to his old business and do without the setting. He hopes his old customers will not put them selves out of the way to pay their old accounts, but as convenient he would like to have it and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood, or cash, or anything they have to spare. He hopes hereafter none will ask him for trust as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

He keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale or Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all favors.

N. B. To alleviate the difficulty of making change, J. P. has shilling tickets, which in many cases will prove very convenient.

☞ J. P. forbids any one trusting him without his written order.

Sept. 12, 1842. 1y

Doct. Steeling's PULMONARY SYRUP,

The best article that can be produced for colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, consumption, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs

☞ It has been tried by thousands, and can produce the best recommendations.

We have room only for the following:

From Rev. L. L. Rendall, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bridgeton, N. J.
Bridgeton, Feb. 19, 1841.

Dr. Wm. Steeling—Dear Sir—Some four weeks ago I happened to be in your company at a time when I was suffering considerably from an old and distressing complaint, viz.: the Asthma—you very kindly furnished me with a few bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup, which I have taken and am prepared to say from experience, that at least it is a certain palliative. I would heartily recommend it to all who are afflicted with that distressing complaint.

I am respectfully, yours, &c.
J. L. RENDALL.

Price—only three shillings a bottle—for sale at this Office; also, by Ayres & Dunn, and Berry & Dunham.

Dr. Steeling's Vegetable ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The best Purgative now in the country!

May be relied on for their efficacy and safety; they have been used by thousands, and with great advantage in carrying off diseased humors, and restoring health. Those who have *used them are ready* at any time to attest their excellence.

PRECONSTRUCTION.

We do hereby certify that we have used Dr. Wm. Steeling's Vegetable Anti Billious Pills; and found them a safe and active Purgative, attended with beneficial effects; and we therefore recommend them to public notice. S. W. Edwards, M. D.
Clarissa Ogden, Charles Smith,
M. Seymour, H. Knickerbocker,
E. Whitekar, Jonathan Brooks.

Bridgeton, March 13, 1841.

For Sale only at this Office. Price 1s. 6d. a Box, containing 25 pills.

Doct. Steeling's STRENGTHENING PILLS.

Being as good an article as can be found for Weakness, Loss of appetite, Prostration of the system, and general aversion to all Bodily Exertion.

For sale only at this Office, at 1s. a Box.

Doct. Steeling's strengthening and Healing Plaster:

One of the First Rate articles for Wounds, Bruises, cuts and sores of every kind; also for Weakness, Soreness and pain in the side, breast, or any part of the body.

Price 8d cts. a roll. For sale at this Office.

June 9, 1842. 1y

Lin's Celestial Balm of China,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF MAN OR BEAST, THAT REQUIRE EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS!—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others than might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth, nearly greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly requests the afflicted to *give it a fair trial.*

Have you a pain or a weakness in the small of your back? If so apply the Balm three times a day and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will greatly relieve you.

Have you a rheumatism? If so, wash the part affected with cold water and castile soap then bathe it with warm vinegar, rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm with the flat of your hand, before the fire. Do this every third day and use the Balm twice a day; and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you a felon or soldiges in your legs, arms, or feet? If so rub the part affected well with a rough cloth, and then apply this Balm freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and in a short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so apply the balm three times a day and all unpleasant sensations will soon disappear.

Have you sprained yourself? If so apply the balm three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you a Scald or Burns? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a cut or Wound? If so, apply the Balm with a feather two or three times a day.

Have you the Tetter? If so apply the Balm three times a day and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so apply the Balm every morning and evening, washing it every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a pain in your breast or side? If so apply this Balm morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore eyes? If so wet a soft rag with the Balm, and apply it on the outside of the eyes every night on going to bed.

Are your nose, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? If so, apply the Balm three tim s a day, and it will positively cure them.

Have you corns on your feet? If so, cut them well and apply the Balm and it will generally cure them.

Have your chins or irritation of any parts? Then apply this Balm thoroughly and it will cure you.

Have you fresh wounded of any kind? Spread the Balm on Linen and keep it bound on the parts, changing daily, and it will heal without proud flesh or inflamation.

Have you an old sore that wont heal? Keep the Balm bound on it, renewing it daily and it will soon heal from the bottom.

For sale only at the true Balm from Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Just received direct from the proprietors, and for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 9, 1842 —)

Starling Facts.

Hundreds of citizens and mnnis are lost yearly with worms, when as one other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

Almost all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are somet mes troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailment. Examine the stools of the human family, while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a shilling.

How sickening to thought is it that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, it could only could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important to some it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. A. D. SIGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with out relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when it recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month past to a mere skeleton, very low with the stomach and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, when the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Brooklyn, had worms in a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having proved a sure and speedy cure of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey used several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. After the first dose large worms were dislodged, and she fell off the Vermifuge when she again became worse, and and resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore, but one out of which, in the use of a few days, was by to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Hundreds of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. unfathomably a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms. Let this be read and heed, and the persons recovered with great dispatch Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will satisfy every skeptic to the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have the Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Just Received,

A FRESH and FULL Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, among which are Cloths, Satinette and Cassimeres, that will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

Wood Wanted in payment of Goods.

Nov. 21. H. A. CORY.

Damask, Worsted, Kabyle, and BELVIDERE SHAWLS. For Sale by

Nov. 14. WEBSTER & MARSH.

3 PIECES Apolanda Lustre, Also Three Cases Cravat Boots.

Jan. 9, 1843. DANIEL SUDMAN.

Plainfield ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE next quarter of the School (under the charge of Mr THOMAS WALLACE), will commence Monday, Oct 31st. Terms per quarter of 13 weeks without any extra charges, as follows:

Spelling	$1 75
Reading and Defining,	2 00
Writing, Geography, and Arithmetic	2 50
Mensuration, History, Grammar, Composition, and Book-Keeping,	3 00
Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Book-Keeping, Double-Entry,	3 50

Mr. WM. W. DAVISON will take charge of one Department.

Oct. 17, 1842.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hector, the Surveyor of the Logan County Lands, in the State of Virginia.

These Lands are well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, hemp, rye, oats barley, potatoes, tobacco, &c. they are intersected by roads leading to the different navigable rivers. Railroads have been undertaken by the State and will shortly be perfected. The climate is mild, vegetation early, and the air extremely pure and healthy. We have never raised finer corn, and many mile are going into operation in this quarter. The value of Virginia Western Lands is much increased by the facility afforded by water and rail roads to the Ohio River.

Towns and will ere annually springing up on the banks of this noble river, requiring large supplies of Timber, Coal, Iron, Salt, Flour grain, &c. Many large fortunes of India have been made by the Legislature of Virginia for making the waters of the Ohio and James Rivers, by canals Railroads, &c. Nothing has been omitted to render the settlement and prosperity of this region, but the retention and monopoly of large body of Land, by wealthy non residents, who hold it at high prices. I hope that such proprietors will soon be made desirous to dispose of property. If so vast numbers of hardy and industrious people would s on deserts populate this highly favored country. (signed) JAMES HECTOR

Mr. Hector is a gentleman selected from the statistics of the State as well as to many other highly respectable sources which I have in my possession. I beg to refer, which clearly proves beyond doubt the highly valuable and fertile lands here described, abounding in all the rich metals and minerals that have been encountered, and a soil teeming with the richest productions of Nature; in reference to which I beg to refer you to the letter of Governor Tazewell of the State page 29, wherein illustrations are given confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Hector, who expresses themselves:—"Mr. Hector pronounced that portion of the State adjacent to the Kenawha and Gauley Mountains, to be the garden spot of America; and Gen. Washington is written to by Sir John Sinclair, of Scotland, to know if there was any spot for a residence in America, where persons in reviewing the country pronounced the residence in Virginia, somewhere near the Blue Mountains, to combine the most advantages and beauties of any country. This section is so healthy as any part of the world, the water of good, the lands fertile, producing all the staples of the State, is easily recovered when exhausted, and unexcelled for grazing purposes.

The following letters and certificates from the highest sources, show the respectability of the person employed to survey and select a portion of these lands, and the perfect correctness of which is stated to be equal to any in the state, and entitled to the fullest confidence.

We the undersigned citizens of Bath county, Virginia, do certify that we are acquainted with James Hector, Esquire, and from our knowledge of his surveys we have ever known, well acquainted with the Lands and Land Laws and Titles in Western Virginia, and his perfect correctness in his surveys in matters relating to the selection of Lands, & investigation of titles are surpassed by any person within our knowledge. (signed)

Andrew S. Fulton, Member of Congress.
David McComas, do do
Wm. H. Boyd, do
Davis Hall, do

I have known J. P. Mathews, and David McComas, who have filled high trusts in Virginia and are gentlemen of great respectability. (signed)

Wm. Sampson, Register of the Land Office.

Virginia, 10th June, 1836.

House of Representatives, May 23, 1836.

Mr. James Hector is one of the most scientific surveyors in the state besides, for information as a first rate practical surveyor. (Signed) Robert Craig Stanard,

Member of Congress.

I know Robert Craig well. He has been for years, and is now, a member of Congress of the U. S. from the state of Virginia. (signed) Samuel Leake,

Register Land Office.

Richmond, 10th May, 1836.

I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. James Hector is generally reputed to be a good practical surveyor. J. C. Draper, Member of Congress.

Extract of a letter from Wm Selden, dated Richmond Land Office, 10th June, 1836.

I have spared no pains or expense in the perfection of the office, and the system of Lands in both and other counties in the state of Virginia is the best and most approved modes. The Attorney General has explained most clearly how any person in a foreign state would acquire the land and have the same secured in Virginia. I have fully and fairly to the best of my ability and judgement prepared a title in each tract of Land that has been conveyed to you. I have also, where each Land is and the quality of the country, where each Land lies, how the title was originally acquired, and in fact I have traced every link in the chain of title.

I hope the fullness and precision with which the title and accompanying documents have been prepared, will make you some amends for the heavy expense to which I have unhappily subjected you.

(signed) William Selden, Register.

From the Hon. A. Stevenson, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James from the United States of America.

I have known for years Lunsford L. Cabell, Esq. of Virginia, with whom I am personally acquainted, I take pleasure in certifying that I am intimately acquainted and have been for years, with Wm. Selden, Esq. late Register of the Land Office in Virginia, and particular to Mr. Cabell Mr. Selden is Register of the Land Office in Virginia, and is well qualified to give an opinion upon all subjects connected with the land laws of Virginia, and I have no hesitation in saying his talents, and I should feel entire confidence in his opinion and judgment. A. STEVENSON.

London, 15th, 1836.

Legation of U. States.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct extract from the printed original documents.

(signed) Louis Binns.

The Subscriber has several thousand acres of land situated in the above named counties of Logan and Bath on the State of Virginia to dispose of, which he will sell from 1 dollar to 1 50. per acre, according to quality and situation, or will exchange it for good available property in this State

STEPHEN VAIL.

Plainfield, Dec. 14, 1842.

BLANKS for sale at the Printing Office.

PLAINFIELD INSTITUTE.

The first quarter in the Winter Session of the Institute will be commenced on Monday the 17th inst. in both the Male and Female Departments.

Teachers competent and faithful and adequate to the wants of the Schools will be employed.

Prices of tuition, per qr.

Orthography and Reading,	$2 50
Writing and Arithmetic,	3 00
Eng. Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes,	3 50
Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Nat. Philosophy, Gynmistry, Botany, History, Composition, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra charges for instruction in Drawing and Painting, and for the Latin and French Languages.

Mr. Richard Townsend has been engaged as Teacher in the Male Department.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 10, 1842.

The Truth is mighty and will prevail

STAIN BURN'S

VEGETABLE—EXTRACT—PILLS.

Are receiving daily, any hourly, proofs of the increasing patronage of a discerning public.

The following are very respectable housekeepers and friends of families in this place, have given the proprietors testimonials speaking in the highest terms of their gentle, still, all sufficient curative effects upon the system, which is principally to be attributed to the

PURITY OF THEIR COMPOSITION,

for being made from

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY,

they are unlike, and far superior to ordinary medicine, which are made of common drugs and obnoxious.

READ AND JUDGE.

Mrs Marlin, of No. 478 Greenwich st. N. Y. experienced the most excruciating pains through out her body, of 4 years' standing.

Mrs. Waterbury, of No. 88 Varick st. N. Y. cured of thrush in them, attended with frequent pains in the head, of more than 6 months' standing.

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 14 Dominick st. N. Y. cured of violent pains throughout her body, of 6 years standing.

Mrs. Rachel Trobiack of Wallabout, Long Island cured of hysterical consultations, of over 16 years standing.

Mrs. Maloy, of No. 76 Sheriff st. N. Y. cured of chlorosis.

Mrs. Presley had 2 children of Brooklyn, N. Y. cured of violent coughs and colds.

Mr. Sappington of the firm of Sappington & Shue (brewers) No. 162 Duane st. N. Y. cured of a severe cold and pains through out his body.

Mr. Wm. F. Johnson, of No. 42, 9th avenue, N. Y. cured of fever and ague in its first stages as a long standing.

Mr. Wm Watts, of Philadelphia Hotel, Barrow st. N. Y. cured of a severe cold.

Mr. Lawrence Moore, No. 252 Madison st. N. Y. cured of habitual costiveness and pains in his stomach of over 5 years' standing.

Mr. Rapelye of the firm of Rapelye & Shaw, Bull Head Dock, foot of Wall Broadway, N. Y. cured of vomiting and pains in his bowels of a long standing.

Mr. C. G. Dean and family, No. 7 Mill st. N. Y. cured of colds, coughs and fevers.

Mr. Robert Murlin, No. 478 Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of the influenza, pains in his body, &c. of many years standing.

Mr. R. Van Nest, No. 2. Clark st. N. Y. cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint of several years' standing.

Mr. D. S. Stout of Bloomingdales, N. Y. cured the first week of 3 months' standing.

Mr. John S. Tremble, of Harlem, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of 3 months' standing.

Mr. William L. Marsh, of Harlem, cured of some of the most inveterate sores that could be found on the human body.

Mr. John Thorn, of Jersey City, N. J. cured of a violent pain in the head of 3 months' standing.

Mr. Wm. M. Sherwood, of Jersey City, cured of the gravel, which entirely prevented him of rest day or night.

Mr. Francis Lane, of Hoboken N. J. cured of a most inveterate complaint of ten years' standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy, that covered the body of the whole.

To remember of the above are highly respectable citizens as will be seen from the residences which are given and which establishes the fact beyond doubt or dispute.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

Are fast securing public favor, wherever they have been introduced they have given the greatest possible satisfaction.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 3 pills) at the following offices—

New York—48 Broadway,
Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings,
Boston—Cornhill st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.
Jared Ingersoll—Webster & Marsh,
Scotch Plains—Dr. Wilson,
Brooklyn—Nelson Webster,
New Market—Abel R. Cowell,
New Durham—Joseph Pepper,
Metuchen—R. R. Freeman,
Westfield—Charles Clark,
Railway—John Pearson,
Bonhamtown—Samuel Scudder,
Middlebrook—E. V. Sherwell,
Stone Mills—Noah Drake,
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,
Union Village—Peter Van Nest.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 238 Broadway
Nov. 1 or to the Tabernacle—New York.
Jan'y 9, 1843.—1y

SAWING REDUCED.

Hard Times and plenty of water

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to saw up on most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice, any quantity of Timber or Boards that has been put very heavy expenses in refitting his Mill so that it will enable him not only to do better work but quicker work; and will enable him to accommodate customers more readily as any other mill in the county, and as this vicinity is paying such heavy taxes for the use of water, they may come on without delay.

N. B. All kinds of Frame Timber sawed to order at short notice. Also on hand, and intend keeping a General Assortment of Railing, Paling, Post, Fence, Lath and Pencil Gate Posts, Window Sashes, and Doors, and every article usually kept at a little cheaper, for cheapness suits the times.

LEWIS M. FORCE

Sept. 1, 1842. 2m 6m

MISS MARTIN would inform the ladies of Plainfield and vicinity, that she has taken the shop lately occupied by Miss Hetfield, next door to Mr. Hetfield's Baptist Church, where she intends keeping a general and fashionable assortment of Millinery

Plainfield Union.

olume VII.—No. 4. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1843. Whole number 316

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00 per annum.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING.—Advertising a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents per week. Longer advertisements in proportion. Liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Notices of marriages and deaths inserted gratis.

PETERS' MEDICATED LOZENGES.

To the Consumptive and Public Generally.

The deservedly high reputation which these Lozenges have obtained in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Hoarseness, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all complaints of the throat and lungs, has induced many persons to attempt the manufacture of articles which they have put forth as the same, or equal to Peters' Lozenges, and thereby imposed upon the public, and in many instances, have done serious injury to the health of those who have purchased and used them. Peters' Lozenges are the only genuine article ever offered to the public, and have been for the last twenty years. Those who wish to avoid imposition will be careful to purchase only those which have the name of Peters on the wrapper, and the signature of the proprietor on each box.

Peters' COUGH Lozenges.

Are now rapidly superseding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all complaints of the throat and lungs. Public speakers, Singers, and those who are subject to Clergymen's sore throat, will find these Lozenges invaluable. Public Speakers, Singers, and those who are subject to Clergymen's sore throat, will find these Lozenges invaluable. Public Speakers, Singers, and those who are subject to Clergymen's sore throat, will find these Lozenges invaluable.

Peters' Vegetable Shilling
Strengthening Plaster,

This is not only the cheapest, but the best, neatest and most comfortable Plaster in existence.

Peters' Shilling Plaster is an easy and most effective remedy for pains in the back, or other local weakness, or pain in the chest, loins or back—stiffness of the muscles—derangement of the limbs or joints, whether produced by rheumatism or other causes—bad blood—pimples on the face—sore throat—colds, coughs, liver complaints—weakness of the spine—predisposition to break out in boils and pimples—imbecilities of the frame, and for general debilitation.

Read the Following.

Newark, Nov. 15, 1842.

This is to certify that I have had a most severe sore on one of my lower limbs for upwards of seven years, which proved to be a running sore, and for eight years I had used various remedies, but could get no relief, until a year ago, when I procured a few of Peters' Shilling Plasters, which healed up the sore in a short time, and to my surprise and satisfaction, I am entirely well. I am positive I owe the cure to Peters' Plaster.

ISABELLA NEWMAN, 5 Broad st.

N. B. Beware to get Peters' Lozenges and Plasters. Buy only of Agents—or of the proprietor.

Agents for Plainfield
Dodd, Lewis, Crane, Osborn & Wilcox, Scotch Plains.
P. Mosher, New Market.

Dec. 26, 1842—1y

Facts for the People.

IT is a fact that no Doctor has ever attended to a Plaster.

It is a fact that the Indian Vegetable Sugar Plaster is the most popular Plaster ever introduced to the public.

It is a fact that in less than one week it will become a household word.

It is a fact that in less than one week it will become a household word.

It is a fact that in less than one week it will become a household word

"Is she small or large?"

"Well, captain, I don't care whether the spar be large or small, I've got two carpenters on board, and I'll soon dub it down into shape."

I inquire further of the vessel—but I don't refer to the spar," replied Captain Delmar haughtily.

"And I referred to the spar, which is my business, and not to the vessel, which is no concern of mine," replied the American captain. You see master, we have both our wants; you want information, I want a spar; I've no objection to a fair swap."

"Well," replied Captain Delmar, rather amused, "give me the information, and you shall have the spar."

"That's agreed."

"Send for the carpenter, and desire him to get out a small spar, Mr.———," said captain Delmar to the first lieutenant.

"Well, captain, that looks like business, and so now I'll go on. The Frenchman is as large as you, may be," looking around the deck "he may be a bit larger but you won't mind that I suppose?"

"Did you leave her in port when you sailed?"

"I reckon she was off two days before."

"And how many days since you sailed?"

"Just four days, I calculate."

"And did you hear where she was going to"

"Yes I did, and I've a notion I could put my finger on her now, if I chosed. Captain, you have'nt got a coil of rope inch which you could lend me—I ain't got a topsail brace to reeve and one is very queer just now; I reckon they've been turned end for end so often, that there's an end of them."

"You say that you know where the vessel is —where is she?"

"Captain that's telling—can't I have the two inch?"

"We have not a whole coil of two inch left sir," said the master, touching his hat. "We might spare him enough for a pair of new braces."

"Well, well, I'm reasonable altogether, and if so be you have'nt got it I don't expect it. It's very odd now, but I can't just remember the place that the French vessel was going to, it has slipped clean out of my memory."

"Perhaps the two inch might help to refresh your memory," replied the captain—"Mr Smith let the rope be got up and put into the boat."

"Well," said the American captain, "as you say, master, it may help my memory. It's not the first time I've freshened a man's memory with a bit of two inch myself," continued he grinning at his own joke; "but I don't see it coming."

"I have ordered it to be put in the boat," replied captain Delmar haughtily! "my orders are not disobeyed, neither is my word doubted."

"Not by them as knows you, I dare say, captain but you are a stranger to me; I don't think it much after all—a bit of a rope—just to tell you where you may go and take into your vessel, and maybe a lot of dollars into your pocket money—well there's the rope, and now I'll tell you. She was going off Bernice or Surinam, to look after the West Indiamen, who were on the coast or expected on it, I don't know which. There you'll find her as sure as I stand here; but I think that she's a bit bigger than this vessel—you don't mind that I dare say."

"You may go on board now, sir," said captain Delmar.

The "little bit bigger" vessel proved to be a ship of the line.

The Board of Commissioners assembled to-day at their office in this place. There was quite a crowd in attendance and among the rest a number of ladies honored the occasion with their presence. After the examination by the Board, Col. Cobb, (a half-blood Chief,) a man of great influence, wealth, and high character, attended by his chief men and captains, rose and addressed the Board. He stated that his people had occupied this country for many years; that they were now nearly gone; that he had been placed here by the Great Spirit for some mysterious purpose, and could not tell how long he should remain; that while here he would discharge his duties and watch over the interests of his countrymen; that he was well acquainted with the terms of the treaty, and with the rights that accrued to him and his people under it; and that he had full confidence in the Commissioners, not only from what he had heard of them, but because his Great Father, the President, would not appoint any but trustworthy men. He had nothing more to say, but wished to shake the Commissioners by the hand.

Col. Cobb spoke well in his dignity and earnestness, in the Indian tongue, and his speech was interpreted literally and fluently by Mr. John Ellis, Interpreter to the commission.

The President of the Board, the Hon John F. H. Claiborne, replied as follows:

Brother,—The Commissioners appointed by your Great Father, the President of the United States, have heard you talk. Our ears are open. We like what you say. We know you to be a brave warrior and a wise man. The frost of years is upon your head, and before long you must pass away to the land of shadows. Many moons ago you learned how to chase the Red Coats and Muscogees from their warpaths, but you never learned to tell a lie. You are the child of truth.

Brother,—We have been up to the great Wigwam at Washington. It is a long way off. The track of a moccasin is not often seen there, but there is always a pipe burning for the red man, and a blanket to keep him warm. The Great Chief has sent us here to do justice between the white man and the Choctaw. Both are his children, and he desires both to have their rights.

Brother,—The Great Spirit above made the white man and the red man; his sun shines upon both; both live upon his breath. The hunting grounds he made are wide enough for all. We come to settle your rights.

Brother,—We wish to see your people. Bring them up. The captains, warriors, their wives and their children; the young and the old. Be not afraid. Let them come like you talk the truth, and not to talk with a forked tongue. Tell them, too not to drink the fire devil spirit—swim in it, and will lead them into bad ways, where there is no sun, no light, no warmth. It may look fair, but will prove the death of many a.

Our council fire and go away. The Great Chief will turn his back upon them. The Great Spirit above will frown, and his face grow black.

Brother,—Peace be with you and your people. May the Great Spirit smile on you. May his sun shine and his dews fall to refresh the path of the Choctaw. May the white man, as generous as he is powerful, be your friend in peace, as you were his friend in war. May you kill find the way to your brethren across the great father of waters and when time shall be no longer may we all meet in the happy hunting grounds of the blessed.

Brother,—We have nothing more to say, and are now ready to take you by the hand.

Animal Magnetism—An important Item.—We learn from the Boston Daily Mail that a young woman was thrown into the Mesmeric state at the City Hall, at Lowell Mass, on Thursday evening last by Dr. W. P. Shattuck, and submitted to the operation of extracting a tumor on the shoulder, without manifesting the slightest pain. An incision round the tumor was made to the depth of nearly two inches, and the operation was one which under ordinary circumstances, would have caused acute pain, fainting, &c. On being brought back to the natural state, the lady was entirely free from pain, and was not aware that any operation had been performed. This experiment was performed under the direct personal examination of Drs. Holbrook, Philbury, and Horn, of Lowell, and in presence of a large and respectable audience. A full and scientific report of the case will soon be published.

A New Manual Labor Institute, we learn by the Cattaraugus Whig, is to be opened at Hinsdale, Western New York, under the auspices of the Baptist Education Society, on a liberal scale. The plan as stated by the agent, the Rev. M. Pay, is to establish a school in which an education may be obtained from the English rudiments, to the most polite literature and classic sciences. Manual labor to the extent of four hours per day, will be strictly required, both from Professors and Students, either in the workshops or on the farm. The capital to be employed in erecting the academy and college buildings and the workshops, buying and improving a farm, furnishing a library and an extensive scientific apparatus, is two hundred thousand dollars—making it one of the most munificently endowed institutions in the Union.

To accomplish the object, the Society, it is stated, has pledged its faith for the sum; but the agent is endeavoring to raise it by subscription —having collected some $30,000 in cash in Canada; and about seventy thousand in cash subscriptions, in New England and New Jersey. The citizens of Hinsdale have subscribed about $12,000, and the labors of the agent have been quite successful elsewhere in the country.

Professor Rankin, of New Jersey, is mentioned, is to be placed at the head of this institution.

The Invasion of California.—An article which appears in the National Intelligencer affords some clue to Commodore Jones' occupation of Monterey. He had received a letter at Callao containing a copy of that sent by the Mexican Secretary of State to Mr. Webster, together with rumors of war between Mexico and the U. States, and of the cession of California by the former to Great Britain. He also ascertained that about the same time the British Admiral Thomas, in the flag ship Dublin sailed suddenly from Callao, on secret service, in pursuance of orders just received from England. Inferring from all these facts that the English Admiral was under orders to take possession of California, he resolved to anticipate him. The report that Commodore Jones had been recalled is not true. Neither has Capt. Parker been ordered to take the command of the Pacific Squadron.—*Sun.*

The Sabbath.—The recent general election in France was held, all over the kingdom *on the Sabbath*. As the French preparing for another Revolution? When they abrogates the fourth and seventh commandments a few years since, God stood aloof from them for a season and a scene of carnage and blood ensued, unprecedented in the annals of the world. Are they willing to try the experiment again?—*N. E. Puritan.*

It is a common thing, throughout the Spanish American republics, to hold elections on the Sabbath. Such would seem, in fact, a greater degree of solemnity is thus imparted to the act, and that there is less danger of tumults, &c.—*Journ of Com.*

Orders for a "*General* Court Martial," have been issued by the Navy Department to convene on board the North Carolina on the first of February. There is therefore to be a sort of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in the Navy. Com. Downes will preside, and the members will be Commodore Read, Captain Gwinn, Bolton, Skinner, Turner, Aulick, and Wyman, Commanders Mc Kean, Shubrick and Ogden. Saml. Rush, of Philadelphia, is to be Judge Advocate. The officers and the alledged mutineers of the Somers will be tried amongst the rest. The charges against Commander Mackenzie are for murder, oppression and illegal punishment, with a variety of specifications.

Diplomatic Intercourse with China.—The Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, at the head of which is Mr. Adams, believing the present moment to be auspicious for placing, by mutual consent the future relations of intercourse between the U. States and China upon a footing of a nation al equality and reciprocity propose an appropriation of 40,000 dollars, to enable the President to accomplish that object in such form of agency or intercourse as he may deem proper and shall find practicable. The British have stipulated for equality of intercourse, and it is probable the U. States may be placed on the same footing.

A brother of Capt. R. F. Stockton, attached to the Navy, died suddenly at Philadelphia on the 27th ult. of apoplexy.

I am fully convinced that some time between March 21st, 1843, and March 21st, 1843, according to the Jewish mode of computing time, Christ will come and bring all his saints with him; and that then he will reward every man as his work shall be.—*Mr. Miller.*

A man dying with the Glanders.—In Chester county, Pa., last week, Henry Gorman, a resident of Ridley township, died from a disease produced by bleeding a horse, owned by him, which was afflicted with the disease. At the time of bleeding the animal, he had a cut on one of his fingers, into which the poisonous virus of the disease was transmitted to the system, and in a short time made itself manifest throughout his whole frame. Mortification ensued, and death put an end to his sufferings in about three weeks after he was attacked.

The Weather in Illinois.—It appears by the Peoria (Ill.) Journal, that that region has been marked by severe weather:—"This winter, according to the knowing ones, has been the severest, so far, of any winter that has ever been felt in Illinois. The lake closed over early in November, and has been a thoroughfare for teamsters and others ever since.

The Government loan of $20,000,000, for 20 years at six per cent. interest payable quarterly, that been subscribed for to a considerable extent within the last few days; the disposition to invest appears to continue, there is no doubt the whole will shortly be taken.

A child, eighteen months old, the daughter of Mr. John Cook, an excise officer at Leicester, Eng., died last week from sucking the ends of a bundle of lucifer matches, of which it had got possession, the phosphoric acid of the composition causing death. The circumstance was first discovered from the phosphoric flame emitted by what the infant had vomited.

Finances of Delaware.—This state is in the blessed condition of being entirely out of debt and having $500,000 surplus. She never had a broken bank within her borders.

Shocking Casualty.—We learn that one day last week, an aged lady named Tucker, upwards of eighty years old, being left alone for a short time by a grand-daughter with whom she was living at Connecticut Farms, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

According to the tables in the Baptist almanac for 1843, there are in the United States and British Provinces, 611,523 members of the Baptist church, 5,398 ministers—and 8,383 churches. Adding the more recent accessions the whole number of communicants is estimated at 700,000.

The Last Link completed.—We are informed by Pomeroy & Co.'s Express that the cars were run over the Tonawanda Railroad on Tuesday, for the first time; thus completing the last link in the chain of iron road from from Boston to Buffalo.

Surveyor of the Port of N. Y.—Rumor says Maj. Noah returned from Washington yesterday bringing with him the appointment of Surveyor of this Port.—*Cour & Enq.*

Colored Passengers by Rail Road.—The Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill providing that Rail Road corporations shall not make any rule discriminating between the accommodations of passengers on account of color, and making it a penal offence in agents who exclude or assault persons on that account.

An unusual religious excitement prevails in all the churches at Lewiston, Pa. Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian,—and protracted meetings are in progress.

A similar excitement exists in Bordentown, in this State. Some 150 has been admitted to the Methodist Church, and 80 to the Baptist.

"Cheap Literature" would seem to be just now the cheapest of all cheap things in the market. We hear of a man who bought a pair of nether garments on Saturday for eighteen pence but the New World's edition of Blackwood, and the Boston Notion's edition of Bentley, received this morning, for a shilling, is quite below that. There about the same quantity of the raw material in each, and the amount of labor on the books is out of all proportion greater than that expended on the pants.—*Newark Daily.*

Etiquette.—The ambassador of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, whose name is Halleo, was on Wednesday last, on his way from New York to New Haven, on board the steamboat Globe, prevented from eating at a table with the rest of the passengers, because his skin was not as white as that of the captain of the boat.

The late Treaty with England, is denounced by a few persons on this side of the water, as conceding too much to England and degrading to our country; and on the other side, by a large class, as still more objectionable for its concessions and advantages to the U. States! Now as both cannot be right, the argument fairly to be drawn is, that the Treaty occupies exactly the ground that it should, and aims to do equal justice to both nations. No undue advantage was sought on either side: but only an arrangement equally honorable to both, and therefore likely to be satisfactory to the mass, and of permanent character.

The Baltimore American, capital authority, considers it the highest praise and crowning glory of a retiring Representative in Congress that he "never made a speech" in the House, and simply "attended to his duties" in every other respect.

The Banks in the State of New York, have more specie in their vaults, than paper afloat. In the city, the specie exceeds the paper by six millions! How can the country prosper in such a state of things? We are not only down to a specie currency, but below it; and prices and business must conform to this terrible revulsion.

A letter received in Philadelphia, from a gentleman in China, states that at the city of Caing-King-foo, three hundred women committed suicide, in order to escape the licentiousness of the British soldiery—an awful comment on the conduct of a Christian nation!—*N. Y. Aurora.*

☞It appears by the annual reports of the 26 Banks of this State, published in our columns yesterday, from the official returns to the Legislature, that their whole circulation is reduced to a fraction over a million of dollars. It will seem by the following summary that they are in the soundest condition:

Capital Stock,	$3,669,950 00	
Loans and Discounts	4,402,690 18	
Real Estate,	267,290 80	
Deposits,	803,898 56	
Circulation,	1,077,300 00	
Specie,	448,276 35	
Specie Funds,	475,026 03	
		923,301 38

It appears, therefore, that the Banks of the State have nearly enough of Specie Funds to pay every dollar of their circulation, without taking any of the Loans and Discounts and other available means. Probably no other banks in the Union can make a better exhibit.—*Newark Daily*

A Novel Case.—A venerable looking Dutchman appeared before the U. S District Court at Paterson, on Tuesday last, to present and argue his objections to the discharge of one of the applicants for the benefit of the bankrupt law.—He stated to the court according to the Sun, that he had a just demand against the applicant, and according to his old fashioned notions Congress had no right to pass a law to exonerate the gentleman from the payment of the debt. His first objection therefore to the discharge of the gentleman was the unconstitutionality of the law. He was going on to argue this point, when the judge interposed and enquired whether he had proved his demand?—To this question he replied in the negative. He was then informed that he could not be indulged in proceeding with his argument against the discharge. He replied that he thought it a very hard case that Congress should interfere to settle the account between him and his debtor in this manner; but he supposed he must submit, and accordingly retired.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N.Y. Super canal,		4 50
Ohio,		4 50
Rye Flour,		3 19
Indian Meal,		2 50
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		57
Rye,		57
Corn, 56 lbs.		53
Barley, 56 lbs.		50
Oats,		32

Rooms to Let.

TWO Rooms and a Bed Room to Let, over the Printing Office and Book-Store. Apply to
Jan. 23, 1843. E. B. TITSWORTH.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been tried in four families in this place, and been found to answer a better purpose altogether, than any thing heretofore tried.
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

DR. LIBBY'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark against which all the arrows of disappointed, poverty and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are also filled with their praise. The palace and the poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, and in all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in all their operations, and unrivalled in their results.

Dr. Israel Delamater's Nerveand Bone Liniment,

It is frequently urged that Rheumatism cannot be cured by external applications. But it is certainly true, that it can be not only reached but entirely cured by external and internal remedies used at the same time. This the proprietor of the Liniment and Specific is prepared to prove to the entire satisfaction of every one who is afflicted with this most distressing complaint, by a liberal and unequivocal warrantee, that whoever will faithfully use one bottle of Dr. Delamater's Rheumatic Liniment externally and one bottle of the Indian Specific internally, and return the empty bottles to where they were purchased, if not cured, will have the purchase money refunded in full

Sold by Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists, 88 Barclay street, New York—Also by
A. V. Smotwell, Plainfield,
Isaac Pierson, New Market.
Wm. Tucker, Bound Brook,
R. R. Freeman, Metuchin, and
J. J. Dunham, Washington, South River.
April 18, 1842. 274 1y

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least cough, or pain in the lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of any medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in the early stages of Liver Complaint and Consumption—this medicine has proved even in the opinion of Physicians, "for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir:—I used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root by advice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty. J. D. Richardson, M. D.
Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many victims with very few illnesses. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only remedy ever used that has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York—Also
Sold by A. V. Smotwell, Plainfield,
and John Pierson, Rahway.
April 4, 1842. 272 1y

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

ADVERTISED in another column, for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

TO LET.

From the 1st of April next, a two story Dwelling House, with garden and a well of good water near the door. Situated in the Village of Plainfield. For further terms apply to Stephen B. Deeds.
Plainfield, Jan. 23d, 1842.—3t ISSACHAR HUGHES.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, February 6, 1843.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. Thomas Jefferson.

☞We learn from the Elizabethtown Journal, that at a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of that Borough, at the Court House, on Tuesday evening Jan. 24th, after a late and full consideration, it was resolved without one dissenting voice, that the charter should be repealed, and a committee were appointed to further the above measure.

We have heard it stated that Plainfield was the largest unincorporated village in the State. If however the charter of the Borough of Elizabeth be repealed, we shall have to stand second. These charters are more expensive and troublesome than convenient.

We neglected to state last week that the new Postmaster of Railway had been removed from office, and Mr. Shann, late editor of the Democratic Republican, had been appointed in his place. We have noticed a few months back that the Republican has been strangely given to Tylorism, and an editor who supports the present Administration may be sure of an office. In accordance with the professed principles of Mr. Tyler, not to permit editors to hold office, Mr. Shann has nominally or really disposed of his office, to Mr. A. O. Houghton, who, the New-ark Eagle says, is a sterling democrat, and a practical printer.

Dentist.—Dr. Thiers would announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield that he will visit this place again the latter part of this week. He begs to apologise for his sudden departure which was not anticipated until a few hours before he left. Those of his patients whose teeth may require his attention are respectfully invited a call.

Dentistry.—Dr. Arms, of Elizabethtown proposes visiting Plainfield this day, to remain till Friday next.

Pamphlets containing a brief account of the diseases of teeth and their appropriate treatment have been left at our store for gratuitous distribution. For Dr. A's qualifications, references &c. see advertisement in this paper.

☞A U. S. Senator has been appointed in Indiana. As the Legislature of that State was composed of nearly an equal number of the two parties, and the next U. S. Senate is somewhat doubtful, this election was looked for with some considerable interest. The Democrats succeeded on the 6th ballot in electing one of their men though not their first candidate.

Thus far the democrats have 22 Senators in the next Congress, the Whigs have 23. Mr. Rives is something of a neutral, and there are four vacancies to be filled.

Congress.

Friday, Jan 27.—In the Senate, the bill to prevent the running of private expresses on mail routes, &c. was taken up, and advocated by Mr. Merrick.

The Oregon bill was then taken up and debated.

In the House, the resolution against adopting the President's plan of an Exchequer, was, after considerable debate, adopted, yeas 118, nays 116—thus putting it rest the subject, for the present. No other business of importance was transacted.

Saturday, Jan. 28.—The Senate was not in session.

In the House, resolutions were presented on the Rhode Island Legislature, in favor of a reduction of postage.

Mr. Gilmer offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for any information in possession of the Government as to the negociation of a treaty or of overtures to treat for a cession of California to England by Mexico.

The bill for the relief of the Petersburg Railroad Co. was rejected, yeas 89, nays 113.

Monday, Jan. 30.—In Senate, several memorials were presented, among them one from Penn. for the assumption of the State Debts. One was for compensating Amos Kendall for alleged losses while in office and since.

Mr. Archer of Va. opposed the Oregon occupation bill, and Mr. Linn spoke in favor of it.

In the House, several reports, on different grounds, from the majority and minority of the Ways and Means, came into the House, with regard to the project of Mr. Cost Johnson, for funding the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, for the relief of the States from debt.

A motion to go into Committee was successful, 107 to 83.

This was Mr. Wise's motion, and his object was to have up Mr. Cushing's Exchequer scheme. The Committee, however, chose to go on with the consideration of the Army Bill, Mr. Fillmore explained the necessity of speedy action on that bill.

Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, fruitlessly endeavored to get in an amendment, making a heavy appropriation for the western military roads.

Mr. Roosevelt moved to cut off the payment of the pay to Cadets in the West Point Academy. And on this motion he made a long financial speech, in the course of which he said he was ready and willing to go for a Tea and Coffee tax for the sake of replenishing the Treasury.

It is said now to be the plan of the Democrats to force the Congress to lay a duty on *Coffee* and *Tea*, knowing that they must do it hereafter, if it be not now done—it being an unpopular measure.

The amendment to cut off the payment of the Cadets was lost, but a motion was agreed to, to limiting the number of Cadets to that of the Congressional Districts, each having but one appointment.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.—In Senate, Mr. Calhoun delivered an able and statesmanlike speech, in opposition to the occupation of Oregon Territory. The subject was further debated the remainder of the day, also on Wednesday. Mr. Rives spoke a very ably against the bill, and made a strong impression, together with the able speech of Messrs. Choate, Calhoun, McDuffie, &c. —and it is hoped that this important bill will not pass.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Pearce of Md. from the Judiciary Committee, made a very long but exceedingly learned, accurate and able report, on refunding Gen. Jackson's fine, concluding with a resolution that the fine be not remitted. It is said that the report is a masterpiece of argumentation, legal acumen and sound logic and that its conclusions are irresistible. It was ordered to be printed. The extra numbers asked for were refused. The whole subject was referred to the committee of the Whole.

On Wednesday, the remainder of the proceedings were of a miscellaneous character, and not of importance.

Thursday, Feb. 2.—In Senate, the bill to prevent private mail expresses, Mr. Merrick remarked that in New York alone the Post Office Dept. was deprived of $92,000 by the transmission of newspapers by private expresses. He supposed that two or three hundred thousand dollars were lost by this mode of carriage; and what was true of New York, was true of other cities, though to a less extent. Unless this bill passed, the post office department would be broken down.

This bill was superseded by the Oregon bill, when Mr. Benton spoke at length in favor of immediately taking possession of the Territory, and against the Webster Treaty.

In the House, nothing worthy of note.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Progresses very slowly in business still, or at least but very little of importance is transacted.

Council passed an amendment to the Small Cause Act, which required an affidavit in all cases for an appeal, and author sings six men jury in all causes of less than $20. It has, however, lain in the House, by a tie vote.

Petitions for an extension of the right of suffrage to colored citizens owning freehold to the amount of $250. There are some 30,000 free.

Anti-repudiation resolutions were adopted by the Assembly, with but one dissenting voice, on the 1st inst. and sent to Council for concurrence.

The Committee have reported against the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath—so it is thought no bill will be passed with the penalty.

Some regulations respecting the shad fisheries in the Delaware were adopted, and some were refused. Such is the case every year.

Select Committee reported against the petition for alteration of the charter of Elizabeth—notice not having been advertised; agreed to.

Council was occupied a day or two as a Court of Pardons, and pardoned 5 or 6 persons in the State Prison.

The above comprises all of importance to Friday evening.

The excitement concerning Slavery appears to continue in Massachusetts without abatement. On Wednesday in the House of Assembly, Mr. Adams of Boston, presented the petition of Geo. Latimer and 62,791 others, praying for further measures of protection in matters of Slavery, and moved its reference to a joint special committee. The motion was adopted. The petition was brought into the Hall by four persons, supported in a wooden frame, and the names were pasted on a roll of cloth, which measured about 24 feet in diameter. The unusual size and shape of the document attracted considerable attention from members. It was afterwards carried into the Senate.

We find the following personal incident concerning the private habits of the President of the U. S. in a letter from the editor of the *U. S. Gazette*, writing from Washington.

Walking out rather early this morning, I was struck with the earnestness with which certain laborers were pulling down an old fence and opening a drain. They seemed to be under the guidance of an overseer, who was also assisting. He applied head and shoulders to the work, transferring to his coat, hat and pantaloons, the remainder whitewash of the boards, and a sample of the earth removed from the drains.

When the job was finished, the principal laborer raised himself to depart. I looked closely at him—it was the President of the U. States. Long may the head of the nation be a working man, and long may he aid and assist the working men.

Half a dozen witticisms suggested themselves about the whitewash, the mud, &c.; but none that would repay for the pleasure I had in seeing the Chief Magistrate of the nation thus employed in what may be called his leisure hours. Mr. Tyler, I hear is personally popular in Washington. That has nothing to do with his Executive duties as President—nothing to do with his Veto and Executive—but simply with his courteous bearing as a gentleman, his personal civilities, his liberality as a Christian man, and those other qualities which go to make a good name, without reference to political relations.

The Alexandria Gazette has the following discouraging paragraph touching the condition of things in Virginia:

We regret to state, that our information from various quarters of Virginia is, to the effect, that a continual pressure and depression is going on—that pecuniary embarrassment seems more and more heavily—that hard times are felt with more rigor constantly—and relief seems further off than ever. Suits, sales, sheriffs and suspension are the order of the day.

Revivals Increasing.—We have daily intelligence of the Divine work, leading us to believe that its power is increasing in many places. We learn that wherever special means have been adopted, there has appeared to be a predisposition among the people to be instructed. In such a season it becomes all ministers to preach the word—to be instant in season and out of season—and all Christians to hold up the hands of their pastors, by fervent prayer and judicious labor.—*Evangelist.*

The Secretary of the Treasury has disposed of the whole of the remaining portion of the loan authorized by the act of the 15th of April 1842, at par. Messrs. John Ward & Co of New York, are the purchasers.

Philosophical Fact.—The best example of the philosophical fact that heat expands bodies and cold contracts them, is thus given by a pupil who was asked to give one by his teacher. "Can you give me a familiar example ?" said the teacher: "Yes sir ; in summer, when it is hot, the day is long ; while in winter, when it is cold, it becomes very short." The pedagogue stopped his examination in amazement at the boy's precocity.

Colored Literati.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, mentions that Alexander Dumas, one of the most celebrated literary characters of France, is a full mulatto, his father being a complete negro, from one of the West India Islands. He was nevertheless, a General of artillery, and in literature, his son is second only to Victor Hugo. Hugo. It is said that an American gentleman, being invited to dinner finding himself placed on an equality with a colored man, slipped away as soon as possible, complaining bitterly that he was placed at table next a mulatto ! Dumas, it is said, is about to receive the distinguished honor of being elected a member of the French Institute ; an honor to which the American gentleman could aspire in vain.

Touching Incident.—There is a farmer near "one gap" of the Blue mountains in this State, who had been for many years an intemperate man. Some months ago, he was induced to sign the total abstinence pledge; and in a very short time afterwards he united himself with the Methodist church. The rumseller and his confederates were sorely dismayed at this "extraordinary change" as they termed it, and set their wits to work to lure him back. The time of harvest had arrived, and the farmer, having many acres of wheat to be cut, the rumites assembled, with their cradles in their hands, and demanded their accustomed allowance of rum. "*Not a drop shall be given,*" firmly replied the farmer.

"We will not cut your wheat without it," said the rumites. "*Then it shall rot in the geld,*" replied the farmer. The faithfull followers of alcohol now returned to their respective homes (if home they can be called) and left the wheat standing in the field. It was not long ere a shout was heard "the battle is won." The reapers began to fall in the stubble," yet he placed his reliance in God, and having commended himself to his Maker, he retired to his rest. Early in the morning he was awakened from his slumber by a shout which seemed to speak the very soul of joy. He looked out and beheld a large number of men, with cradles in their hands, the foremost bearing a broad banner with the words, "*Total Abstinence,*" inscribed upon its ample folds. That day was gained all his wheat, and the farmer, gazing with astonishment upon a scene which seemed rather the work of magic than reality. "Isn't there a teetotaler somewhere about these parts, who has a field of grain to be cut ?" inquired one of the crowd. "Yes," replied the farmer, "I am he. "*Well we've come to cut it,*" was the short response. The farmer hurried down to greet his kind-hearted visiters, who having heard of the circumstance, had travelled many miles to give him a "helping hand." He pointed out the field—the farmer was erected in a trice—the men worked like good teetotalers, and in a few hours, the farmer's crop was saved ! Thus God protects his obedient children, who in firmness of faith obey his word, and trust in his great name.—*Temp. Advocate.*

The age of Improvement.—"The age in which we live may truly be called the age of improvement ; every branch of science and learning is on the forward march ; now most among other important and useful improvements *Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills* to be one of the most decided benefit to the whole human family ; in this valuable medicine we have all the curative virtues of the remedies for diseases which nature has given for the use of man, stripped of their grosser or useless particles. Such being the fact we can confidently recommend all who are suffering from disease to try these Pills as they have been found eminently useful in cases of sickness where the usual remedies have proved of no avail."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I. Pruden, $4,63 : Edmund Webster, 2,50 ; Rev. Dr. Blackmore, 1,12 ; Wm. Dunn, 1,00 ; Nathan Vail, ,62 ; J. Simpson, ,75 ; Dr. J. W Craig, ,50.

DIED

On Wednesday the 25th ult. (at the residence of his grandfather, Henry Line, nigh this village) after a few days illness of Inflamation of the Brain, greatly mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, James Line, (son of Amos Line, formerly of Plainfield,) aged about 28 years.

On the 28th of January, at New Brunswick, after a brief illness, William Mann, formerly a resident of Somerville, and a gentleman widely known and respected in society.

At Rahway, on the 27th inst. Mr. Thurston Whitehead aged 28 years.

WARRANTEE DEEDS, Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Private Enterprise vs. the Mail.—It appears by the report of the Controller that the State of N. York was in the habit of paying over $1000 per annum for the transmission of public documents, transcripts, &c. by the mail.—Pomeroy & Co. have done (says the Journal of Commerce) the same amount of business for the State the last year for about the sum of $99 ! !—A vast difference, this.

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World ?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the asthma for 34 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country I never found the slightest relief—and that only as duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. BEACH,

in William's Late Office, 58 Wall William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. F. A. TALLMADGE, Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Water Commissioner of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

FOR SALE,

The Building and Lot on the corner of Main street and Mountain Road, lately occupied by Ayres & Bro. as a store. It is a good location for business as any in the Village. A Bargain for a Business Man. J. B. AYRES.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH,

by Dr. S. E. ARMS, Elizabeth Town, N. J

(A few doors east of the Court House.)

In tendering his services as a Dentist to the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity, Dr. A. would state that he has been engaged in the occupation of Dental Surgery for the last twelve years ; and for the last nine years in his present location ; during which time, he has practised with unusual success, and is pleased as to the improvements that have been constantly making in this branch of art.

He is aware that a popular error in many minds against dental operations, in consequence of the success that has too often followed them ; but this, in his opinion, is attributable to one or both of the following causes, viz.—Want of Skill, or Want of Honesty in the operator.

Dr. A. continues to perform all Operations on the Teeth for arresting decay, and restoring them to a healthy state when diseased. First among these is the operation of Filling with Pure Gold. This operation if faithfully done and at the proper time, effectually arrests decay and preserves the teeth.

Particular attention is paid to the arrangement of children's Teeth, and the removal of deformities in the teeth of adults where it is practicable.

SILICIOUS-METALIC or INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, the most perfect imitations of nature, supplied according to the most recent improvements in the Dental Art. Entire sets of teeth on Gold Plates with spiral springs; and entire sets by atmospheric pressure.

Charges moderate and uniform—a liberal discount to those whose means are limited. As to the character of his operations, Dr. A. refers to his numerous patrons. Reference is also specified to those wearing entire sets of teeth of his construction, and who find them highly useful both *Pr* articulation and mastication—will be furnished to those who may desire it.

In case of failure or imperfections in any of his operations, Dr. A. will decide in favor to be informed of the same, and will, as uniformly heretofore, make them good without additional charge.

The following gentlemen, all his patrons, have cheerfully furnished their names as references.

Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Jacksonville, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Magie, Elizabethtown,
Rev. N. Murray,
Dr. Geo. R. Chetwood,
Rev. Ralph Cory, *Perth Amboy.*
S. E. Woodbridge, Esq. do
Geo. Y. Brewster, Esq. of Woodbridge.
Rev. J. M. Hunting, Westfield.
Rev. Mr. Brown, Newark Academe,
Mr. Geo. Fairchild, Plainfield,
Mr. Job Squier,
Mr. John T. Stearns, of Eliz. & Sou. R. R.

P. S. To prevent disappointment, it will be advisable (if convenient) for those who desire operations on their teeth, to send a line to the address of Dr. A. at Elizabeth-Town, two or three days previously, stating the day and hour that they will call.

Elizabethtown, Jan. 20, 1843 —tf

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For the cure of CONSUMPTION.

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts : About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, had darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick. Had also my phlegm and what the Doctors call Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would soon be worse than I would ocean. and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was night and dry ; dizziness in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and my urine was very high colored and scanty ; my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my strength decreased and I became very weak, and my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse seldom able to work, and confined part of my time to bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in the County, and received a happy effect upon my kidneys ; both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, and said I could not live, but die. when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys ; I continued using it, when a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter, and on the next day and on the days afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling lyings of the lungs ; I then found for several days, something start and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling black scales or scabs. I brought up a good many of these, and appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 3 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt

well ; my appetite was good ; my food digested well ; my bowels became regular ; I soon began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm all summer, and have felt well except a little weak. I will continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon me farm to make a full hand. I feel the words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper description of the benefit I have received, but I will say in conclusion, that I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case, and the benefit that I could upon one, and I will do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Believe me, I am entirely free from all pain, and I feel as if I had done much more for me than all the doctors or anything else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it in every body. I have advised several of my friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me ; and I hope th y will be gratified in hearing from my own lips the recital of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in the section of country.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman ; and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated and by him subscribed are relat on to the cure effected by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the statement of illness of Mr. Beekman, as by him above described, and his restoration to health, are true ; and that I have, in the capacity of Judge aforesaid, seen and examined the said Beekman, and his residence in the neighborhood.

W. B. GASTON.

October 11 1843.

The above Syrups is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street opposite Crown Philadelphia. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK

Prepared and sold by Dr. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 2m5 9w

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. However great the praise which have been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable, and the proprietors have only to refer to the thousands of cures effected by it as a means of convincing the afflicted of its virtues, and that they are made the means of relieving the sick and suffering.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 1, Fulton street, New York. Price $1, 1842.

Messrs. Sands :—Gentlemen—Having received a certificate 7 feet for your treatment to me, a most severe suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that mortal is exposed to, I feel it my duty to make it public. My disease commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1830, and continued almost total blindness. For this I was treated and kindly relieved, but the remedies gave such acts to cause the development of a new form of disease on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for 2 years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted the most eminent physicians in New York, and among them the late Dr. Beeke, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury which was administered to the eyes. [illegible]

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, formed different places, and in a few months abscessed, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no one could bear to be in the room with me. I was then advised by another distinguished physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was then in a state of mortification. I positively refused submitting to assent to it, he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or mouth, and the pain was so excruciating that I cannot describe it, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations and I feared it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled every week, accompanied with violent pains, and was externally affected with erysipelas several times, but they did no good. About a year since I was taken very ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was unable to move hand or foot, and was taken to the City Hospital, for he did not understand my case ; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both my legs at times so hard I could hardly get my breath. A kind lady friend of mine, who had been cured of a bad breast with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such a gentleman, had been my attention for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, but as my case was considered hopeless, I had not much confidence in a speedy dissolution seemed in reality, I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to continue, and after using a few bottles I produced a great change in my system, generally, my appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength ; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere. Before I had taken one dozen bottles, every sore was healed, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and once more I felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months, and am like a different being. The sores have not yet to be completely healed, but the swelling that seemed impossible, I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact ; and it is now as well as at any period of my life. I owe my general health to better than it has been for years past.

Health ; what magic in the word ! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and many climes, and have returned in vain ! how many have sought it from pole to pole, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the author of all our comforts, that he has been graciously pleased to bless me once more with health. Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, fervent to my Creator my life is indebted to you (or rather to the use of your Sarsaparilla) for the restoration of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot buy for it. I have been raised from death, I owe you, for my friends and myself thought it impossible. I would recommend your Sarsaparilla to the most afflicted sufferer, and any one desiring another proof, I refer them to my friends and neighbors in a most extraordinary case of the cure of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. That such a perfect cure may follow the use of your Sarsaparilla to sufferers is the heartfelt, fervent wish of their and your friend.

MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this document to be perfectly true. PETER BEEKMAN,

Vice Chancellor of New York.

Doctor of St. Peter's Church.

Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she is saying.

JOHN DUBOIS, *Bishop of New York.*

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the past 20 years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may call upon me. ELIZABETH

Superior of the Female Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince Mrset, New York. Dec. 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of the facts.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,

Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New York.

Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 18 years, and I cheerfully certify that the statements made by herself is correct. Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD,

104 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings 273 Broad way, corner of Chambers street, New-York. Price $1.

Also For Sale by the subscriber, as Agent for Plainfield. M. F. CUMMING.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and some at every country store in the state. Remember and never buy them unless they have the facsimile signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base imposition and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he goes to New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places ; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and *all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAVE DYSINTERY, from *Comstock & Co.* PILLS ; and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ringbone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Rosin Sweeny ; and *Foundered* horses entirely cured by Rosin Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and *sores, and sore* EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the ITCH.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting *the tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

equivalent to all others for cleansing the system and the numerous affections of the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. *Doctor C. Lin*

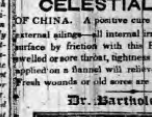
[See Dr. Lin's sig. nature, then]

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness ; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to COLDS COUGHS and DROPSY to the surface.

Pains in the bones, hoarseness, and CORNS—The French Plaster is a sure cure, are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.



their any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

A posture cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm ;—in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure in one night. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all impious coughs or colds.

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S

—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co. in the office of the Secretary's District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the boon respectable men in the country for these facts, we need not say can fail to believe them.

☞ Be sure you call for our articles, and see the put on with our stories, that others are not imposed upon. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and *these* none can be had but at the head of our names to them. All these articles are genuine and wholesale and retail only at

Comstock & Co. Whites.

71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PARSECUTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged to be the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

SURPRISING VIRTUES

In curing both the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogise it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast good it is daily doing and discern occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine was proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, but the most of them have proved useless and, but of all that have yet been introduced it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects that none have proved so successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has in many instances produced astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been destroyed.

In fact, this Balsam of Wild Cherry, termed Universal Consumptive," originated in the New-York College, it has now in use with unbounding success and hundreds can now testify they owe the restoration of their health to this valuable remedy. It is a fact that fifty out of One-hundred cases of confirmed consumption, and those of the most malignant character, commonly termed decidedly a

"Good and a Doctor,"

A complaint with which thousands are now afflicted, it has been proved by experience that this medicine possesses the power to control the progress of the disease, and in fact, in the majority of cases, entirely to subdue every symptom of consumption, thereby rendering every other medicine unnecessary.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, while proofs as positive can be obtained, we consider it unnecessary to publish a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A Surprising Cure.—One of the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, and perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

The lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest the disease. She suffered every variety of fits of coughing, exasperated large quantities of matter occasionally ringed with blood, and step by step she was fast approaching the grave, and almost all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, and from the first dose she took she gradually found her cough decrease, and now a trace of that exhausting cough is scarcely to be heard, and now a trace of that exhausting cough is scarcely to be heard, and now a trace of that exhausting cough is scarcely to be heard

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 5. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1843. Whole number 317.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON T. CUMMING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PETERS' MEDICATED LOZENGES.

To the Citizens of Plainfield:

The deservedly high reputation of his Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, induces Dr. Peters to offer to the public his celebrated Medicated Lozenges, with the utmost confidence, that they will be found in all respects the most desirable medicines now in use. They are cheap, easy to take, sure to the taste, and more effectious than any other preparations. They have been the prescriptions of an eminent graduate of Yale College, and the medicine is tendered to the citizens of Plainfield, by one who is willing, and will say the praise bestowed by all who have used them, is well merited.

Peters' COUGH Lozenges

Are now rapidly superseding all other preparations for the relief of coughs, colds, asthma, whooping cough, pleurisy, sore throat, and bronchial and similar pulmonary affections. Taken in season they infallibly prevent consumption, the most fatal disease of the age. No other medicine performs such astonishing cures.

Peters' WORM Lozenges

Are acknowledged by the faculty to be the most scientific and successful preparation for the destruction of Worms ever offered to the public.

Peters' CORDIAL Lozenges.

Are a specific for the relief of convulsions, sick headache, looseness of bowels or stomach, dysentery, debility, other disorders of the stomach, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys or nervous system, also acidity of the stomach, sour eructations, sense of fatigue, and pulsation of the heart. They are a mild and safe cathartic, and may be safely used by those who are afflicted with the headache or heartburn.

☞ The agent at Baltimore writes—Peters' Lozenges are all the rage. They give universal satisfaction. His Cordial Lozenges are the first ever sent where all other medicines had failed.

Dixon, the greatest pedestrian the world ever knew, says no lozenges in the market are to be compared to Peters' Medicated Lozenges. See his statement at length in the N. Y. Atlas.

See the case of Mr. Brigg's daughter, Philadelphia. Peters' Worm Lozenges cured her after the doctors had given her up.

But why multiply testimonials? All who have used them say they are the Greatest Wonders of the Day!

Mr. Daniel Smith, an eminent and skilful practitioner of Johnstown, N. Y., says Peters' Worm Lozenges are the best Worm medicine in the World.—He uses them in his practice with decided success.

PETERS' PILLS

Only six years have now elapsed since the introduction of this valuable med cine, and in that short time they have become the favorite of all classes from the highest to the lowest in the community. To the medical faculty as well as to all who have used them, we refer for proof of their extraordinary virtues.

Those averse to taking pills will find Peters' Cathartic Lozenges an excellent substitute.

Be sure to ask for ☞ Peters' Lozenges, ☜ and look for his signature on each box.

Peters' Vegetable Shilloh, or Strengthening Plaster,

This is not only the cheapest, but the best, most certain and most comfortable Plaster in existence.

Peters' Shilloh Plaster is so easy and most effective remedy for pains in the breast, and stomach, weakness or pain in the chest, loins or back—stiffness of the neck—affections of the limbs or joints, better produced by rheumatism or other causes—Shilloh is also of the highest benefit in colds, coughs, liver complaints, weakness of the spine—indisposition to bathe out in bites and pimples, inflammation of the throat, and for general debilitation.

Read the following:

Newark, Nov. 23, 1842.

This is to certify that I have had a running sore on the side of my lower limbs (occasioned by a fall) for eight years. I had used almost every remedy that was recommended and prescribed for the cure of the sore, but found no relief until a year ago, when I procured one of Peters' Shilling Plasters, which in one week healed up the sore in a short time, and is now entirely well. I am positive I owe the cure to Peters' Plaster alone.

ISABELLA NUTMAN, 56 Broad st.

☞ Be sure to get Peters' Lozenges and Plasters only of Agents—numbers are genuine.

AGENCIES.

Lewis Cregg, sole Agent for Plainfield.
Thorn & Wilson, Scotch Plains.
Mosher, New Market.

Dec. 26, 1842.—1y*

Facts for the People.

It is a fact that the Subscriber has returned to Plainfield.

It is a fact that he has taken the New Store house on the corner of Main street and the road leading to the mountain, and opposite to the Railroad Hotel.

It is a fact that he has just received a handsome and general assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the season which cannot fail to suit purchasers.—Also a general assortment of Groceries.

He is this all. He has a splendid assortment of Iron, Glass and Earthen Ware, of the latest styles and patterns.

One Fact more. He intends to keep good articles and sell them at such prices as cannot fail to suit the people.

C. B. Grain, Wood, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the Market prices.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 18, 1842.

Table Salt.

CASES Double Refined Table Salt for sale by
Sept. 26, 1842 DANIEL BULLMAN.

Absolute Heal All!

10,000 TRIALS, and all successful, prove DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR insensible. It not only cures quicker, but gives no additional pain, nor leaves a scar. This is positively rendered harmless. (Although been offered six months to any person returning an empty box, and saying that all agency on anonimity is not attained in a few minutes, yet not one in the thousands of trials since, has claimed the bonus.) Parents anxious to guard against general injuries and save money, time, torture and life, and persons not fairly suffering from being disgraced by burns, or even small pox pustules, (if possessing the enjoinable power to replace the cellulary organs destroyed,) can do so by obtaining this immutable salve. Many deeply burnt cases in the city can be seen, and one entire face burnt over and wounded three distinct times in the same spot while healing; yet in one case on record, the least cicatrice is mark! For all kinds of burns, its rapid, soothing, flattering assertions! Even sore eyes, all inflamations and Bronci, Bruises would be unknown. The painful tuneary, for drawing tumbles of maggots pressing cheese, will find it a speedy relief. Its virtues only will forever establish it the sovereign Heal-all quest. After the one hundredth famine allowance was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Works, had an ear eaten off by vermin till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for Dalley's Extractor, which healed the ear after great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, where the Vermifuge has been used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city, &c.

A FAMILY in New Jersey cured several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had been considerably entertained before this Vermifuge was brought to their notice, after which worms were discharged, and she left of the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and read resort to the Vez. Several cases of piles or excoriations were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. unfoundly a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause in the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, both large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an unlimited extent, but it is useless, as a trial for 25 cents will show any one as to its astonishing effects.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have a Dr. Dalley's Vermifuge Laminels engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold also in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, '43.—1y

Lin's Celestial Balm of China,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF SKIN OR HEART, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but are sure your youthful all diseases of this character, and must say that it cannot be recommended here specially cured, or in truth any case greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Have you a wen? Rub on a few drops in the small of your back. It is apply the Balm freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will soon be entirely removed.

Have you the chilblains? If so, wash the part affected with cold water and castile soap then bathe the part well with the hand, rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm as above flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every time day, and use the Balm twice a day, and you will soon be free from those troublesome chilblains.

Have you a wen, or callosity to your legs, arms, or feet? If so rub the part affected well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and in a short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and all unpleasant sensations will soon disappear.

Have you sprained yourself? If so apply the balm three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be restored.

Have you a cut or Wound? If so, apply the Balm with a feather three times a day, and it will soon be well.

Are your limbs or joints swelled? If so, apply the Balm three times a day and the swelling will disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Balm every morning and evening, washing every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a pain in your breast or side? If so apply this Balm morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore eyes? If so wet a soft rag with the Balm, and apply it on the outside of the eyes every night, going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and it will positively cure them.

Have you corns on your feet? If so, cut them well and apply the Balm and it will generally cure them.

Have you itching or irritation of any parts? Then apply this Balm thoroughly and it will cure you.

Have you fresh wounds of any kind? Spread The Balm on Linen and keep it bound on the parts, changing daily, and it will heal with out proud flesh or inflamation.

Have you a old sore that won heal? Keep the Balm bound on it, renewing it daily, and it will soon heal from the bottom.

Be sure you get the true Balm from Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Just received, direct from the proprietors, and for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 9, 1842.—1y

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of citizens and strangers are heard every where to say, when asked what they have been supposed to be the treasons,

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and hundreds of cases exist to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they are the effects of worms! and these could have been prevented in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

If you are feeling the thoughts at these things should be—and will not ever increase themselves so far and as to the WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, there only would not be any possibility of their existence, a preventive fact the existence of what it was. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every family that is not acute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

MRS. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick from worms a week, and attended by a physician, with no relief. She was induced to try Dr. Kolmstock's, and was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Works, had an ear eaten off by vermin till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for Dalley's Extractor, which healed the ear after great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, where the Vermifuge has been used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city, &c.

A FAMILY in New Jersey cured several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had been considerably entertained before this Vermifuge was brought to their notice, after which worms were discharged, and she left of the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and read resort to the Vez. Several cases of piles or excoriations were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. unfoundly a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause in the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, both large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an unlimited extent, but it is useless, as a trial for 25 cents will show any one as to its astonishing effects.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have a Dr. Dalley's Vermifuge Laminels engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold also in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, '43.—1y

Lin's Celestial Balm of China,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF SKIN OR HEART, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but are sure your youthful all diseases of this character, and must say that it cannot be recommended here specially cured, or in truth any case greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Have you a wen? Rub on a few drops in the small of your back. It is apply the Balm freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will soon be entirely removed.

Have you the chilblains? If so, wash the part affected with cold water and castile soap then bathe the part well with the hand, rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm as above flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every time day, and use the Balm twice a day, and you will soon be free from those troublesome chilblains.

Have you a wen, or callosity to your legs, arms, or feet? If so rub the part affected well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and in a short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and all unpleasant sensations will soon disappear.

Have you sprained yourself? If so apply the balm three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be restored.

Have you a cut or Wound? If so, apply the Balm with a feather three times a day, and it will soon be well.

Are your limbs or joints swelled? If so, apply the Balm three times a day and the swelling will disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Balm every morning and evening, washing every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a pain in your breast or side? If so apply this Balm morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore eyes? If so wet a soft rag with the Balm, and apply it on the outside of the eyes every night, going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and it will positively cure them.

Have you corns on your feet? If so, cut them well and apply the Balm and it will generally cure them.

Have you itching or irritation of any parts? Then apply this Balm thoroughly and it will cure you.

Have you fresh wounds of any kind? Spread The Balm on Linen and keep it bound on the parts, changing daily, and it will heal with out proud flesh or inflamation.

Have you a old sore that won heal? Keep the Balm bound on it, renewing it daily, and it will soon heal from the bottom.

Be sure you get the true Balm from Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Just received, direct from the proprietors, and for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 9, 1842.—1y

VARIETY.

From Godey's Lady's Book for February

Sonnet—A Winter Night.

How calm, how solemn, how sublime the scene!
The moon in full orbed glory sails above,
And stars in myriads round her pathway move;
Each looking down with watchful eye serene
On earth, which, in snowy shroud arrayed,
And still, as it in death's embrace were laid,
Saddens the spirit with its corpse-like mien:
Yet doth it charm the eye—its gaze still hold;
Just as the fear of one we loved, when cold
And pale, and lovely e'en in death, is seen,
Will fix the mourner's eye tho' trembling fears
Still all his heart, and thickly fall his tears.
O, I could watch till morn should change the sight,
This cold, this beautiful, this mournful Winter night.

E. C. K.

Newark, Jan. 1843.

Children's Missionary Offerings.

In the Appleton Street Sabbath School, Lowell, Massachusetts, a Missionary Society was organized among the pupils three years ago. Monthly contributions are taken, when the children drop in their cents or whatever other piece they may have and which they take more pleasure in giving to carry the knowledge of Christ to the heathen, than they would in using in any other manner. Last year this association contributed forty dollars and twelve cents.

To show the interest and pleasure which these juvenile contributors take in making their offerings to the Lord in the missionary work, the following paragraph is are taken from the printed report of the society. May all who, with such a spirit, begin this work in childhood never take less interest and pleasure in it, as they become men and women to bear the burden of it. Says the report:—

Among the happy things who were sent to assemble from Sabbath to Sabbath in our Infant School, there was one little boy whose uncommon intelligence, and interest in the exercises, attracted the attention of many. It was evident that though quite young he had learned to love the Savior, and the School; and not less did he evince his attachment to the missionary cause. Regularly, almost as the Sabbath came, he was accustomed to drop his cent in the 'missionary Box,' when it was passed round to receive the offerings of the youthful contributors; and his happy countenance showed that his mite was not given grudgingly, but from a grateful heart. A few months since, however, he was missed from his usual place. He was called to exchange his loved Sabbath school for a seat we trust, with his Savior in the kingdom of glory. But in his latest moments he remembered the missionary and the heathen, and wished to have the money which he had laid by in his wallet for the purpose, sent to the school, and deposited in the 'Missionary Box.' It was but two cents—but it was all he had to offer, a trifling, but acceptable Legacy. Such devoted interest did he manifest in this cause, that since his death his mother has considered it a privilege to become a contributor to the society, and thus, in this respect, made good the place of her departed and beloved child.

"Another little boy belonging to the same department of the school, had for some time been a contributor to the missionary cause. His parents being about to remove from the city, he requested that he might go to call upon the superintendant before he left. His request was granted—when it appeared that he began was to carry her a five cent piece, which he wished to have deposited in the 'Missionary Box.'

"That's was in the school a little girl, who was the youngest of four children, and whose mother was in very low circumstances as to means of support. This little girl, nevertheless, seldom if ever failed to bring to the school each Sabbath a cent, which she laid in some way obtained for the contribution—and several times when she was known to bring a five cent piece. But one Sabbath morning she was very sick, and could not attend the school; yet her thoughts were there—for during the week she had obtained a five cent piece, which she had intended that morning to put in the box for the missionaries. She, however, desired her mother to send the money by another person. Her mother asked her if she had not better keep it to buy some medicine with, as she was so sick. 'No, mother,' she replied, 'the Lord will give me strength to-day, and the missionaries should have it.' The money was accordingly sent and deposited in the little treasury, where were many tokens of self-denying benevolence, but few that would equal this. It may appear to some that such self denial as this was unnecessary, and perhaps imprudent, on the part of one in such circumstances as those of this little girl: but whoever may think so, it is probable that she does not—as the sequel of her story will indicate. The next day, two of her little friends called to see her, and before leaving, each presented her with three cents, so that now she had more money than before. On receiving it, she turned to her mother and said, 'Mother, I told you the Lord would take care of me!'

The report concludes with the following just remarks:

"The Society and its interests are commended to the prayers and the fostering care of the church. The object in which we are engaged is so truly gospel—nor is it at all disconnected from the proper interests and concerns of the church. The missionary enterprise is emphatically *the* enterprise of the church; and every day's occurrence indicate that in its various branches, it is soon to become the *all absorbing* enterprise of the Christian world. None, then, who desire the extension of the Savior's kingdom in the world should regard without interest even the smallest beginnings, or the humblest efforts—especially when they promise such rich results in the future, as may be hoped from a Sabbath School Missionary Society.—*Day Spring for Feb.*

Queen Charlotte and the Quakeress.

In the autumn of 1818, her late majesty, Queen Charlotte, visited Bath, accompanied by the princess, Elizabeth. The waters soon effected such a respite from pain in the royal patient, that she proposed an excursion to a park of some celebrity in the neighborhood, the then estate of a rich widow, belonging to the Society of Friends. Notice was given of the queen's intention, and a message returned that she should be welcome d. Our illustrious traveller had perhaps, never before held any personal intercourse with a member of the persuasion, whose votaries never voluntarily paid taxes to a the man George, called king, by the 'fair one.' The lady and gentlemen who were to attend the august visitants, had but feeble ideas of the reception to be expected. It was supposed that the Quaker would at least say—the majesty, thy highness, or madam. The royal carriage arrived at the lodge of the park, punctual to the appointed hour. No preparations appeared to have been made, no hostess or domestics stood ready to greet their guests. The porter's bell was rung; he stepped deliberately forth, with his broad brimmed beaver on and unbelievingly accosted the lord in waiting, with—what's they will, friend?

This was almost unanswerable. Surely, said the nobleman, your lady is aware that her majesty——Go to your mistress, and say the queen is here. No, truly, answered the man, it needeth not; I have no mistress, nor lady; but friend Rachael Mills expecteth thine; walk in.

The queen and princess were handed out, and walked up the avenue. All the door of the house stood open, plainly attired Rachael, without even a courtesy, but with a cheerful nod, said,—How's thee do, friend? I am glad to see thee and thy daughter. I wish thee well! Rest and refresh thee and thy people, before I show thee my grounds.

What could be said to such a person? Some consciousness were attempted, implying that her majesty came, not only to see the park, but to testify her esteem for the society to which Miss Rachael Mills belonged. Cool, and unawed, she answered,—Yea, thou are right. Many of the Friends are well thought of by most folks, but they need not the praise of the world; for the rest, many strangers gratify their curiosity by going over this place; and it is my custom to conduct them myself; therefore I shall do the like by thee, friend Charlotte: moreover I think well of thee as a dutiful wife and mother. Then hand had thy letters, and so had the good partner I wish the grandchild well through here. (She alluded to the princess Charlotte.) It was no evident that the Friend meant kindly, nay respectfully, that offence could not be taken. She escorted her guests through her estates. The princess, Elizabeth noticed in the beehives, a breed of poultry, hitherto unknown to her; and expressed a wish to possess some of the rare fowls; imagining that Mrs. mills would regard her wish as a law; but the Quakeress merely smiled, with a characteristic evasion.—They are rare, as those fowls are, and if they are to be purchased in this land or other country, I know few women likelier than thyself to procure them with ease. Her royal highness more plainly indicated her desire to purchase some at some new behold. I do not buy and sell, answered Rachael Mills. Perhaps you will give me a pair? persevered the princess. Nay, verily, replied Rachael; I have refused many in this and that which I denied to none who asked me. Martha Mills, it becometh not to grant to many.

This is a fact. Some friends, indeed, are loud stadly scratched; but old Quaker families still exist who pique themselves on their independent indifference to rank.

The Story Closed.—A little boy belonging to a Sabbath school in London, having occasion every Sunday to go through a certain court, observed a store always open for the sale of goods. He boy having been taught the duty of sanctifying the Lord's day, was grieved at its profanation, and for some time seriously considered if it was possible for him to do anything to prevent it. At length he determined on leaving a tract on the next Sabbath, coming the same way, he observed the store was shut up. He stopped, and pondered whether this could be the effect of the tract he had left. He ventured to knock gently at the door; when a woman, with her thinking it was a customer, hastened about, "You cannot have anything; we do not sell on sunday." The little boy still begged for admittance, encouraged by what he had heard, when the woman, recollecting his voice, opened the door, and said "Come in, my dear little fellow; it was you who left the tract here last Sabbath against Sabbath breaking, and it frightened me so that I did not dare to keep my store open any longer; and I am determined never to do so again while I live."

Fact in Philosophy.—Dr. Johnson, or some other great man, says he never knew a man get into a passion with a perfectly clean stomach, which is urged as a very strong inducement to individuals to keep their bowels unobstructed. Cleanliness purifies and adorns the body as much as it does the body.

Charity its own Remark.

The following communication recently appeared in the L. Island Star. The case is probably one which any of us may find without going far from our own premises. How many doors may not this child have visited ere she found sympathy! The reward that breast feels which has been instrumental in effecting the happy change! The unenlightened may sneer worldly policy, but that wealth and its advantages can procure. As we contemplate, let us consider the comparative smallness of cost and the immensity of happiness which an approving conscience can by such means produce, and urge upon each member of society who can and who cannot, "go do likewise."

"Not very long ago a slight rap at our door gave token of need of that oft-shunned close called beggars." We bade the applicant enter, and a little girl of six or seven years of age presented herself, and in a low and timid voice asked for "cold victuals."

"She was dressed in a faded and ragged frock with no stockings on her little feet, whose only covering was an old pair of woman's shoes fastened with strings of rags to keep them from slipping off the little limbs, for which they were but twice too large. An apology for a shawl covered her head and her little naked arms, strove also for its shelter. An old basket was in one hand, and with the other she held her rags together. Her face was clean and extremely beautiful, but traces of tears were clearly perceptible upon her countenance, and her little shivering limbs might well have told the cause.

"It was extremely cold day, and we invited the poor child to approach the fire and warm herself. While doing so we handed her a plate of victuals, and told her to eat as much as she wanted. Never shall we forget the half famished manner in which she commenced devouring the food. Suddenly she checked herself and put one half carefully in her basket.

"Why do you not eat it all," we asked.

"I want to take part of it home to mother, she is so hungry."

"Where does she live?" we inquired.

"In ——street, ma'am."

"Does she do any thing for a living?"

"No, ma'am, she can't; she's been sick ever so long."

"And have you no father, or brothers and sisters?"

"Yes ma'am; but daddy only licks mother, and Jem ran away last week, so mother had to send me to get cold victuals; and Hetty is small for me, and can't help mother yet."

"Is your father ever get intoxicated?"

"Ma am?"

"Is your father inclined to drink liquor?"

"Oh yes ma'am; mother says its the drink that makes him so bad."

"Ah, thought we, here is the secret of it all, but in order to test the truth of the child's tale we filled her basket with provision and told her to take it immediately to her mother without stopping any where else to beg. Then slipping on our hat and cloak we prepared to follow her. With a half fearing step she proceeded through one or two streets and then entered an alley, which, we found led to a miserable breaking down cottage that was entirely hid from the street by a neat comfortable dwelling built up in front of it. For a few minutes we paused at the end of the alley to see her enter; child-like and eager she burst open the door saying "mother, mother, see what I've brought," and then went on in her own way to tell all that had passed between us, exaggerating our little kindness a hundred fold in her innocent gratitude, and repeating with a minuteness which was really astonishing every words which we had said to her.

"Her poor mother seemed as grateful as herself, and we heard her tell the child to hide some of the food away for to-morrow, where he could not find it." We could scarcely guess who she meant by he; and the weak broken voice in which she spoke, touched us to the quick. Alas we could well imagine he sufferings, and it was with a sympathizing heart we tapped at her door. It was quickly opened by the child, who no sooner caught sight of our face, than she fairly screamed out "Mother, mother! this is the lady that gave me all the things!"

The poor woman raised herself from her miserable bed, and showed a face so worn and attenuated with want and suffering, that the water rose in our eyes at the very first glance, and the tale she soon after told as we would vainly strive to repeat, but we will give the substance of it.

For she had suffered much from the intemperance of her husband but had been enabled by taking in washing, and going out at day's work, to feed her family and keep them somewhat comfortable; but six months ago she fell down a flight of steps and sprained her ancle, and otherwise bruised herself. At first she tried to work as usual, in fanatism set in and she was soon a complete cripple, unable to leave her bed to seek for work of any kind, and daily having her life put in danger by the violence of her husband. She had five children, but two of them were dead; and her oldest son, a boy of ten years of age, was forced to fly his home from the ill treatment he received from his brutal father He had been able to beg a monthful occasionally for them besides getting a job of work, such as carrying wood and holding horses. He was her dependence, she said; but alas! even he had gone, and as her last resort, she had sent her little girl to beg, as they had not touched a mouthful of food save some potato peelings she had found in the street, in two days.

Let our readers remember that this wretched family were living in the very heart of the city, in handsome buildings before and around them, where inhabitants, if not wealthy, could, without missing it, have easily supplied them with every necessary. But the father was a drunkard and no person belonging to the Washingtonian Societies presided near them, and so they were overlooked and shunned, until starvation stood at her very door; for none around cared to assist the drunkard's family.

A few days ago we visited a small and happy cottage, conveniently located in a neat town, and by a source, where a cheerful looking man, about thirty-five years of age, was putting finishing up a child's dress. A little girl sat near her, leaning to sew, and a still younger one was picking up the pieces of thread and cloth that had fallen on the floor.—Every thing about the room bespoke comfort and plenty; and hard indeed was it to recognize in this happy looking family, the poor beings we have above described. But so it was. The father had become a reclaimed man. The Washingtonians had been successful, and the harvest was now being reaped by his happy family. He has abjured forever the enticing glass, and is earning from three to five dollars a week in a certain factory not far from M—t street. His wife has almost recovered from the effects of her fall, and is able to attend to her family, and do the jobs of sewing some kind ladies occasionally supply her with, which helps her in no small measure to keep them comfortable; and the grateful manner in which she speaks of her present situation, and compares it with the past, shews well that she appreciates the exertion made in her behalf, and that she daily blesses the Almighty One, who sent and rescued her from the living death to which she had been so long exposed. ARGUSEA.

Brooklyn, Dec. 1842.

Millerism.—The Connecticut correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, writes as follows on a subject, which is at present exciting some interest in this section:

Millerism has gone through the length & breadth of our S ate. It is the boast of its advocates that not a town or village has been unvisited. As might be expected from such a theory, it has found followers every where. In every community, there is mind to which any thing new and bold is peculiarly attractive. Fling around it the garb of piety and devotion, and you make it to them irresistible; thus may we account for the fact that many of acknowledged Christain zeal, have been carried away by this error.—The second advent believers, here, are men of deep devotion, not only to their own cause, but to the cause of Christ. Thus much must be said in their favor. But then they are not the thinking, intelligent, and noble class of Christians. In other words, they have more zeal than knowledge, more piety than intelligence. I believe not one pastor in this State has embraced their views. The great body of the church too, remain faithful. As respects the effect of their preaching, we need only say that it is decidedly injurious. It keeps the public mind continually on the rack, as was shown in New Haven a few weeks since, of which you have doubtless heard, when the brilliant illuminations of the heavens, caused by a fire in a neighboring town, set the whole city in commotion. They tell us, to be sure, of many converts; but conversion, by the preaching of the speedy coming of Christ, resembles too much the repentance of the death bed, to gain our confidence. May not many make themselves believe they are Christians, when in fact, they are merely carried away by a blind fanaticism. May not many, thinking to gain heaven by a few months exertion, let "their crown and glory go," when they find their hope delusive? As the dreadful terror is removed, may not they, like him recovered from what he thought his bed of death, return to the pursuits of the world with more eagerness than ever? Another evil consequence of th preaching, is that it sets the mind adrift, to be blown about by every wind of doctrine. Millerism disturbs the great work of true, genuine conversion, the general judgment, the everlasting punishment of the wicked. Should not the Christian, before he venture into such a region of uncertainty, weigh the matter well.

Geese exempt from attachment.—Miser Skinflint was a shrewd, money lending yankee. He was one of those men who are their own lawyers, and as soon as a debt arrived at maturity, if not paid, he would fill a writ and have it served forthwith, with orders to attach anything the officer could get hold of. Yet, though bold in his movements, he was by nature timid, and might be easily frightened.

Mr. Williams was one day sitting in his office smoking a cigar, when a client entered, looking like the shadow of starvation.

"Squire," said he, "I'm a ruined man. Miser Skinflint has taken all I'm worth in the world. The dreaded cut throat has got all my geese."

Now the attorney was a sly, jolly son of mirth, and with a twinkling eye, he promised to get the geese back again. He sat down to his desk, and wrote the following note:

Mr. Skinflint.—Sir: If you would avoid consequences of the most terrible character, you will call at my office without an hour's delay.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILLIAMS.

The note had been written but about half an hour, when Mr. Skinflint called.

"How d'ye do, Squire?"

"Mr. Skinflint, your servant, sir," responded the attorney, looking very sedate.

"I've just got this letter, Squire. What's the matter?"

"Matter enough, Mr. Skinflint. You have attached Mr. Jones' geese, hav'nt you.

"Sartin; but that aint agin the law, is it?"

"Against the law! Why sir, you have subjected yourself to heavy damages for the false imprisonment of those geese. Are you not aware, sir, that they are exempted from attachment?"

"Dew tell! now you're joking, Squire. I've read the Statute Book purty soug, and I ha'n't found that 'ere."

"Statute Book, Mr. Skinflint! Why sir it's a common law."

"Well, now, you know, of course, Squire, and I'll drive the critters back. But just tell me how long it's been a common law."

"Why ever since the cackling of geese saved Rome. The Romans then passed an act that they should be sacred from legal process, and they called it common law to distinguish it from their other statutes, which were very uncommon ones."

"I'm satisfied, Squire. You'll never catch me in this scrape again. As I said afore, the critters shall go back."

And so they did.

This is no fiction, but a fact with the exception of names.

Mexico and Texas.—The schr. Doric, at N. Orleans from Matamoras, (Mexico) brings advices to the 31st ult. The intelligence received by the conformatory of the intelligence received by the last steamer from Texas, that the division of the Texan army under Colonels Fisher and Green had been captured at Mier. The Mexicans report their loss during the engagement at 420 killed and 140 wounded. The loss on the part of the Texans was 11 killed and 10 wounded. The Mexican account says their loss only 42 killed and 130 wounded.

Gen. Ampudia returned to Met moras on the 7th January, and was received by the citizens with great rejoicings and applause. He brought with him 212 Texan prisoners, including Colonels Fisher and Green. The Texans were to leave Matamoras on the 15th inst. for the city of Mexico, there to await their destiny at the hands of Santa Ana.

The Houston Telegraph of January 11th, says that Congress had resolved to a djourn on the 16th.

President Houston, without law, had despatched Capt. Smith with a detachment of men and wagons to Austin to remove the public archives to Washington. The wagons were loaded in open day without resistance, and proceeded on the way to the Brazos. The citizens of Austin raised a troop of 90 men, well armed, who went in pursuit with a light field piece. They overtook the wagons about 20 miles distant, and took them back to Austin.

United States Ministers Abroad.—A late number of Blackwood's Magazine, discussing the question of the fitness of allowing princely salaries to British Envoys, takes occasion, en passant, to make respectful mention of the Ministers which the United States sends abroad, as follows:

Jonathan sets the only rational part on the subject. He gives his ambassador a sum on which a private gentleman can live—no more. He has not the slightest sense of giving superb feasts, furnishing huge palaces, supplying all the ravishing Josephines with balls and suppers, astonishing John Bull by the tinsel of his appointments. Yet he is at least as well served as others. His man is a man of business; he is not busy is no showy sinecure; his ambassador is no sinecurist. His office is an understood step to distinction at home, and the man who exhibits ability here is sure of eminence on his return. We have not found that the American diplomatic is consigned to mean hands, or inefficient, or despised in any country.

☞ The Tyler Committee in New York (Mr. M. Noah, chairman) have called a Public Mass Meeting of the friends of the Pre ident, to be held in that city on the 15 h of March. "for the purpose of bringing his claims for the Presidency, before the country." Arrangements are to be made to invite his friends in other States to be present.

Mr. Silas Wright, Jr. has been elected U. S. Senator for six years from next March, by the Legislature of New York.

A young man named Pedley, residing in Warren township, was killed on the 2d inst. by the falling of a tree.—*Somerset Whig.*

The Morristown Jerseyman requests information of a lad named Robert P. Simpson, a son of James Simpson, of Basketridge, who has been missing for a week or two. He is about fifteen years of age, 5 ft. 6 inch. high, of slender make, and wore a satinet roundabout and pantaloons, a fur hat and pegged boots. The left boot had been cut with an axe across the great toe. He carried with him a small bundle of clothes in a cotton handkerchief.

The Pennsylvanians are now making cut nails largely from their own pig iron. A method has been contrived of rolling the plates so that the grain of the metal runs lengthwise of the nails, and they can be clenched like wrought nails.

We notice that some thirty removals are reported in the New York Custom House, within a few days past; made in compliance with instructions from Washington.

Taking a Newspaper.—A writer in the Reconder, a religious newspaper published in Boston, makes some judicious remarks on the subject of taking a periodical of that class which, with a slight variation, may be adapted to family newspapers in general. They are in substance these:

Why I take a Family Newspaper.—I had rather dispense with the luxuries of tea and tobacco, than morning and evening beverage from the running stream, than do without my family paper. Let me say why:

Because I believe with Solomon that knowledge is better than choice gold. The cost of such a paper is nothing compared with the information I glean from it. I learn more about the geography, the manners and customs of different nations, than I can get from any other source. Besides the knowledge I thus gain of my own country, of its laws, institutions, domestic and foreign intercourse, internal improvements, &c. is great.

Because of its benefits to my family. My children read, and converse about what they read. Thus they acquire a facility in reading and become intelligent. In a pecuniary view I had better pay $20 a year than not take such a paper; and in a moral view it is richer than rubies.

For these and many other reasons I take a family newspaper and pay for it; deeming it neither just nor generous to myself, to my family, to the public or the publisher, that he should be left to bear the burden alone.

Shortening the Distance.—What are you going to do with that milestone, my good fellow? Why, sur, d'ye see, it's so far to market, that I ar going to move the milestone further down towards our house, to make it nearer.

I thank you had better put the stone in your wagon, and then, when you go a journey, you will never be more than a mile from town.

Thank you kindly, sur. Zooke, I will.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this—that when the injury begun on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

☞ A fire occured in this City on the night of the 2nd inst. on the premises of Price & Flagg, Stove dealers and tin manufacturers, which destroyed considerable of their Ware, but was got under by the praise-worthy efforts of our firemen and citizens, without material injury to the building, which fortunately was of brick. The loss falls on the Insurance Company.

On the night following an incendiary attempt was made to fire a building near the Market House, combustible materials on fire being thrust in at the window. Providentially the fire was discovered and arrested before it had much progress. The Mayor has offered a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the guilty.—*Fredonian.*

The Times in Pennsylvania.—The Pittsburgh American presents a picture of general distress in Pensylvania, quite as gloomy as that which was given a day or two since of Virginia. It says,

We find the greatest distress prevailing in all parts of Penn. in regard to money, and within our recollection there was never a time of greater suffering. In many of the middle counties there appears a total absence of money of any kind, and the belief there exists that it has all taken up its location at the two extremes, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In many of these counties, we are told that no debts are paid, in money or no sales made for it, and no promise of giving up that law is to remain unredressed, and that in some cases where attempts have been made to compel payment of these, no bidders were found, and when the officers attempted to remove the goods, they were quietly, but decisively, told to desist, and in a manner and an evident temper in the public mind that insured obedience.

Epidemic in Vermont.—We learn from the Montpelier Vt. Watchman that a very dangerous epidemic is prevailing in the northern part of that town, in Charlestown, Newark, Burke, and various other sections of the State. In some districts, the number of those who are well is scarcely sufficient to take care of the sick and bury the dead. The same disease prevailed to a dreadful extent last season in Burlington and its vicinity, where many of the most valuable citizens fell victims to its violence. It is a disease until recently unknown in that section of country, and is thought to be a species of erysipelas.

One Evil better than two.—A merchant having sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to any body. The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantage could attend it. "If you divulge this loss," said the father, "we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief, and the joy of our neighbors."

The fare from Boston to Liverpool is reduced to $120.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super. canal,	4 50
Ohio,	4 50
Rye Flour,	3 19
Indian Meal,	2 56
Grain.—Genesee Wheat,	87
Rye,	77
Corn, 56 lbs.	53
Barley, 56 lbs.	50
Oats,	32

Dr. Israel Delamater's Nerve and Bone Liniment.

THIS remedy has the happy and powerful effect of reaching the nerve from both ways, viz. from the internal and external use. Although many cases of disease may be cured either by internal or external remedy alone, yet the proprietor does not promise a positive cure unless both articles are used together, and in all such cases, no matter how severe, when both articles are used in connection according to the directions, the most positive warrantee is given, that the money in every case, will be paid back to the purchaser where a cure is not effected.

DR. KIDDY'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ARE ahi-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-mercurial, and may be justly considered a universal medicine. but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints—Jaundice, yellow, and bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, gout, arthritic, arthritic pains, inflammation of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases where the bowels require a cathartic or an opperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation producing neither nausea, griping, or debility.

Sold by Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists, 88 Barclay street, New York—Also by
A. V. Snowsell, *Plainfield*,
Pitcher Mosier, New Market.
Wm. Tucker, Somerville,
Bound Brook,
R. R. Freeman, Metuchin, and
J. J. Dunham, Washington, South River.
April 18, 1842. 274 1y

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVER WORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint. Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before it shows its first complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease, if not more so, by the use of proper medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but before season resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine has proved even the "Conquerer of Physicians," for where all means of cure have been abandant cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty.
Hudson, August 1, 1841. J. D. Richardson, M. D.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little sufferers with very few days disease. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by A. V. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York—Also
By A. V. Snowsell, Plainfield,
and John Pierson, Rahway.
April 4, 1842. 272.1y

THE UNION.

Plainfield, February 19, 1842.

On Sunday of last week, one of the most violent snow storms commenced, that it has been our lot to witness since our residence in this section, and continued for two days accompanied with intense cold and high wind. It extended far to the northward and eastward, through Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York, very much obstructing travel and, the mails. The New Jersey Railroad was so obstructed on Monday and Tuesday, that no passage was effected between New York and New Brunswick until Wednesday morning, a longer time than that has ever before been obstructed. The Monday morning train from New York reached Rahway on Tuesday afternoon, and in endeavoring to proceed to New Brunswick, about half a mile from Rahway, the cars ran into a snow bank, the track g ve way, and four locomotives ran off the track, and were considerably injured. Fortunately no person was injured.

The cars on the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road, succeeded in making a passage through their whole line by Wednesday afternoon, and on Wednesday evening our citizens were favored with mail facilities, for the first time during the week, when three mails came at once. Neither has our road been before obstructed for so long a time, the snow having been very much drifted, and the snow banks very hard.

Owing to this great stoppage of mails in every direction, we are unable to give much news.

We have received from Monmouth, a pamphlet, printed at Princeton, in favor of a revision of our State Constitution. It is written in a vigorous and nervous style, and clearly and forcibly shows the many and great defects in that instrument—and must convince every reader that it should be thoroughly and carefully revised forthwith. The amendments the most important, we suppose, are the separation of the offices of Governor and Chancellor, the election of the former by the people, and the reduction of the extraordinary power now vested in the Joint Meeting, of appointing almost every office holder in the State. We should rejoice to have seen these amendments—and much more, for a complete revision, to make it better adapted to the present state of society.

Revival.—It has become our happy lot to record that the revival spirit in religion, now prevailing so remarkably through the length and breadth of the land, has reached Plainfield and vicinity, and the churches here are reaping rich harvests. Some weeks since, the Baptist Church in Samptown, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Baker, held a protracted meeting, which resulted in the conversion of quite a number, some three of whom have since united with that church.—This was followed by a long series of meetings still continued for the fourth week, in the Second Baptist Church in this place, under the charge temporarily, of Rev. J. A. Wood, worshipping in the House of the Seventh-Day Baptists, while their own church is building. This revival extended to both churches, and as a result in part seventy-six were baptised on Saturday the 5th inst. about twenty of whom united with the Second Baptists, and the remainder with the Second Baptist Church. As the revival still continues with much power, several more will probably unite with the Church hereafter.

Week before last the First Baptist Church in this place, under the care of Rev. S. J. Draper commenced a protracted meeting, still continued which is largely attended, and conversions are daily occurring. The Methodists have also had meetings for the same time, and with considerable success. The Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Bond pastor, has also just commenced a series of religious meetings.

Our whole population seem to listen with attention, and prepared for such an unusual number of meetings—indeed, going to Church seems just now to be the principal business of the people. Some of the conversions are among the most influential, aged, and respectable citizens and some heretofore very influential for evil. The feeling extends miles around, and the churches often much crowded. May such a state of feeling continue until *all* shall come to the knowledge of the truth as it is in our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have repealed the law against the marriage of white and colored people, so that such marriages are now authorized by law. During the passage of the repeal bill, says the Boston Democrat, the following novel petition was presented:—

Mr. Gibbons, of Boston, presented in the Massachusetts Legislature, a petition from Eliza Bird and 20 other colored ladies of Boston, praying that the Legislature might not repeal the intermarriage law. The petition stated that colored men, in such a case, would marry white women and leave the petitioners destitute of sympathy, despairing of matrimonial sympathy; also that colored men, even now, began to slight their wives, while the unmerried beaux were making arrangements to obtain white wives, to the great injury and discomfort of the colored damsels.

Congress.

Friday, Feb. 3.—In the Senate, the proceedings on the bill for the occupation of Oregon were final. The motion to strike out the clause granting lands to settlers in Oregon failed by a vote of 22 to 24, and the bill passed, unexpected by us, 24 to 22. The New Jersey Senators voted against the bill. It is hoped that it will not pass the House.

Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the Bankrupt Question, and introduced an entire new bill. By this bill voluntary bankruptcy is given up, and a consent of a majority of the creditors in a number and value is required to release a debtor from his debt. It is proposed as a substitute to the repeal bill passed by the House.

The remainder of the proceedings of Congress for Friday and Saturday were not important.

Monday, Feb. 6.—In Senate, Mr. Tallmadge spoke ably in favor of his Exchequer plan, offered last session—then

Mr. Merrick's post office plan was progressed in, until adjournment.

The House convened at 11 o'clock, and will so hereafter, instead of 12, as heretofore.

A bill was introduced to reduce the pay of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, from $3,000 to 2000 dollars—which, being amended, so as to further reduce it to $1500, was passed; a motion to lay it on the table failing, 31 to 161.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.—In Senate, a motion to reconsider the Oregon Occupation Bill, tailed 24 to 26.—The Private Express Preventive Bill then passed to be engrossed.

In the House, the Sword of Gen. Washington which he wore during all the war he was engaged in, and the cane of Benjamin Franklin, were presented to the United States, from Samuel T. Washington, in the midst of numerous applause. Mr. Adams offered a resolution of thanks, and that they be kept in the State Department, which was adopted by acclamation.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.—In Senate, the ceremony of presentation of these relics was performed, and Mr. Adams' resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. McDuffie's free trade and retrenchment resolutions were ordered printed.

In the House, 20,000 extra copies of the proceedings yesterday on the presentation, were ordered printed, without opposition.

5000 extra copies of the two reports on Gen. Jackson's fine were ordered printed.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was passed.

Thursday, Feb. 9.—The House were engaged in District of Columbia business.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Saturday, Feb. 4.—In Assembly Mr. Green, from the Judiciary Committee, reported to Act to abolish imprisonment for Debt, and to prevent fraud," which was read and ordered 2d reading, and made the order of the day for Thursday next. This repeals the law of that year, and substitutes in better one. Several of the provisions of the old bill are incorporated in this—but on the whole it differs from the old one in several important particulars.

The snow storm prevented the re-assembling of the Legislature until

Wednesday, Feb. 8.—The most important business was, in Assembly, a discussion on repealing the charters of certain Banks, Camden Banks being one. The bill was ordered a third reading.

Thursday, Feb 9.—The bill to prevent the sale of spirits on the Sabbath, was lost, 26 to 27.

The bill to authorize the people of Perth Amboy to elect their own Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, was lost, 25 to 24.

The new Act to abolish imprisonment for Debt, being more favorable to the creditor and less so to the debtor, was debated in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Conger of Newark strongly opposed it. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Friday, Feb. 10.—A report from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, (Whig) against the revision of the Constitution. The minority, (Democrats,) reported in its favor. 1000 copies of both were ordered printed.

The new Imprisonment Law was debated most of the day, and will probably pass.

'To whom it may concern.'—A Correspondent of the Vermont Watchman proposes the following question:

Is the employment of such terms as "locofoco," "coonies," "cidermen," and federal nigger party," either decent or respectable?

The nick-name "Locofoco" has been used by the Whigs for a year or two past, even by their most respectable journals, and without the monstrance from any,—but now that the Democrats are repaying them in their own coin, by bestowing on them the name of "coon," or "coonies," the use of these vulgar nick-names is deemed neither decent nor respectable.

The additions to the Methodist church in the city, Covington, and neighboring places, is at least one thousand.—*Cincin. Chron.*

We have been informed that the net increase of the members of that Church in the United States, between December, 1842, and November 1843, was upwards of 120,000

A thought for young Ladies.—Females who expect to win the affections of worthy and industrious young men, by living an idle life, following the fashions of the day, and aping everything systematically over the latest notice, will be sadly mistaken. Instead of securing men of integrity and worth, if they secure companions at all, it will be from idle fops and simpletons—the refuse and dregs of respectable and intelligent society.

Scolding.—I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How then, can they govern others? Those who govern well, are cool, but steady and mild.

The Somers Case.—The official opinion of the Naval Court of Inquiry which was recently held on board the North Carolina, in the case of the mutiny on board the Somers, has been published. It is a full and explicit acquittal of Commander Mackenzie—an ample justification by the Court, of the course which that officer found it necessary to pursue in the painful circumstances in which he was placed. Nor does the opinion stop here. A high and just encomium is passed on Commander Mackenzie, both in his humanity and his bravery. The good conduct of his officers is also warmly commended

The following is the

Opinion.—The Court are of opinion

That a mutiny had been organized on board the United States brig Somers, to murder the officers and take possession of the brig.

That midshipman Philip Spencer, the boatswain's mate Samuel Cromwell, and seaman Elisha Small, were concerned in and guilty of such mutiny.

That had not the execution taken place, an attempt would have taken place to release the prisoners, murder the officers, and take command of the brig.

That such attempt, had it been made in the night during a squall, would, in the judgment of the Court, from the number and character of the crew, the small size of the brig, and the daily decreasing strength of the officers, occasioned by almost constant watching and broken slumbers, have been successful.

That Commander Mackenzie, under these circumstances, was not bound to risk the safety of the vessel, and jeopard the lives of the young officers, and the loyalty of his crew, in order to secure to the guilty the forms of trial, and that the immediate execution execution of the prisoners was demanded by duty and justified by necessity.

The Court are further of opinion that through out all these painful occurrences, so well calculated to disturb the judgment and try the courage of the bravest and most experienced officer, the conduct of Commander Mackenzie and his officers was prudent, calm and firm, and that he and they honorably performed their duty to the service and their country.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART
President of the Court.
(Signed) OGDEN HOFFMAN,
Judge Advocate.

John Jacob Astor has taken the balance of the Massachusetts loan, about half a million of dollars five per cents, at 86 40-100. "There is a decidedly better feeling in the community and much more disposition to invest."

Family Prayer.—In binding a family together in peace and love, there is no human influence like that of domestic prayer. Uniting them in a common object, it unites their sympathies and desires. Raising their hearts to heaven, it brings them altogether in the presence of God. The family altar is an asylum to which they repair from the cares and toils of life; reminding them of rest reserved in heaven it unites them in efforts of faith and obedience for its attainment. Earth has no holier spot than a house thus sanctified by prayer where the voice of supplication and thanksgiving consecrates every day; where the word of God is devoutly read and young and old unite to show forth all His praise. It is in the humble hut it is humble, and to the palace it is heavenly.—Poverty may be there, and sorrow—but its inmates are rich in faith, and joyous in the Holy Ghost.—Sickness may enter it, but it comes like an angel of peace and mercy.—*Sat. Cour.*

Are they not Praise worthy.—Certificate of Gen. Wm. P. Armstrong of 4th Street, N. Y.—

Messrs. Stainburn & Clekener:

Gentlemen.—It is with the utmost satisfaction I inform you of the cure effected by your truly invaluable med cine known as Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills, as the whole of my family including myself, being ex in number, were violently afflicted with the influenza, attended with very bad coughs, pains in the limbs and difficulty of breathing, which continued to increase. I applied to a physician, but his medicine had no effect. Just at that time having heard of the cures made by the Stainburn Vegetable Extract Pills, I determined to try a box. I did so, and their effects exceeded my expectations. The first two or three doses so speedily removed every symptom of the cold, that by the time we had taken two boxes we were all perfectly cured; I have found them wonderfully efficacious in strengthening the system and destroying worms, as 6 of my children have vailed a trial quantity by taken them, and are now growing strong and healthy. I have since recommended the above medicine to a number of my friends, who have been immediately relieved by their use, and are now ready to testify to their excellent qualities I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Wm. P. ARMSTRONG.

New York, Nov. 14th 1842.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by Rev. L. Boud, Mr. Voorhees P. Randolph to Miss Margaret C. Decamp, all of Plainfield.

In Elizabethtown, on the 1st inst. Wm. Dewey of Orange, to Mary Catharine Hunt, of the former place.

At Martinville, on the 2d inst. Mr. Christopher Packer, to Miss Elizabeth Voorhees, of Washington Valley.

DIED

On the 6th inst. at Middlebrook, Mrs. Frances, wife of Mr. Edmund V. Stockwell, formerly of Plainfield.

At New Brunswick, on the 6th inst. Mr. Elizabeth Dunn, in the 94th year of her age.

Horse and Sleigh for sale.

One Horse Sleigh, and Horse, both very good. Apply at this office.

Feb. 17, 1843.

Constable's Sale for Taxes.

NOTICE is here by given, that by virtue of a warrant issued by Zachariah Wyester, Esquire, to me the taxes laid on the property owned and unoccupied land, and on land occupied by persons, not the lawful owners, who are unable to pay their taxes in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, the subscriber, one of the constables of said county, will on the 15th day of March next, at the hour of 9 o'clock, at John Ayres' Tavern, said the township, wood, herbage and other vendible property found on the premises, taxed to the under-named persons, to make the taxes laid upon and assessed to their respective names:

Names.	Taxes.	Cents.
Shuttleworth Adair,	$4,36	70
Daniel Hay,	51	70
Richard Hall,	70	70
Issachar Hughes,	1,36	70
Richard D. Little,	5,09	70
John Marshall,	68	70
Hannah Squier	1,25	70
Peabe Squier	69	70
John Sullivan	34	70
Heirs of Henry Tooker	1,61	70
Moore Wiley	67	70
John Wilcox	67	70
Alexander Spencer	1,33	70

E. KIRKPATRICK Constable,

February 13, 1843.

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World

New York Jan 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the diathsis for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though assisted by various medical advisers, I found no relief, and was about to leave my country for the climate proved nearly fatal to life. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave me instant relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthma colds, coughs, shortness of breath, hysterics and diseases of the lungs, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. SEAMAN,

in William's Law Office, 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. F. S. TALLMADGE, Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER late General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent, New York.

Plainfield.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BERGEN, resident of the township of Bedminster, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and during in my right breast, which after a few months increased to be very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced me most incurable, and ceased attending me. I would sometimes be able to ride and work a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which night and day, distressed my head, my kidneys were severely affected, my stomach was so bad that every appearance of food would cause me to throw up, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton. I was confined to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians in the place and many part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians in the place and many parts of the country. I tried a great many remedies both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

In this unfortunate condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. About the 1st of March I was persuaded to try it; for I had taken one bottle before I found it produced a happy effect upon my sickness. I continued using it, with a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on, and a few days afterwards, I brought up, as near as I could, 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance resembling veal. I was then relieved for several days, something more and quicker in my throat, when I began coughing; I would bring up something resembling black worms or snakes, which I thought to be the most loathsome appearance to me and the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. In this manner I continued using the Syrup, and in a few days after my recovery was complete, which I felt as if my disease was all gone, but weak; my appetite was good: my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength, and have found it to be my friend in deed, and have felt no desire to leave it, but will continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

This is the first case I ever knew that I have used upon my farm and in my family, but I know that words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper description of the miserable condition in which I was in, and the wonderful and speedy cure of the most violent bodily anguish, and I consider it a great pleasure in giving a most unsolicited testimony of my case to any one that would call upon me. As I could not have any faith in any medicine before, and would gladly tell any one the good he could do, I have recommended Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Believe it has certainly saved me from the grave. I know very well that it has done more for me than all the doctors or anything else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have advised several of my friends to use it, and they have done well, and have found relief.

I have some Boarding-Houses in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who wish to inquire into it. And I hope it will be satisfactory to the public to know that the persons of some of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in this or any other country.

PETER STRYKER BERGMAN.

Dated October 25th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County aforesaid, Peter Stryker Bergman and having duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he has received great benefit from the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. And that he would not have any faith in any medicine before he took it.

Dated Somerville, this 25th, 1843.

W. B. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss. I, W. B. Gaston, county clerk of the county of Somerset, do hereby certify that the above signature of Mr. Bergman, to the above affidavit, is genuine, and that he is a man of truth and veracity, and that his statements are entitled to full credit.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of October 11, 1843.

W. B. GASTON.

The above Syrup may be obtained of the Proprietor at his office, No. 100 Race street, Philadelphia, and of the following agents.

Price $1 per bottle. PETER H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

ADVERTISED in another column, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

WARRANTEE ID EDS, Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Rooms to Let.

TWO Rooms and a Bed Room to Let, over the Printing Office and Store. Apply to

Jan. 23, 1843. E. B. TITSWORTH.

Holmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been tried in four families in this place, and been found to answer a better purpose altogether, than any thing heretofore tried.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

FOR SALE.

The Building and Lot on the corner of Main Street and Mountain Road, lately occupied by Ayres & Dunn, as a Shoe Store; as good a location for business as any in the Village.—A Bargain for a Business Man. J. B. AYRES.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. How true great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, and what daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of stating that in a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the instruments of relieving so much suffering.

Newark, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842.

Messrs. Sands: Gent—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your invaluable medicine. I was afflicted under one of the most loathsome diseases that' nature is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflamation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which extended almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the disfeasement of a scrofulous affection on my left arm near the joint.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for 2 years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different physicians of New York and Newark, among the latter Dr. Dr. Parker, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflamation of my eyes.

The pain at times, was intense, and large tumors formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no one could come to be in the room with me I was. I then applied to another distinguished physician, who told me my constitution was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadful a disease; but as I was wasted away to a mere skeleton, I determined to try one bottle of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I did without delay, and found relief. For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head, or comb my hair, and the wrinkles were made its appearance on my face. Following the use of one bottle of Sands' Sarsaparilla, the ulcerations and I feared it might reach and destroy the brain—the hand swelled very much, accompanied with considerable pain, numerous restrictive remedies were recommended, but they did no good. About the middle of May, the disease every ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor advised me to go to the Alms House, but I refused to comply with his wish. For four months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could hardly get my breath. A hoarse cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with the above complaints, reduced me to a mere skeleton. Such gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, but on the contrary, I considered that I was in a fair prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt that any improvement in persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your medicine which in a few days produced a change for the better, the pain left my stomach, I began to have an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as parents inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere in the same remedies, my strength returned, food relished, and I began to gain flesh, and in the course of a few weeks I felt as well as ever I did in my life, and I can truly say that I never was so well as I am at present. I am thankful to Providence that I ever met with your Sarsaparilla, and believe I shall be spared for many years to come, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the author of all our remembrance that he has been pleased to bless mankind with such a remedy. I feel that gentlemen proved yourself the great Samaritan to the afflicted, for not to my Creator can life be indebted to you for restoration, the use of your medicine is unexceptionable.

My wife has also been using your Sarsaparilla with much success, and is confident in giving it the credit of restoring her health, and is willing to make any statement to that effect.

I have been raised from death, I warn you, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover, and I consider it my duty to make another proof of the virtues of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent wish of your obedient servant.

MARTIN P. CONKLIN.

I know Martin Conklin and believe what he states in this document to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER.

Late Governor of New York.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1842.

Recorder of the City of New York.

I know Martin Conklin, and have known of his suffering from JOHN DUBOIS, *Bishop of New York.*

I have full confidence in the statement made by Martin Conklin, and have full knowledge of his case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,

Alderman 18th Ward of the City of New York.

Dec. 14, 1842.

Martin Conklin has lived in my family the last 12 years, and I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my belief. MARGARET E. HOYT,

404 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New-York. Price $1.

Also For Sale by the appointed agent for Plainfield M. F. CUSHING.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of AYRES & DUNN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, as the business must be closed. The Business of the late firm will be conducted by the subscriber at the old stand, where he solicits a continuance of the favors of the late firm.

AYRES & DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 20, 1843.

☞ The Business will be carried on by the subscriber, who solicits a continuance of the favors of the late firm. J. B. AYRES.

---

2 Sleds for Sale.

Also, A Fine Root Yoke of Oxen.

LEWIS W. POST.

Victoria and Alpaca Lustres,

JUST RECEIVED, by

Nov. 7. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Damask, Worsted, Kaleyle, and Brilliantine Shawls,

Just received by

Nov. 14. WEBSTER & MARSH.

3 PIECES Apposite Cassimere, Also
3 Pieces Cross Cassimere,
Jan. 17. DANIEL SUTHAM.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and most at every country store in the state. Remember but little never get these unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co.

on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base imitations and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 21 Maiden-lane, the same time he visits new York to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR THE HAIR,

which will stop it if falling off, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL YERMIN must be destroyed in children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.

Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, and **LAMENESS**

positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES, &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' ESSENCE, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES

and every thing relieved be it that admits of an outward application. It sees like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Rooss' Specific; and *Foundered* horses entirely cured by Rooss' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and *sores, and sore* **EYES**. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the **PILES**

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

(See Dr. Lin's eg. name, then) *Lin's Elixir*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

will effectually cure such headache, either from the **NERVES** or bowels. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of **FEVERS** of any general sickness; bringing the stomach in most perfect order; the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. **COLDS, COUGHS** and **DROPSY** pass in the bones, hoarseness, and **CROUP** are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

DYES THE HAIR

hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that will compare with this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external inflammation, and internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm; pain is entirely annulled or more than relieved, lightness of the chest, the Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Found wounds or old sores are speedily cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all consumptions, if taken in time, and a delightful remedy for the same, and for Comstock's.

COUGHS & COLDS

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

is a certain remedy for

WORMS

in children, and will destroy them in a manner more pleasant than made by any other medicine. Ask for Comstock's & Co.'s, and see that the name is on it.

TOOTH POWDER. KLINE'S

THE GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

A Cure for the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic Coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

Nature's own Remedies!

A concentrated Extractive preparation of the Proximate Principles of Vegetable Life, extracted from the Essence of Tar, principally by a new chemical process discovered and patented by the inventor, Dr. Stairburn, and is the only effectual remedy ever discovered.

No Quackery!!! No Deception.

In offering to the notice of this truly great and valuable, we have no desire to deceive those who may be afflicted with disease, and do not wish to extort money from the pockets of the unwary, by holding out false hopes, but we do wish to call the attention of the afflicted to the fact, that we have discovered a remedy which will cure them of their complaints, if any one can be cured by human power.

[illegible]

WHILE LIFE REMAINS
We Have still Some Hope.

[illegible]

Chemistry, North Moreland, 1841.

[illegible]

Lancaster county, July 10, 1841.

[illegible]

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

[illegible]

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

[illegible]

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold wholesale by Williams & Co., Clermont, No. 47 Merchants, Philadelphia.

For sale at wholesale at Issue Rates, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King in Morristown.
Also in Plainfield, by Dust. LEWIS CRAIG.
—1y

Sept. 2, 1843.—1y.

PLAINFIELD INSTITUTE.

The first quarter in the Winter Session of the Institute will be commenced on Monday the 17th inst. in both the Male and Female Department.

Teachers of experience and fidelity are engaged to the wants of the School, will be conducted.

Terms of tuition, per qr.

Orthography and Reading, $4 50
Writing and Arithmetic, 5 00
Eng. Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes, 5 50
Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Nat. Philosophy, Chymistry, Botany, History, Composition, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, &c. 6 00

Extra charges for instruction in Drawing and Painting, and for the Latin and French languages.

Mr. Richard Tuttle will be Steward and Teacher in the Male Department.

ISAAC CORNELL, Jr. Pres't.

Plainfield, Oct 19, 1842.

The Truth is mighty and will prevail
STAINBURN'S
VEGETABLE—EXTRACT—PILLS

[illegible]

PLANTS OF THESE COMPOUNDS

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY

[illegible]

HEAD AND BODY.

[illegible]

Mrs. Van Nest of No. 14 Mercer st. N. Y.
Mrs. Bedford of No. 10 Mercer st. N. Y.
Mrs. Walker of No. 10 Mercer st. N. Y.
Mrs. Phillips had 3 children of Scrofula
Mr. Shaffery of the Bowery N. Y.
Mr. Wm. F. Edmonds of No. 41 the proprietor of the Sun and Transcript
Mr. Wm. Wilson of Philadelphia Room, Exchange
Mr. Lawrence No. 128 Nassau st. N. Y.
Mr. [illegible] No. 7 Bedford st. N. Y.
Mr. [illegible] No. 7 Clinton st. N. Y.
Mr. [illegible] No. 7 Clinton st. N. Y.
Mr. [illegible] No. 7 Clinton st. N. Y.
Mr. [illegible] No. 7 Clinton st. N. Y.
Mr. John Thomas of Jersey City N. J. carried on business
Mr. Wm. Mc. Cormick of Jersey City, N. J.

Mr. Francis Lent of Hoboken N. J. cured of a severe attack of rheumatism

[illegible]

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

[illegible]

For sale, price $1 a box, put [illegible] by the following agents:

New York—[illegible]
Philadelphia—[illegible]
Boston—[illegible]

And by the subscribers throughout the United States and the West Indies.

Agents in this County.

[illegible]

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 128 Nassau st. New York.

Sept. 9 1843.—6ly

MISS MARTIN would inform the Ladies of Plainfield and the public in general, that she has opened her Millinery store in the middle of the Station House, where she intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Millinery, which she will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Plainfield, Sept. 16, 1843.—3m

SAWING REDUCED.

Hard Times and plenty of water

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the farmers and the public generally that he has now ready, and in operation, his

SAW MILL,

on the Green Brook, about one mile from Plainfield, on the road leading to Scotch Plains, where he will be prepared to saw all kinds of lumber, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. He would beg leave to say that he has had long experience in the business, and that it will entirely be his own fault if he does not give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. He will also keep on hand, and for sale, a quantity of Boards, Scantling, Joist, Plank, &c. which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. He would also inform the public that he has erected a

GRIST MILL

on the premises, and is now prepared to do custom grinding in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. He will also keep on hand a quantity of Flour, Meal, Feed, &c. which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. He hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Plainfield, Sept. 16, 1843.—3m

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Fields are commenced this day, and will continue [illegible] Monday the 23d inst. for the reception of [illegible] for the Autumnal quarter. [illegible] Tuition, $3 50 per quarter, payable [illegible] Parents [illegible] Pupils [illegible] Board, Washing and Lights, to be paid quarterly in advance. There will be an extra charge for the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions of [illegible] each, and the other on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in [illegible] each session of 20 weeks, and vacations [illegible] Parents may be assured that every [illegible] will be taken to promote the health, comfort and [illegible] of the pupils.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1843.

Board, Washing and lighting, at $2 per week. Tuition $3 per quarter. Books to be furnished. [illegible] Parents may be assured that every [illegible] will be taken to promote the health, comfort and [illegible] of the pupils.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1843.

[illegible]

JACOB D. VANDERVEER, A. M.
Professor of Languages, Chemistry, &c.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1843.

[illegible]

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 6. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1843. Whole number 318.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING.
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $1 00 per annum if paid during the current year, if paid within the first six months $1 25, if paid after the close of the year, $1 50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are supplied by Carriers $1 50, payable quarterly. To Country Subscribers in paper by mail, $1 00 if paid within the year, if paid within six months $1 25, if paid after the close of the year $1 50. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square (12 lines) will be inserted three times for $1 00, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without directions will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PETERS' MEDICATED LOZENGES.

To the citizens of Plainfield.

The deservedly high reputation of the Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills has induced Dr. Peters to offer to the public his Medicated Lozenges, which he considers to be in all respects equal to the Pills, and the most desirable medicine now in use. They are cheap, convenient, pleasant to the taste, and more expeditious than any other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, and the incipient stages of Consumption. They are prepared by Dr. Peters, who is a regular graduate of Yale College, and the medicine is sold for 25 cents.

Try them when you are ailing, and you will say the person who is not benefited by all who have used them is hard to please.

Peters' COUGH Lozenges.

Are now rapidly superseding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, Catarrh, Hoarseness, and all similar pulmonary affections. Taken as directed, they infallibly prevent Consumption, the most fatal disease of the age. No other medicine performs such astonishing cures.

Peters' WORM Lozenges.

Are acknowledged by the faculty to be the most effectual and universal preparation for the destruction of Worms ever discovered.

Peters' CORDIAL Lozenges.

Are a specific for nervous debility, and all diseases arising from indiscretion in life, or the use of mercury. They are a delightful cordial, and give immediate relief in cases of Dyspepsia, Spasms, Sick Headache, Nausea, Heartburn, Flatulency, Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Nervousness, Languor, Debility, and all diseases of the Nervous System. From their effect on the nervous system they are useful in Hysterics, Fits, Epilepsy, Palpitation of the Heart, Tremors, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tic Doloureux, Pain in the Head, Face, Limbs, Joints, Back, Loins, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Ovaries, Vagina, Rectum, Anus, Testicles, Penis, Scrotum, Prostate Gland, Urethra, Female Irregularities, Sterility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Leprosy, Elephantiasis, Scurvy, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Corns, Bunions, Nails in the Flesh, Felons, Whitlows, Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Contusions, Dislocations, Fractures, Hydrophobia, Poisons, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Mumps, Hooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Worms, Piles, Fistula, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Gout

laurels. He was a scholar and a statesman. Every qualification seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed that the army could not receive any appointment over him. What then was its choice? Difficulties thickened at every step. The struggle was to be long and bloody. Without union all was lost. The country and the whole country must come in. One patriotism must beat in all hearts. The cause was one, and the army must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered and guessed and yet the decisive step had not been taken. As length Mr. Adams came to the conclusion. The reasons of arriving at were somewhat singular, and nearly as follows: he was walking one morning before Congress hall apparently in deep thought, when his cousin Samuel Adams came up to him and said,

"What is the top of with you this morning?"

"O the army the army" he replied. "I'm determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the colonies in order to show an absolute need of taking some decisive steps. By whole and will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these united colonies of North America, and then to hint at my election of a commander in Chief."

"Well," said Samuel Adams, "I like that cousin John, but on whom have you fixed as that commander ?"

"I will tell you—George Washington of Virginia, a member of this house.

"Oh," replied Samuel Adams quickly, "that will never do. never."

"It must do, it shall do," said John, " and for these reasons: the Southern and Middle States are loth to enter heartily in the cause and their arguments are potent; they say that New England holds the physical power in her hands and they fear the result. A New England army, a New England commander, with New England perseverance (I will wait), appal them. For the cause they hang back. Now the only course is to allay their fears, and give them nothing to complain of, and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern Chief over their force, and then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be resistless."

At this Samuel Adams seemed greatly moved. —They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second the motion. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength, in the delineation he had prepared, all ending at the adoption of the army. He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies, and proceed to business. After his speech had been finished, some doubted, some objected, and some feared. His warmth increased with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations he replied:

"Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt this army before ten months have set, New England will adopt it, and she will undertake the struggle alone—yes, with a strong arm, and a clear conscience, she will front the foe single handed."

This had the desired effect. They saw New England was neither playing nor to be played with. They agreed to appoint a day. A day was named. It came. Mr. Adams went in took the floor urged the measure, and after some debate, it passed.

The next thing was to get a commander for the army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on the occasion, and he was ready. He took the floor, and went into a minute delineation of the character of General Ward, he showing on him the encomiums which then belonged to no one else at the end of the eulogy he said, "but this is not the man I have chosen. He then went into the delineation of the character of a Commander in Chief, such as was required by the peculiar situation of the Colonies at this juncture. And after he had represented the qualifications in the strongest language, and gave the reasons for the nomination he was about to make, he said—

"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but well I know they are needful, at that crisis in the chief. Does any one say they are not to be obtained in this country? In reply I have to say they are; they rest e in one of our own body, and he is the person whom I now nominate.

George Washington, of Virginia.

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams' right hand was looking him intently in the face, to watch the name he was about to announce, and not expecting it would be he, sprang from his seat the minute he heard it, and rushed into an adjoining room. Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Sambel to ask for an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate, and the result is before the world,

I asked Mr. Adams, among other questions the following:

"Did you ever doubt of the success of the conflict ?"

"No, no," said he "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered if I was caught—but no matter for that—my country would be free: I knew George III. could not forge long enough and strong enough chains to reach round these United States."

Snow in Florida.—Snow made its appearance at Tallahassee, Florida, for the first time for a great many years, on the first instant. The young people were very much astonished and performed many amusing freaks. It was feared the cold would injure the orange and other fruit.

Ice was found an inch thick, in New Orleans, on the 1st inst

At Columbia, Ohio on Tuesday morning, the thermometer stood 1 deg. below zero.

The Ohio river was filled with floating ice last week.

Tallahassee peach and plumb trees were in blossom, and the next day the thermometer stood at 26 degrees and the air was filled with flakes of snow.

[illegible] was taken out of the Harlem Rail [illegible], lately, in such a state of raving madness, it required four persons to hold her. [illegible] was occasioned by the influence of [illegible] of Millerism.

Dreadful Suicide at Cincinnati, May 4.—The Philadelphia papers of the 11th inst. bring the Cincinnati gross account of a case of self-murder, or a deliberate murder at the Camden Ferry, in this State. A letter in the Tribune gives this summary of the case:

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, considerable talk was produced by the sudden disappearance of a young and handsome girl, aged about 18, named Sarah Mercer, 33 Pearce street, one of the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of Southwark. A young man of the name of Thomas Heberton, then a resident of Camden, was accused of being concerned in her abduction, and taken before Alderman Mitchell, at the instance of the girl's brother, who threatened him then with instant death if he refused, but was discharged in consequence of the girl's not appearing before on Wednesday evening. It was ascertained however, that Heberton had seduced the young girl, and that she had gone to a vile house by which he had been in the habit of meeting her.

Miss Mercer's absence, as well as her being accompanied by Heberton, was voluntary. The anguish of the family at the knowledge of the dishonor that had fallen upon this daughter, no tongue can tell nor pen describe. To wipe out the stain so far as it was possible so to do, a marriage was proposed to the seducer. This was declined on his part, and the brother of the seduced then challenged him. This was also declined. The infuriate brother, swore vengeance to malicious, determined not to be baulked in his revenge. He watched the movements of Heberton, and having ascertained that he was to leave the city on Friday afternoon or evening in a carriage, by way of Camden, he managed to discover the name in the street, when he employed one of Vanzelver's vehicles, driven by a young man to whom Mercer gave instructions, pointed out the carriage to lose sight of it on no condition but keep close to it, and wherever it went to follow after it. In this carriage in company with Heberton, was seated his legal friend and adviser, Jas. C. Vanlyke, Esq., from whose office the deceased had left with two avowed object of preventing a meeting with the wounded and excited Mercer. After having driven through several streets, the carriage entered the ferry boat John Fitch then lying at Market-st. wharf. Mercer, following after, leaped from his vehicle unobserved, and concealed himself behind a bale on board the boat, armed with one of Colt's six barreled pistols. Shortly after the carriage was driven on board with the blinds drawn up, and when within a few yards of the Jersey shore Mr. V. got out of the same walked around it, is presumed, to see that all was safe, when Mercer approached the carriage and fired four balls into it in quick succession. One of them proved fatal, taking effect under the left shoulder blade, and penetrated the heart. Heberton was conveyed to Cake's tavern in Camden, where he expired in a few minutes. The murderer was immediately arrested, and upon person was found the pistol two barrels of which still retained their charge. His conduct during the remainder of the evening is represented as having been wild and frantic evidently laboring under the most intense excitement.

The parties in the above lamentable drama are of the most wealthy and respectable character. Of the Mercers I have spoken in terms that will only add, that the name of the murderer is Singleton Mercer, for the past two or three years a clerk in the store of Carson & Newbold south Wharves, not yet twenty years of age, fond of society and the world. The murdered, Hutchinson Heberton; was the son of the late Dr. Heberton, an estimable man and who died possessed of great wealth. Heis also related to the Newbolds, Carsons, Hutchinsons, Mifflins and numerous other wealthy and respectable circles. He was about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches, and considered one of the handsomest young men in Philadelphia. He formerly wore a mustache, but had it shaved off on Wednesday last. He resided with his widowed mother Ann Heberton. North street, near Arch, where his lifeless body was conveyed on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock.

Young Mercer was taken by the Sheriff of Gloucester county to the Woodbury jail, to await his trial for the deadful deed he has committed, about one o'clock yesterday, accompanied by two cousins and an attorney. He appeared perfectly calm and collected

There are various rumors afloat in connection with this tragic occurrence, and the reputation of the dead Heberton; but I think I have ascertained all that can be of interest and believe it is strictly correct. No exertion, on my part has been spared to ferret out the whole affair; and where such universal excitement exists as does both in this city, where the parties all belong, and in Camden, whose shore was the scene of the unfortunate event, it is impossible to derive a more authentic statement.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury has not yet been made public.

Heberton's funeral will take place to-morrow (Monday) at 12 o'clock P. M. from his mother's residence.

☞It is also stated that this infuriated brother has himself been guilty of the very crime thus ferociously avenged having seduced an unprotected servant girl in his father's family, how rendered inexpressibly wretched by the double disgrace of a son and daughter. The poor friendless servant girl was quieted by the payment of some $300. A awful retribution indeed! A murder of wilful murder was pronounced against young Mercer by the Coroner's jury at Camden, and he was sent to Woodbury jail on Saturday, by Justice Harrison, of Camden.

A Pattern Village.—In Georgia there is a thriving and populous village, in which not a drop of ardent spirits is sold, and which is exempt from almost every description of immorality. When the village was laid out, and lots sold, every deed given of a lot had an article inserted in it that the lot with all the improvements that might be made thereon should be forfeited, and revert to the original owner or his heirs, whenever a dramshop or a place for the sale of ardent spirits should be opened upon it. Compare the character of such a village with one where rum shops abound, and see the difference in the comfort and respectability of the people.

Fidelity to Death.—The Evansville Journal relates the following incident—

On Tuesday, a German named Frey, who was engaged as sailor on the steamer of Mr. Martin Wagner, contracted to cross the mill dam on Muddy Branch, while the ice was weak. He was in the company of two other persons, who tried to dissuade him from the attempt. He however persisted, and had reached the middle, when the ice gave way, and he fell into the water, up to the arm pits. There was another 9 feet deep, and the current was very swift. Perceiving he was drowning, he gave mark. And was soon prostrated, and he was taken out not after a considerable time of about five minutes, and although every effort was made to recover him, they all proved fruitless.

We notice it as a singular and strange circumstance that the drowning man as he was about sinking for the last time, took his watch out of his pocket, and threw it from him.

Since hearing this curious fact, we took the trouble to inquire and ascertain that the deceased was remarkable for his fidelity and trustworthiness. He has not most then be looked upon as the instinctive action of the ruling principle which governed him thro' life. It is the strongest instance of the influence of habit that we ever heard of.

Extreme Poverty in cities.—A Rochester paper draws this picture of destitution—

An instance or two of extreme poverty has been related to us by Mr. Thompson. The other day he and Peacemaker Kind, in one of their errands of mercy through the city, entered a cellar in the vicinity of the Catholic Church, where they beheld a picture of want a commentary on those who are brought into such close contact with the poor as they are. The family consisted of a man and five small sons. Nothing on the floor of furniture could be seen in the room—neither bed, chair, table, pots, dishes, knives, nor forks, shovel nor tongs—literally nothing of the kind. Directly in front of the fire place, were two large sticks of wood, about four feet apart, but upon which had been placed a few bundles of straw—over this the remnant of an old carpet was thrown; and this was the bed and the only bedding of the family! When Messrs. Thompson and King entered this cellar they found the window and door of her sons and on one of the boundaries of their bed, lighting anxiously at the expiring embers on which was baking their dinner in the shape of a few apples. And this was all in the line of provisions they possessed. The floor of the cellar was but as much or two above the water, to which the surface of which most of the boards sank when stepped upon. It is hardly necessary to add, that the family were clad in rags, in the most simplistic sense of the word.

In an adjoining room was found a large family as de titute as the widow's if we except a miserable bunk and a large box, used for the double purpose of table and chairs. Around this box the man, woman and children were standing, partaking of their dinner of roasted potatoes, which were pushed with the fingers, for the want of knives.

Counterfeit Coin.—It is said that Mexican dollars made of German silver, and gilt with the magnetic process are in circulation. Almost all sorts of coin are counterfeited, and the counterfeits are much more difficult of detection than the counterfeits of bank notes.

Poverty Stricken.—While the lower House of the Illinois Legislature were lately discussing the disposing of certain offices of trust and profit, a message was received from the Governor asserting the inability of the State to defray the expenses of the two branches of the Legislature, and entreating that some immediate action might be had in regard to the finances of the State, as it was with the greatest difficulty that money enough could be procured to pay the postages on letters addressed to the executive department.

An attempt at Mutiny was made on board the brig Poultney, on her passage from Baltimore to Pernambuco, by the first and second Mates of the vessel; but as the crew refused to join them, they did not succeed. The captain was knocked down by one of them and very badly hurt. But there the matter ended. The mutineers were given up at Pernambuco to the American consul.

Spec.—They are diving in bells, in the Mississippi for defunct steamboats. No matter where they let down, they find a steamboat at the bottom, almost safe, and the business pays well.

The jail at Lexington, Mo. was recently burned. A negro man, confined for an attempt at rape, perished in the flames. He had confessed his crime.

Growth of Churches in Virginia.—It appears from statistics recently published, that about 20,000 members were added to the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches in Virginia during the year 1842.

A Sroond Sampson.—The Hartford Times states that Peter Myers, an Irishman in the employ of the Collinsville Manufacturing Company carried on a common wheel barrow, a few days since, 1742 pounds of bar iron! being only 258 pounds less than one ton.

Large Post Office Contract.—Isaac Hill, who has become a decided Tyler man, has secured for himself the Post Office contract for furnishing Blanks for the Northern and Eastern States, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, to the amount of about $15,000 or more.

Disturbance in Canada.—More disturbances have broken out among the workmen on the Lachine canal. 1100 have struck for wages. They are wretchedly paid: for the last three weeks they are reported to have received only a limited amount of state pay, and on the say of excitement their wages declared to be, one shilling and three pence per day.

Revivals of Religion.—There has not been for years, such a general and powerful interest felt in the churches on the subject of religion, as at the present time. Reports of extensive revivals, and of numerous conversions, reach us from every quarter.—*Evangelist.*

The Resources of the United States.—The following statement of the religious population of the United States, is said by the Boston Recorder, to be derived from authentic sources, and several of which are quoted:

Congregationalists	2,000,000
Presbyterians	2,175,000
Methodists	1,200,000
Episcopalians	1,000,000
Baptists	1,600,000
Lutherans	500,000
Reformed Dutch	200,000
Reformed German	220,000
Friends	100,000
Dunkers	10,000
Moravians	8,000
Shakers	6,000
Mennonists	5,000
Unitarians	5,000
	14,931,000

Hard Times in Pennsylvania.—A member of the Legislature, says the Harrisburg Capitalist, received a letter from an intelligent constituent, living in Juniata county, in which it was stated that a waggon and six horses were lately sold at Constable's sale in Tuscarora Valley, of that county, for three dollars; and that a house was also lately sold out in Lewistown, Mifflin county, at the sheriff's sale with Wood Handle bought 2 cents, and Fur Hats 25 cents!!! If this is not an indication of hard times, we do not know what is.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at Charleston, S. C. on the 9th inst. a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,	$ 50
Ohio,	4 50
Rye Flour,	3 50
Genesee Seal,	2 56
Grain.—Northern Wheat,	87
Rye,	57
Corn,	52
Barley,	50
Oats,	31

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases in the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hackensack, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me apprehend that my physician pronounced the disease Consumption. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I grew still more sensibly get better and work a little, but I would be in more pain than before I would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, and my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected. my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and thereafter very weak, and my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I was confined to get about, seldom able to walk much, and confined part of the time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country, I tried a great many remedies, both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends and neighbors, without hope, that I would die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it; after I had taken one bottle I found it produced a very perceptible relief, and I continued using it, when a few mornings after, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter, which relieved me greatly from a terrible pain. I brought up as much as I could 2 mornings after the most horrible smell I ever saw; consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling liver, I could bring up something resembling black as clear as ink. From the time I began to take the Syrup I continued to use it till the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 8 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. In 6 weeks my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels were regular. I soon began to gain strength, and have worked hard on my farm all summer, have felt no return of it since, and I will continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

The above is the statement of 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper description of the miserable condition in which I was for the above period of time, and of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do so much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me than all the physicians or anything else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope by a call be gratified in hearing from my own lips the recital of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 22th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Peter Stryker Beekman, of the County and State aforesaid, and he the County of Somerset, Peter S. Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, in relation to the cure effected by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman, as by him above described, and his restoration to health, are true: and further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high respectability in the neighborhood.

W. R. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield 3m 9w

THE UNION.

Plainfield, February 29, 1844.

Rail Weather.—The weather yesterday was a hard winter, a warm day, and cool one, and a day of changeable, as some have supposed of the old. Indeed, some of the papers of the North and West, also from the North and East, assure us that this has been, and is, the mildest winter on record for many years. In these sections of country, snow has hardly appeared, February has been much more warmly pleasant, and March will be much more severe, both for man and beast, than for years past.

Ice not expected.—The Railway from Raymond to the Lake grows ever to the support of the Tyler and the administration. Well may it be so, and the present Administration is the friend of the People's Railroad system.

☞In the preceding statement in relation to the comparative numbers attending the meetings of the various denominations in the United States. As the whole number amounts to near 15,000,000, it of course includes congregations not as here above. At first sight it would appear that the Baptists form the largest sect in the United States, but we suppose the 4,000,000 include all the several kinds of Baptists, such as Calvinistic, Arminian, and Seventh-Day Baptists, &c. If the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Lutherans, and Dutch Reformed (between whom the differences of doctrine are less than between the different kinds of Baptists) are added together they would form the largest sect in the United States—the Baptists a second—and the Methodists a third. These three largest denominations are all at present very active and successful in making inroads on the kingdom of the adversary, and are rapidly increasing; which of the three are most so, we know not; but sincerely hope they will all be still more active and successful.

The Church in number and influence are the Roman Catholics, and the 6th Episcopalians.

We make the above remarks with no invidious intention, but merely to state facts, according to the table referred to. So long as the Church is growing rapidly, it matters but little to the Christian, which of its portions is the largest, or increasing the fastest.

☞The Mississippi Valley has recently been disturbed with several slight shocks of earthquakes, the causes of which are of course a profound mystery. It is said that the bottom of the Mississippi has sunk in very many places—for instance where the steamboat Gen. Pratt was sunk. A short time ago divers were employed about the hull, which then lay near the surface of the water. Since the earthquakes neither the steamboat nor the bottom of the river can be reached with a line 150 feet long!

Dreadful Conflagration.—The city of Port au Prince, containing some 20,000 inhabitants, on the Island of Hayti, in the West Indies, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 9th ult. Twelve squares, comprising 600 houses, were burnt down in 24 hours! The loss is estimated at $4,000,000.

☞The last Somerset Whig contains a poetical article entitled "A Summer Night." Truly, very appropriate to this sultry season.

Congress.

Friday, Feb. 10.—In Senate, the Army Appropriation Bill passed with amendments, including $2000 for meteorological observations returned to the House. Adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Fillmore from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive whatever Treasury notes may be redeemed before Jan. 1st, 1844.

A bill granting 10,000 extra copies of the report on the state debt passed—Mississippi repudiation—and District of Columbia bonds occupied the rest of the day.

Saturday, Feb. 11.—In the House, a bill to reduce the number of employees in the N. York Custom House from over 500 to 300, and to reduce the expense of the Custom House one-third, passed without a division. Also, a bill, which among other reductions, cuts off Mr. John Tyler, Jr.'s salary of $1500 as inspector of landed claims. The bill, grant ng large compensation to Florida claimants for losses of property in the last war, including slaves, was taken up, and after debate was lost by a tremendous majority 36 to 113!

Monday, Feb. 13.—After the presentation of memorials, in the Senate, a debate arose on the Finances, Tariff, Currency, Retrenchment, &c. took up the day.

In the House, a bill passed to it came from the Senate, regulating the agencies for Hemp for the Navy. A bill also passed from the Senate appropriating to the proper persons the money paid by Great Britain for the slaves of the Creek and Seminoles.

A resolution of Inquiry was passed, calling for information as to the circumstances of Messrs. Roberts and Blythe, his predecessor, from the Philadelphia Custom House.

The item, in the Army Bill from the Senate for the pay of a meteorologist was rejected by one majority.

Two important papers were read; a communication from the President, and one from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the finances.

The first seems it necessary to make further provision for the year. The Secretary thinks there will be a surplus in the Treasury in the end of the year.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.—In Senate, the President's message with the Treasury Report being presented, Mr. Evans, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, took occasion to say that the condition of the Treasury has much improved since last year, and that there was no just occasion for the gloom and despondency expressed. The committee on Commerce reported the House bill for the retrenchment of the N. Y. Custom-House. The bill to authorize the appointment of the Assistant Postmaster General by the President and Senate was passed.

In the House, the special order—Mr. Arnold's celebrated bill "No. 548," for the reduction of the pay of members of Congress and the officers of Government came up. An amendment was adopted to allow instead of the present mode ($8 for 20 miles) the mileage at the rate of 8 cts. per mile for the first session, and 4 cts. for each subsequent session. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.—In the Senate, the bill to repeal certain Bank charters, from the Assembly, was considered and passed, exempting the Plainfield Bank, and the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank at Patterson.

FOREIGN.

Eight Days Later from England.

The packet ship, North America left Liverpool, Jan. 12, and went ashore in the snow storm last Thursday evening, on the Jersey shore.—The masts were cut away to save the ship and cargo, which will be rescued. The 27 passengers were taken to New York in a steamboat.

The English papers give a good account of the public finances. The falling off in the revenue is very great, which shows a great decline of transports and business of every description.—The Income Tax is not yet collected, which may compensate for all deficiencies in the revenue.

The Overland Mail from India and China reached London Jan. 7th. The British forces from Affghanistan had reached Punjaub—having destroyed all the fortresses and laid waste the country on their march. They blew up the great bazzar at Cabul, before they evacuated the city. The troops were to be treated with a military reception by the Governor General.

The Governor General of India was making arrangements on an extensive scale for improving the navigation of the Indus. A number of steam boats were to be kept running and the roads improved.

Sir Col Malcolm, bearer of the Chinese treaty, received by the Queen, left London for China Jan. 5. Nothing new from China.

The Chinese seem acting in perfect compliance with the terms of their treaty with England, & 6th. $6,000,000 the first instalment to be paid—was on its way to England. The Hong merchants' monopoly was at an end, and it was supposed the price of Teas would consequently be reduced. Negotiations were on foot with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries for the regulation of the Tea E. High expectations continue to be minded of the opening of the trade to China, presenting a great market for the sale of British manufactures.

Commerce and industry are in a very depressed state in France, and the wine grs are particularly complain of low prices and want of sales.

☞ Com. Isaac Hull, one of the brightest names in our Naval History, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Monday last. He had but two senior officers in the service—Barron and Stewart. His name is identified in a peculiar degree with the old frigate Constitution. In her, as first lieutenant, he first lieutenant, he gest distinguished himself. And as her commander, he captured the Gurriere, in the last war.

The Bank of Missouri at St. Louis refuses to receive Spanish quarters, bits or pistareens. It has nearly $30,000 on hand in ten cent pieces. Similar resolutions have been passed by the banks of New Orleans.

Mules.—A farmer of this neighborhood tells us that mules always work as at 6 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the evening, and he has observed by watching their haunts at these hours they may be easily taken by means of nets to dig them out. He says that last spring he caught three, and two days over forty moles in one of his corn fields.—Louisville Jour.

Reasons why the Sternburn Vegetable Extract, Price 25 cts. is especially adapted to this climate.

No care required in using them.

No change of diet.

The body less liable to take cold when under their influence than at any other time.

May be taken morning, noon, or night, with a certainty of good results; that is, provided they operate freely upon the bowels.

As a cathartic the are the most mild and invigorating that can possibly be administered.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Henry Southard, $2.82; Renyon Tunison, 2.75; A. A. Cadmus, 2.00; J. D. Frazee, 1.00; B. F. Webster, 1.00; Wm. Davison, 66; W. Webster, .50; Wilson Smalley, .50.

MARRIED.

At Elizabethtown, on the 7th inst Aaron Williams, of Connecticut Farms, to Sarah Tucker, of the former place.

On the 1st inst. Pawl Debaet to Mrs. Catharine Wycoff, lt of this township.

On the 9th inst. Geo. Brokaw to Maria Burnston both of Somerville.

On the 18th ult. Thos. Van Duson to Elizabeth B. Drake, both of North Brunswick.

On the 29th ult. Wm. N. Stults to Cornelia Dumont, both of South Brunswick.

On the 11th inst. David Williams to Charlotte C. Hinds, both of Elizabethtown.

DIED

At New Brunswick, on the 6th inst. Remah Garrison, aged 26 years.

On the 10th inst. after a short illness, Maj. Cornelius G. Tunison, a respectable merchant of Somerville, in the 59th year of his age.

Near Somerville, on the 8th inst. Jane, relict of the late Peter Davis, in the 86th year of her age. Also, on the 9th inst. Archibald VanTine aged 50 years.

In New Brunswick, on the 10th inst. Dr. Wm. Campbell, aged 30 years.

At Elizabeth Port, on the 11th inst. Lucy, relict of the late Rev. Abm. Brown, former pastor of the Church at Elizabeth-Port, aged 42 years. Also, on the same day, Hannah, wife of C. Manwell, aged 38.

On the 20th ult. at Lyon's Farms, Miss Sarah Grundman, aged 57 years.

The Kingston Herald states that the Mohawk Indians in Canada have killed 700 deer during the present winter.

This year began and will end on Sunday, making 53 days of rest.

During a protracted meeting of some 8 weeks yet in progress, the Methodist Church at Trenton has received 176 persons on probation.

"Come down from that building, you infernal rascal, and I'll knock your eyes out." "You will, will you?" "Yes, you scoundrel, I will." Then I guess upon the whole—I shan't come down."

There are 151 newspapers published in Ohio

Dr. Israel Delamater's Nerve and Bone Liniment,

The numerous nervous pains of which so many complain, and for which so little is done by Physicians cannot escape the notice of these medicines. The external application, and the internal use at the same time, will reach the nerve and follow its strange and wandering course to every part of the body, until it is banished from the system and the patient restores to a perfect cure. It is safe, efficient, and prompt.

All the Warrantees are intended to apply to the Large sized bottles of Liniment and Specific, though in light cases, one bottle each of the small size is sufficient to effect a cure.

Take Physic early—Medicine comes too late When the disease becomes inveterate.

Recoman nded by the Faculty—Libby's Pills.

By long experience these Pills have been proved by thousands to be the best and safest Family Medicine hitherto discovered. At all seasons of the year they will be found very valuable to all who wish to secure the services of a safe, efficient, and prompt physic for children as for any period of life, and require no extra attention to diet or to clothing. Bilious and Liver complaints, dyspepsia or indigestion, nervous headaches, and pain in the side, head, back, or limbs, arising from an impure state of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, are speedily removed by taking them. They never gripe, but relieve, and its consequences. Therefore sufferers are should never be without them at time and climate affects them not.

Sold by Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists, 38 Park street, New York, also Also by
A. V. SHOWALTER, Plainfield,
PHOENIX MOSHER, New Market.
Wm. TUCKER, Bound Brook,
R. R. FREEMAN, Metuchin, and
J. J. DENHAM, Washington, South River.
April 18, 1842. 27-1y

Constable's Sale for Taxes.

NOTICE is here by given, that by virtue of a warrant issued by Zacharia Webster, Esquire, to make the taxes and on unimproved land and interest in land, and on lands, tenements or rents, not the lawful owners, who are unable to pay them taxes in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, the subscriber, one of the constables of said county, did on the 4th day of March inst. at the house of Nelson at John Ayers' Tavern, sell the timber, wood, herbage and other vendible property, found on the premises, taxed to the undermentioned persons to make the taxes which stood annexed to their respective names:

Names.	Cost
Shuttleworth Adair,	$4.56 70
Rebecca Dunn,	51 70
Daniel Hyer,	1.02 70
Eleanor Hull,	1.36 70
Issachar Hughes,	1.36 70
Richard D. Little,	5.69 70
John Marshal,	46 70
Hannah Hynoe	1.25 70
Phebe Squier	69 70
John Sullivan	34 70
Heirs of Henry Tooker	1.04 70
Moses Wilcox	47 70
John Wilcox	67 70
Alexander Spencer	1.25 70

E. KIRKPATRICK, Constable.
February 13, 1843.

Horse and Sleigh for sale.

A One Horse Sleigh, and horse both very good for sale cheap. Enquire of the Printer.
Feb. 18, 1843.

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York Jan 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers, I find by first trial of your Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry the disease is relieved nearly from the time I commenced using it. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave me an entire relief and as I consider it a valuable remedy what I believe to be a rare and perfect cure.

For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the only true and infallible remedy and will give this certificate to the agent whom I choose know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. RAGUE,
in William's Law Office, 58 William St.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. F. A. TALLMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Late Register of New York.
Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

A DVERTISED in another column. For sale by
M. T. CUSHING.

Rooms to Let.

TWO Rooms and a Bed Room to Let, over the Printing Office and Bookstore. Apply to
Jan. 21, 1843. E. B. TITSWORTH.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been tried in four families in this neighborhood and been found to answer better purpose altogether, than any thing heretofore tried.
For Sale by M. T. CUSHING.

FOR SALE,

The Building and Lot on the corner of Main street and Mountain Road, lately occupied by Ayres & Dunn. Store is a good location for business as any in the Village. A Bargain for a Business Man.
J. B. AYRES.

3 Sleds for Sale,

Also, A First Rate Yoke of Oxen.
LEWIS M. FORCE.

Victoria and Alpaca Lustres,

JUST RECEIVED by
WEBSTER & MARSH.
Nov. 6.

Damask, Worsted, Kabyle, and Belvidere Shawls,

For Sale by
WEBSTER & MARSH.
Nov. 26.

3 PIECES Apalachi Lustre, Also
Three Cases Coarse Cloths.
Oct. 17. DANIEL BULLMAN.

R. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

For Coughs, colds, consumption and liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it cannot be cured so effectually and as safely as any other stage. Let the Liver become affected, but a few days until the Lungs are sensibly affected, but in a few seasons result in ruin. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort and this medicine has proved even the "last sequence of hope" to many, for which no remedy could be found, and cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York, are using this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir! I have used your infusion of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it proves more very important virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.
Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping of many little ones, with very few exceptions. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy; and has saved thousands of Lives during the past years.

Sold by W. A. TILTON, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York and
By A. V. SHOWALTER, Plainfield,
and JOHN PITMAN, Railway.
April 4, 1842. 27-1y

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. The cure was of unusually long standing and the testimony of this character can only be given when the most unquestionable evidence of its truth is produced. The proprietors have received the thanks of the gentleman engaged in a matter of unusual publicity, and they have made the necessary publications with the consent of the parties.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—It is with pleasure on the part of myself and family that we can recommend to the public your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Cox has been afflicted with a severe humor for the last 14 years, which baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the city. She was induced to make use of your Sarsaparilla, and after using a few bottles, found herself entirely relieved from the disease, and is now in the enjoyment of good health. Should any person wish further information on my part, I will cheerfully give it.

Yours respectfully, JOHN COX,
No. 1 Cedar street, New York.

The above certificate is worthy the attention of every one who is afflicted with any disease arising from impurity of the blood. Mrs. Cox's case was one of long standing, and had resisted the skill of the most eminent physicians of the city. Her recovery is considered almost miraculous by her friends and neighbors. Sands' Sarsaparilla is for sale by A. V. SHOWALTER, Plainfield, and by agents throughout the country.

Daley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the PILES.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more sure and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principles, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

Price 25 cts. Look for the signature of Doctor O'Lin on every box.

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or biliousness. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS in any general sickness; keeping the stomach in tone perfect order, the bowels regular, and a due circulation to the surface.

PILLS & PLASTERS

of the above, for sickness, and

CORNS.

The French Plaster is a sure cure.

INDIA VEGETABLE HAIR DYE

Any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT, being a no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LINN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

A positive cure for the sores, and all external allings—all internal organs coming to the surface by friction with the Balm;—sore eyes, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, the Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure. Also—Frost wounds or old sores are never cured by it.

Dr. Bartholemew's

BALM OF COLUMBIA

will prevent or cure all surprise consequent on

COLDS & COUGHS

take it in time, and the Asthma, Consumption, Whooping cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore throat, Whitlow, Felon, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Boils, Pimples on the face, Barber's itch, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, will be cured by the use of

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by and sells with a certainty almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, pamphlets may be had containing the names of those who use the remedy for those sales, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any thing else, if it is not as we recommend. HAVE THEM OF NO SALE, and if any one has not them on hand, they can procure them for you from our name 10 days. All those who wish to handle wholesale and retail will apply to us.

Comstock & Co.
Wholesale Druggists,
71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at our agents.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never eat them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co.

on the wrapper, as all others by the same name are base imitations and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without some remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR THE HAIR,

which will stop it if falling out, restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause

ALL YE MEN who admit the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of Comstock & Co on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir, and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or prevented if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Have Lenitive from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES

and every thing required to be that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Call it

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roots' Specific; and *Foundered* horses entirely cured by Roots' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Daley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

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Wholesale Druggists,
71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at our agents.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Saturday, Nov. 11.—In Assembly, the non-Imprisonment for Debt Law was further debated and postponed.

Mr. Wilson reported adversely on the prayer for the extension of the right of suffrage to colored citizens; agreed to

The bill repealing certain Bank Charters, including Plainfield Bank, passed 30 to 11, and was sent to Council for concurrence.

Monday afternoon—nothing important.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.—The resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of the Legislature was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The non-imprisonment law was debated and postponed.

The following is the substance of the bill:—

It authorizes the issuing of a *capias ad respondendum*, (or imprisonment,) on the affidavit of the plaintiff, or other proof satisfactory to the magistrate,

1. That the defendant is about to remove his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court, with the intent to defraud his creditors; or

2. That the defendant has property or rights in action which he fraudulently conceals; or

3. That he has assigned, removed or disposed of, or is about to assign, remove or dispose of any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors; or

4. That the cause of action arose within, or that the plaintiff is a resident of the State of New Jersey, and that the defendant resides out of the said State, or is about to remove out of the same.

Sec. 5 authorizes the execution to be levied on rights and credits, and to operate as an attachment. Sec. 9 re-enacts the 7th section of the former act and exempts debts contracted in the State before the 4th of July, 1842, from the operation of the law.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.—In Assembly, the non-Imprisonment Law came up on its final passage Mr. Green spoke very ably in the morning in its favor—Mr Congar replied in the afternoon. The bill then passed, 34 to 20, and was sent to Council. Not a party vote,—the democrats could have defeated it had they opposed it in a body.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hector, the Surveyor of the Logan County Lands, in the State of Virginia.

"These Lands are well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, hemp, rye, oats barley, potatoes, tobacco &c. There are many thousand acres of these lands now in progress of being cleared. Railroads have been undertaken by the state and will shortly be perfected. The climate is mild, vegetation early, and the air pure. The water is excellent. Many have been raised to the age, and vacant eye and pointed are grow in great abundance. The rivers abound in fish of various kinds, and for 20 years past large quantities of fish have been annually taken from these lands for the China market, and much to the profit of those engaged therein.

"That portion of these Lands is inexhaustible, and the great quantity of timber, the convenience of mill sites, makes the construction of large boats for transportation at easy, and land other articles very cheap. The White Sulphur springs in the Logan and James River, by canals, Railroads, &c. Nothing has contributed more to the prosperity of this section, and the retention and increase of large sums of money by wealthy non-residents, than the fact of its high prices. I hope that such proprietors will soon make improvements on their property. Also vast numbers of laboring and industrious people would soon densely populate this highly favored country. [Signed] JAMES HECTOR

To the evidence exhibited from the statistics of the State as well as to many other legally respectable sources which I have in my possession, I beg to refer, which I deem beyond doubt the highly valuable and fertile lands here described, abounding in all the rich fossils and minerals that have been announced and so long among with the richest productions of Nature; in Confirmation of which I have to make a short extract from the statistics of the State, page 19, wherein illustrious men when consulted respecting a necessity in Virginia thus expresses themselves: "Mr. Jefferson pronounced that portion of the State lying about the South West range of Mountains, to be the garden spot of America and Wm. Wirt, in a letter written by him from Montezuma, to renounced him to some spot for a residence in America, after passing over the whole region, pronounced the Green Brier country, somewhere near the Blue Mountains, to combine all the requisites and to be the most desirable. This section is as healthy as any part of the world, the winters are good, the soil fertile, and the productions of the State in many recoveries when otherwise, and except bile of high cultivation."

The following letters and certificates from the first and most respectable of Virginia, were employed to survey and select a portion of these Lands, as well as his perfect competency which is evidence of the capital to any in the state, and entitled to the fullest confidence.

We the undersigned citizens of Both county, Virginia, do certify that we are acquainted with James Hector, and consider him one of the best practical surveyors and Engineers of Virginia, and has surveyed the Lands and Land Lawsuits and Titles in West ern Virginia, and for industry and accuracy for business in the State, and to the location of Lands, a knowledge of titles is not surpassed by any person within our knowledge. [signed]

J. P. MATHEWS,
ANDREW STEVENSON, Member of Congress.
DAVID MCCOMAS, do do
T. J. GOYS,
RICHARD BATMEN,

I have known J. P. Mathews and David McComas, who have filled high trusts in Virginia and are gentlemen of great respectability. [signed]

WM. SELDEN, Register Land Office.
Richmond, Virginia, May 22, 1838.

House of Representatives, May 22, 1838.

Mr. James Hector is one in that section of country to which he resides, the possessor of a first-rate practical surveyor. [Signed] ANDREW STEVENSON
Member of Congress.

I know Robert Cray well. He has been for years, and is now, a member of Congress of the U. S. from the state of Virginia. [signed] WM. SELDEN
Register Land Office.

Richmond, 10th May 1838.

I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. James Hector is generally reputed to be a good practical surveyor.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Selden, dated Richmond Land Office, 10th June, 1838.

I have replied no notice or opposition in the perfection of the titles generally exercised for Lands in Bath and Alleghany, and the surveys are made by one of the most approved modes. The Attorney General has explained more fully how any person in a foreign state can receive a title from you and get it recorded in Virginia. I have fully explained to you and to my ability and judgement prepared a title to each tract of land that has been conveyed to you. I have examined the work bonds and endorsements in my office, where the Land lies, how the title was originally acquired, and in fact I have traced every link in the chain of title.

I hope the following and precisions with which the title and accompanying documents have been prepared, will make you some amends for the heavy expenses you have been obliged to undergo last year.

(signed) WILLIAM SELDEN, Register.

From the Hon. A. Stevenson, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James from the United States of America.

An Engraving of Landon R. Cabell, Esq. of Virginia, with whom I am personally acquainted. It is a pleasure in certifying that I am intimately acquainted and have been for years, with Wm. Selden, Esq. who has resigned the appointment of Register of the Land Office in Virginia, and is well qualified to give an opinion upon all suggests connected with the land laws of Virginia; he is a man of high character and talents, and I should feel entire confidence in his opinion and judgment. A. STEVENSON.

London, July 8th, 1836.
Legation of U. States.

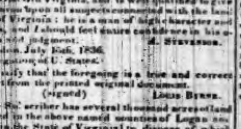
I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct extract from the printed original document.

(signed) LEWIS BYRNE.

The Subscriber has several thousand acres of land situated in the above named counties of Bath and Alleghany, in the State of Virginia to dispose of, which he will sell from 1 dollar to 1.50, per acre, according to quality and situation, or will exchange it for good available property in this State.

STEPHEN VAIL.

Plainfield, Dec. 14, 1842.



CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MESSRS. G. & J. M. STEPHENS, on the corner of Main and Front streets, would inform customers and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line. All work will be thoroughly executed and warranted.

CORNELIUS STACY.

Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1839. 39 tf

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A rare yound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY!!! NO DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under all ection, nor do we wish to subscribe to any false statements. Yet in a work surrounded as we are the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which the use of this balsam has proved so beneficial, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and published to the world for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found effective for, but a full shall have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its operation that none have proved so successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of the day have been found ineffectual, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

Many persons now living in Virginia who considered themselves "Hopelessly Given Over to Consumption," originating from Neglected Colds, often bear testimony to the unerring success of this medicine in their case, and many of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in Virginia, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest and most respectable sources, which prove the virtues of this medicine beyond a doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only say that we are continually receiving them, and we have ever possessed.

Besides its many surprising cures in Consumption it is equally efficacious in all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs and has cured many of the most desperate cases after every other remedy had failed.

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WHILE LIFE REMAINS

We Have still Some Hope.

A Remarkable Case.—Among the many singular cases in which this medicine has proved most successful, there is one in which its power as not only astonishing in the extreme, but perfectly miraculous.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years, and during that time had employed the services of the best medical men, and had tried all the most celebrated remedies, but without any benefit. She at length became so reduced as to be confined to her bed, and was given up by her friends and physicians as incurable. In this state of suffering, a friend called to see her, and recommended her to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which was procured and administered to her. To the surprise of all, before she had taken the whole of the bottle, she was able to sit up in bed, and in a few days was able to walk about the room. She continued to improve from day to day, until she was entirely restored to health, and is now living and in the enjoyment of excellent health. This case is well known in Philadelphia, where it occurred, and can be vouched for by hundreds.

Read the following from Mr. Jacob Ridgway, the well known Banker of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with a severe cough for some months, and have suffered very much with a pain in my breast. I have tried various remedies, but have found no relief. I have been induced to purchase your Balsam, and have used one bottle, and find myself much better. I am very desirous of getting another bottle, as I am confident it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

Respect Ridgway

LATER CONFIDENCE.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson of Philadelphia, was troubled for two years with a severe cough, which was considered by her friends as the consumption, and which none of the remedies she had tried could relieve. Hearing of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, she also always well at night, was able to walk about the room, and in a few days

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 7. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1843. Whole number 319.

MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.—To ...

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of Consumption,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Throat, and Bronchia.

One of the most Remarkable Cures ...

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Sterling Facts.

Lin's Celestial Balm of Quinine.

LAP STONE AND HAMMER.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

Facts for the People.

Business to Let.

The Oregon Territory Question.—The passage of the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over this territory, although the Senate has existed much surprise among those who have attended to all the merits of the question. It is scarcely possible that it could receive the assertion of the House or become a law in consequence of Mr. Calhoun's arguments against it, will abundantly show the pernicious character of the measure. The claims set up for the United States are thus stated:

1. Priority of discovery by Capt. Grey, of Boston, in 1778, at the mouth of the Columbia. From this follows the right to such country, watered by this river to its sources. This discovery was explored more fully afterwards by Lewis and Clark.

2. The cession of Spain of all her rights of territory north of the 42d parralel of latitude.

3. The French claims to which the United States succeeded.

On the other hand, Great Britain sets up her to the same territory on the following grounds.

1. Priority of discovery by Meers. sailing under Vancouver.

2. That Spain in 1790 yielded to Great Britain free access and settlement to the country with all her rights.

3. The cession to Spain by France in 1763 of all her rights.

As matters stand, therefore, the United States assert a complete and perfect title to the Oregon Territory; Great Britain claims only the right of admittance for her subjects, for all the purposes of trade, settlement, &c. Various efforts have been made to settle this conflict of titles. As a compromise, our Government offered to fix the parallel of 49 degrees as a line between us and that owned by Great Britain to claim nothing south of the Columbia river in latitude 46 degrees. These offers failed neither party accepting the proposition made.

A fresh negotiation was opened 1817. Then it was agreed that the respective claims of each country should remain for ten years each in the common enjoyment of a for trading, hunting or settlement for those purposes.

In 1827 another attempt was made to dispose of this question. It failed. The two Governments parties to the understanding of 1817, and agreed to yield to each other a portion to common, with liberty to renounce the arrangement on either side upon a year's notice.

It thus appears that Great Britain makes no claim to the right of Colonizing, and that we, by the convention, have prohibited ourselves from taking exclusive possession or jurisdiction.

Now the bill of the Senate violates the treaty of 1827. It confers on our citizens fixed possession of ground. It does not confer it at once, but binds the Government to do it. It is in reality taking possession of the country. A sovereign power could not make an act more complete in this respect, the only limit is the bill being the alleged extent of our territory, so that it excludes Great Britain from the whole now in dispute. On the other hand that Government has been more cautious. The act of Parliament is not to take possession of the country, or grant its soil, but to extend to the British subjects the jurisdiction of the British law.

We should pursue a juster course. Whether the treaty was wisely or unwisely made, we entered into it, and are bound by it. We must give the year's notice before we can grant lands, or take possession of the Oregon Territory. But a wiser policy still remains. If we rush into a contest with Great Britain, as we must do, should we violate our treaty with her, and forfeit our faith when she has maintained hers, we endanger every thing, and invite conquest. Her resources in Asia are great. She could penetrate them in the Pacific far sooner than we, and in such force as to put us at defiance. But if, not yielding our right, we maintain peace, and have to time, and the rapid march of our settlements, we may ensure the peaceful, but certain enforcement of our rights. Let the matter, said Mr. Calhoun, have its own natural course, and, by and by, you may as easily as see plucks a ripe peach, gather what that would be hardly possible to tear away.

Terrible Catastrophe.

Troy, Feb. 12—half-past 5, P. M.

Our city has been again visited with an awful calamity. Another terrible avalanche has swept houses and families away in its course of destruction. It is useless to attempt to particularize when it is utterly impossible to do so in the mournful occasion. Suffice it to say, that the catastrophe occurred in the immediate vicinity of the terrible avalanche of 1826, at about o'clock this afternoon, covering acres of ground at the base of the hill, and crushing to atoms some ten or twelve houses, nearly all occupied. Whole families have perished, and the only warning which they received was the death blow that carried them into eternity.

I have just left the ruins to communicate to you these few lines. There all is panic and confusion. Eight or ten dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins and how many alive or partially injured I cannot tell. The crowds are moving in masses from spot to spot, and at the centre of each the mortal remains of some one who has perished, are being carried from the scene of destruction to some more suitable place. The municipal officers are on the spot, doing all there is possible to be done to rescue the living if any are yet to be found and to take care of the dead. When I left the scene was pushing upon the smouldering ruins, and several companies were there. While I am sending the alarm bell for fire is ringing, but I cannot apprehend that the destruction can be augmented by fire.

Let me assure you, that the scene presents an awful and melancholy sight. Babes in their cradles—mothers with their children in their arms—and stalwart men, who had but two hours ago breathed freely and in health—have been taken from the ruins mutilated and mangled corpses. The buildings destroyed were nearly and had recently been erected.

...rtained National Debt of the United ...the 1st Feb. was $23 731,227. March ..., already accrued but not demand..., added, besides the current de...ficiency.

FOREIGN.

Twenty Three Days Later from England.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston, Thursday morning of last week, 14 days from Liverpool. She brought 29 passengers—nearly 100 tons of dispatches, specie—and of late thirty days later letters!

Parliament was opened on the 23d inst. by commission. The Queen not attending in person on account of her delicate health. The Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It is brief in general terms, but congratulates the country on the conclusion of a treaty with the United States. It says the time has arrived for measures from the reductions in the duties on the parts made at the last session, and that those sources of revenue which were expected to counterbalance it, were not yet in full operation.

The tone of the British Government is very friendly to the United States, particularly in personnel—but the press is very strongly against republicans, and the breach of faith by the states it would appear, however, that the government has refused to interfere, by negotiation, for the security of the debts.

The debate in Parliament on the Ashburton Treaty was the absorbing topic in England. The Treaty was considerably opposed. Lord Ashburton came out in defence of it, the first against the session.

Lord Brougham sustains the Ashburton treaty vehemently.

On the very first night of the session in the House, of Commons, Sir Robert Peel made a speech in relation to free trade. He declared that the object of the present Ministry and the British Government had given up the right of taxation, and adds, that he had already received a notification of his desire to act with respect to the Ashburton Treaty, to be made by this Government.

Sir Charles Metcalfe has been appointed Governor General of Canada, in consequence of the ill health of the present Governor.

Sir Robert Peel does not intend to make the Corn Law of the present session, that was generally intended; though the officers of the British Government had given up the right of taxation, and adds, that he had already received a notification of his desire to act with respect to the Ashburton Treaty, to be made by this Government.

The weather was open and springlike.

A new yacht is being built for the Queen, which will cost $200,000. New docks have just been completed at an expense of $3,000,000.

Money is very abundant, and the Bank of England has more than 11 millions sterling in her vaults.

American cotton had fallen 1 ct., and the general tenor of the Liverpool market was dull.

Mr. Drummond, the private Secretary of Sir Robert Peel, was shot by a Scotch assassin, who mistook him for Sir Robert, whom in the person and appearance he resembled. The assassin was immediately seized.

A vast mind was going at Dover, on the 26th ult., to blow up the Ruodsdown Cliff, to make a roadway instead of a terrace, for the easier ingress to the town.

18,000 pounds of powder were used.

A million tons of chalk were dislodged by the shock.

A fire at Manchester had destroyed property to the amount of £50,000.

Dreadful Hurricane—Great Loss of Life.—A storm, with unexampled violence, perhaps the most destructive as regards life and property that has swept over the British Islands during the present generation, occurred Jan. 25th and 26th. The greatest part of Western Europe also experienced more or less its ravages. Numerous vessels were wrecked and hundreds of lives have been lost. One of the most disastrous wrecks occurred off Hoylake, where a homeward bound vessel from India, the Conway, went to pieces, and all on board, numbering upward of 70 souls, (saving one, a boy) were engulfed by the storm.

A dense evening fog of the severest on the coast of Ireland, county Down, during the stopping crab season, resulting in New Castle in the loss of a little fishing fleet of some 8 boats, no fewer than 40 fishermen, belonging to Newcastle, perished in the storm. A few miles further up the coast, at Annalong, 27 other individuals were lost, making an aggregate of 73. Almost twenty of the poor creatures have left widow and children; many others who were the chief support of aged parents; and children have been left fatherless.

Several American ships at Liverpool were driven from their anchorage. The Admiralty Pier, Liverpool, N. Y., had two men blown off the vessel's deck and two others drowned by being blown overboard during the night.—The captain himself was severely injured. The Osceola, from the U. S. arrived with the decks swept of every thing. The John Canning of Savanna was also injured.

In the French Chambers on the 12th January there was a debate on the Right of Search, in which there appeared a general feeling for a treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade, like that with the United States.

The French papers contain a touching proclamation of Lord Ellenborough, the Governor General of India, directed to "All the princes, persons and people of India." It commences, "Brothers and friends—Our victorious army marches away in triumph from Afghanistan, the gates of the temple of Somnauth, and the rifled tomb of Sultan Mahmoud contemplates the ruins of Ghuznee."

The English papers announce that the Scotch court has finally decided against the claims of Rev. Alexander Fraser, formerly of New Jersey, to the estate and title of Lord Lovat—which go to a rival applicant.

The mail goods by the Acadia are decidedly unfavorable in a commercial point of view, and our Cotton Market has already experienced a decline.

There was a Harrowing Shipwreck on our Jersey coast on the 16th inst—the brig Raymond from New Orleans for New York being driven ashore at 2 o'clock in the morning. The Captain, 14 mate, and 13 seamen drowned; cargo 232 hhds sugar, and 166 bbls molasses. Vessel ...ilged and full of water.

Impressment of Sailors.—The Governor, Legislature has passed a bill requiring the ... to be examined, before a proper officer, ... in prisonment, and the expense of such ... to be assigned.

The House of Assembly have passed the bill ... amending the act for the more speedy ... for debt. The provisions of ... debtors are to be the same as ... the law may be in force ... and prisoners may be discharged ... debt, upon delivering up ... debtor refuses to give up his ... or refuses to give bail, ... the creditor may ... debtor ... and ... bail ... ordinarily ... the Chancellor, or Secretary, ... examined by Mr. Attorney, or ... whom such ... are to be ... in the House in support ... of their petitions. ... the ... can only ... appears ... Newspapers, ... and ... of ... ordinary ... the ... of the ... ; we believe ... that the bonds of ... to prevent their being ... in any way ... ; ... the ... of ... ; ... the fact ... of ... ; ... the ... ; ... petitions ... ; ... ; ... ;

debated some time. Mr. Adams moved to leave it discretionary with the President how much, if not all, of the money to spend. This prevailed, and the bill passed, 96 to 59.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.—In Senate, the Naval Appropriation Bill was debated until a very late hour, the subject of a floating dock at Pensacola absorbing a greater portion of the time. It was finally carried, and the bill passed to a third reading.

Mr. Adams occasioned a small excitement in the House, by an attempt to get in his huge Lattimer petition. The House refused to suspend the rules, to enable him to do so, 80 to 100.

The Naval and Fortification Appropriations, the bill to fulfill certain treaties with the Indians, and for the improvement of certain harbors, and the National Road, were all passed. A Conference Committee of the two Houses was ordered on the Senate's amendment to the army bill, to allow ten cadets to be appointed at large, without regard to congressional districts. Gen. Jackson's *claim bill* was reported to the Committee of the Whole.

A communication was received from the President, in reply to a resolution, stating that Com. Jones, in capturing Monterey acted upon his own responsibility, and consequently in the absence of instructions from the Government; also that he had been recalled.

An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Yorke to change the hour of meeting to 10, A.M.

Thursday, Feb. 23.—In Senate, the Naval Appropriation Bill was passed.

In the House, nothing of importance.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Adjourned, sine die, on Friday morning, at half past 10, having been in session, six weeks and three days. The following summary of the proceedings of the week, will of course finish our Legislative news, for this season:

Tuesday, Feb. 21st.—In Council, the Assembly bill, Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, was taken up and considered.

In Assembly, the bill to raise by tax the sum of $40,000, was passed.

The supplement to the act concerning elections, *(requiring the whole tax to be paid before voting,* was lost, 22 to 29.

It was agreed, to meet hereafter at 9, A.M.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.—In Council, the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for 3d reading.

The act to raise the sum of $40,000 by tax, was passed.

In Assembly, the bill to regulate the charters of certain Banks was passed, 42 to 5, some amendments of Council having been previously concurred in. Therefore, the charters of all the Banks not yet in operation are repealed, excepting the Plainfield Bank, and the Mechanics' Bank at Paterson.

Bills authorizing voting by ballot in various towns were passed.

The resolution of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, adverse to a revision of the Constitution, was agreed to.

Thursday, Feb. 23.—In Council, the bill to abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, was LOST—7 to 11—the law of last year is therefore yet in *force.*

In Assembly, the act to incorporate the Raritan County Bank was postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

The bill providing for a revision of the Constitution was postponed to the next Legislature, 28 to 37.

In the afternoon, both houses met in joint meeting, and many appointments were made—the following were all in the counties named.

Somerset.—Judge and Board, Court—Majority Judges—Albert Swain, Peter Wortman.

Justices—Aaron J. Anderson, J. J. VanNostrand.

Commissioners—A. U. Blake, Abraham Drake, Brogan J. Bodine, Schuyler K. Marsh.

Mr. Ist Bill.—Aaron Crasser.

Morris—Judges and Justices—Silas Condict, David W. Miller.

Judges—Jacob Welch, Archer Stephens.

Justices—Samuel Hunt, Robert C. Stevens, John Schenck, Jr. Ezra B. Cooper, David Sanford.

Commissioners—Wm. Grandin, Joseph T. Hall, David M. Cline, Jr. Jacob H. Crammer, Peter P. Brown, John Dalrymple, Israel Losey.

Brig. Gen.—Silas Condict.

Colonel—Nathan A. Cooper.

Essex—Judges and Justices, *East Ward, Newark*, Stephen R. Haines.

Justices—David W. Baldwin, Noah Clark, John Lyle, Jonathan V. Genung.

Commissioners—Wm. Low, Stephen Personeu, Isaac Whitney.

Middlesex—Judges and Justices—David P. Randolph, Thomas Peters.

Justices—John D. Stevens, Courtney Hall, Isaac Devon, Geo. G. Neville, Edgar Freeman, John Burrow, Peter Duncan, Ichabod Potter, Elias J. Thompson, Hiney Fisk, Francis Van Winkle.

Special Justices of New Brunswick—Peter Conover, Isa C. Voorhees.

Commissioners—David Bowne, Elias Ronyon Luther J. Tappan.

Friday, Feb. 24.—Adjourned. It is said the session has been the shortest and most economical one, for ten years past.

In another column will be found an account of a *terrible calamity* happening in the city of Troy. A very high and steep hill back of the city, called Mount Ida, fell down, burying houses and their inmates. The past season, thousands of loads of earth, have been taken from the base of the hill, which doubtless was the cause of the slide. A slide of a part of the same hill took place in 1837, doing great damage.

Another part of the hill, south of the former portion, has fallen down since the 21st inst. and though the quantity of earth removed is nearly as *great as in the slide on the 19th*, it was more out of the way, and but little damage was done. A part of the hill on the north, still standing, bids fair to come down soon.

The second trial for the choice of members of Congress in Massachusetts last week, failed in 6 or of the Districts out of the six. The only one elected, is Mr. Parmenter, a democrat, and a member of the present Congress.

A Whig National Convention is recommended by the *Whig members of Congress*, to be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 3d of May, 1844, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President; to be composed of delegates from the respective States equal to the number of Senators and Representatives of each state in Congress.

Glorious work for our Men.—Of the late Com. Hull, it is said, that he was the first man of any nation who took an English frigate in a fair and single fight.

Revivals of Religion.—We hear from every part of the compass, of the great outpouring of the Spirit of God. Revivals are now in progress in several towns in Massachusetts—Plainfield, Lenox, Stockbridge, Curtisville, Becket, South Williamstown, &c. &c.

A friend writing us from Castleton, Vt. says that he is in the midst of a most powerful revival which is extending itself through the entire State.

A letter from the central part of Ohio, received on Monday last, speaks of a revival in that part of the State, in which about 200 conversions had occurred. The work was spreading in the adjoining counties.

All of our religious, and many of our secular exchanges mention revivals in progress some of them of unusually powerful kind.—*Evangelist.*

The Ice Business.—The past week has been a very favorable one for the prosecution of the ice business, particularly for the harvesting process. It is calculated that the quantity of the ice put into Fresh Pond, per day, has averaged three hundred tons.—Yesterday, not less than thirty five hundred tons were put by Captain Wyeth, Mr. Taylor, and by Gage, Hittinger & Co. most of which was put into the various ice houses. Over three hundred men and horses, were at work upon the ice and in the houses, during the day, and presented a sight worth going many miles to witness. The receipts on the Fresh Pond Railroad, for three weeks past, (since our last report) have been—from freight and passengers, $702—32 per day—and per day, about three hundred workmen pass up and down the road every day, making 600 passengers.—*Banks' Hill Surgeon.*

"*A Mysterious Shower*" occurred in Salem county, Mass. on the 4th inst. According to a letter in the 3d Iowa Republican, a severe northern wind had been blowing during the day the thermometer being down to zero, which abated about sunset, when a very dark cloud came over. from which, was projected a fine powder, appearing asses of a black or dark brown color, covering nearly the whole country. It seems to have fallen in a moist state, or, most probably, to have contained some salt which caused the snow to deliquesce—for a considerable crust covered the *surface of the snow—though* there had been a thaw during the night. A portion of the substance was scraped up and thawed in a pot, cleaned, dried, and a great portion was evaporated over a slow fire in a tin vessel. The liquid precipitated a white salt which was slightly bitter to the taste, and alkaline. The writer suggests that it may be ashes from some distant burning prairie.

Rail Roads.—A stage driver was remarking the other day that 15 years ago he drove a stage over a route of about 60 miles, upon which resided 5 human beings. Four of them have died of consumption and the fifth is in the almshouse.

Gen. Case has gone from Cincinnati to Detroit, where his property chiefly lies and where he will hereafter reside.

We once knew a fellow who fancied he was a jackass. The agony of it was, he was not an ass himself.

Coughs and Colds.—Our *letters* are continually receiving and relating of *severe coughs*, particularly the decomposed particles are carried by the blood, discharged through the skin and bowels. That which passes through the skin is formed in preparation or sweat. A stoppage of this perspiration is called Catching Cold, in which case the decomposed particles that should leave the body through the skin are retained in the blood or thrown back upon the stomach and bowels, causing headach, flying pains, coughs, &c. Such being the case and effect of colds, it must be apparent to every one, that at such times large evacuations by the bowels are necessary in order to relieve the alimentary canal of the abominations of humors, and to stimulate the blood to open again the pores of the skin.

Scudder's Vegetable Extract Pills, being an efficient Assistant of Nature, will be found singularly effective in accomplishing the desirable purpose; because they purge from the stomach and bowels those humors which are the cause of disease, cleanse the blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and restore the constitution to *perfect health and vigor.*

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in *another part of this paper.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Peter Mote, $2 51; David Freeman, 1,25; J. B. Ayres, 1,50; T. Brant, 1,00; E. Fairchild, 1,00; T. S Alberti, 1,50; G R. Pound, 1,00; P. Cadmus, 50.

MARRIED.

At Westfield, on the 22d inst. Anson R. Vreeland, of New Germantown, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Enos Miller, of Westfield.

DIED

In New York, on the 18th inst. Caroline Virginia, daughter of David J. Patten, of Plainfield, aged 2½ months.

Suddenly, in Newark, 24th inst. Phebe, wife of Jonathan S. Lovejoy, aged about 32 years, and their two youngest children, a little boy aged 2½ years, and infant daughter a few months, arsenic taken, and given by the mother in a paroxysm of mental aberration.

In Elizabethtown, on the 19th inst. Alexander Hanning, aged 22.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

ADVERTIZED in another column, for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been proved by the hundreds in this place, and been found to answer a better purpose than any thing heretofore used.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

FOR SALE,

The Building and Lot on the corner of Main street and Madison Road, lately occupied by Ayres & Elmer, as a store. Also a good location for business on any of the Village Lots. A Bargain for a Business Man. I. R. AYRES.

Horse and Sleigh for sale.

A Good Horse Sleigh and Harness in very good order for sale cheap. Inquire of the Printer.

Feb. 15, 1843.

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

When after reading the following you longer doubt that Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the distress for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical men, could get no relief. In consequence of the necessity to me that I be present nearly every week in Sessions of the Court, I was induced to try Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave instant relief and in a short time restored me to health. I believe it to be a sure and perfect cure.

For Asthmatic colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness in the lungs, I believe it to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. I feel it my duty to certificate to the agent whom I do not know only to do justice to such a one in connexion to the article.

ISAAC H. ANDERSON.

Sworn before me in William's Law Office, for Williamsburgh.

We are acquainted with the owner of the above certificate and his signature are attended to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vice General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

Table Salt.

3 CASES Double Refined Table Salt for sale by Sept. 28, 1842 DANIEL BULLMAN

3 Sleds for Sale,

Also, A Four Ton Yoke of Oxen.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

To All the World who use Leather in any Form.

OIL OF TANNIN,

or LEATHER RESTORER.

A new Chemical Discovery.

Most people know, that skins and hides are converted into leather, and that out of leather various articles are made.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, loses its beauty, durability and strength, and is rendered unfit for use. The restorer 'this life, softness, pliableness, strength, smoothness, and renders all vessels free as before receive the Tannin. This substance is the leather, and is the only thing that will restore it. The principle upon which it acts on this article, the Oil of Tannin, is based upon nature the softest and hardest leather, of it has stood for years in water, and it is now nearly with the fingers, it appears as soft as a glove, and with incredible wear. It becomes like new leather in all respects, with a delightful softness and pliability, and will last for years. The perfect restoration of persons in water—saddles, harness, carriage-tops, trunks, boots, shoes, and every article made of Leather, giving a delightful softness, and rendering it impervious to water. The use to which it can be put, and durability, is whatever manner the Leather is used. These are Facts.

To those unite of these goods, but more trying than to use and to the skilful leather has nothing to gain. This is permanent and true.

We have no story to tell we never would have *learned the wonderful qualities of this oil upon leather* in any other way, and we are willing to abide the test of the community till they have seen and there we know that they must have them to be done. Numerous testimonials can be shown. Patent Leather and Varnish for sale.

Circulars can be had, where this is used for boots and shoes, it keeps the leather so soft.

Leather comprehending no stretch, to end, or blister, during the first wear, and will last twice as long as under the old process. Every one will be the judge by experience, of this oil or property used.

Leather shoes of the finest kind, can be cleaned and rendered water proof by its use, and are the most desirable shoes for all purposes.

Russia sheet oil leather, and all other kinds of leather, is far better used in this oil, and then dried as well, as not stop of, and one application will last for the front, unless it removes or the top, and each is done with. Great deals for the time of the year that is now approaching.

Now, if these things are true, the discovery is of indicate value to the world. If it is not true, it is the duty of the discoverer to the world to prove it, without cost. Who is there, will refuse a trial?

Those who will carry water and shoes, grease with coffee, rule with old carriage-top shoes, oil leather with tallow, and use *every kind of poor stuff*, will find it not to be necessary for articles in Leather, to their best account, for what we can, if their prejudices are so strong, they will notify a new discovery, or who have no leather out, and by the use of this, prevent, sufferers, and we beg for nobody's condemnation or patronage. Note the following please you need not.

Name genuine unless from Comstock & Co. No 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by the subscriber, sole agent of Comstock & Co. for Plainfield. M. F. CUSHING.

Dec. 19, 1842 ly

Just Received,

A FRESH and FULL Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, among

Which are Cloths, Satinetts and Cassimeres, that will be sold very Low for Cash or Country Produce.

Wood Wanted in payment of Goods.

Nov. 21. H. A. CORY.

Victoria and Alpaca Lustres,

JUST RECEIVED, by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 14.

Damask, Worsted, Kabyle, and Belvidere Shawls, For Sale by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 14.

3 PIECES Apathetic Lustre, Also Three Cases Cassor Beaver.

Oct. 17. DANIEL BULLMAN

Constable's Sale for Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the whole of the Personal Property contained in the following list, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Jacob Ayres, in Plainfield, on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. to satisfy the amount of taxes assessed on the same, and the costs of sale.

Names.	
Abraham Arbel	$0 50
Jacob Ayres	50
Daniel Drake	50
Daniel Dunham	50
Clarissa Hicks	1,50
Jonathan Hughes	1,50
Daniel Hubbard	1,50
Joseph Hubbard	1,50
Thomas Hubbard	50
Samuel Force	50
Peter Force	50
Hezekiah Force	50
Hiram Hubbard	50
Mary Ann Tucker	50
Moses Wilcox	50
John Wilcox	50
Alexander Somerset	50

Feb. 15, 1843. E. KIRKPATRICK, Constable.

PETERS' MEDICATED LOZENGES.

To the citizens of Plainfield.

The discovery of the high expectorant and Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills has induced Dr. Peters to offer to the public his Medicated Lozenges, which the subscriber assures you they are of the same valuable properties of the Pills, and are more convenient to carry about the person, more pleasant to the taste, and more effective than any other preparation. You have heard the praises of my worthy neighbors, and I now offer you the same medicine at my store in Plainfield. Try them when you are sick, and you will find the greatest discovery by all who have used them of the age.

Peters' COUGH Lozenges.

Are the most speedy and safe effectual preventive of Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and every disease of the throat, lungs, and breast. Sold by the subscriber, Plainfield, N. J. Price 25 cents per box.

Peters' WORM Lozenges.

Are acknowledged by the faculty to be the most powerful and successful preparation to find out worms, and remove them from the system. Sold by the subscriber, Plainfield, N. J. Price 25 cents per box.

Peters' CORDIAL Lozenges.

Are a specific for the relief of intermittent fever, and ague. In cases of spasms or the locked jaw, relieve from pain in the side or stomach, and in cases of hysterics, or nervous affections, they are a certain relief. Sold by the subscriber, Plainfield, N. J. Price 25 cents per box.

Peters' PURGATIVE Lozenges.

Are the most effectual remedy for costiveness, and all diseases arising from the same. They give universal satisfaction. The Cough Lozenges have effected many cures of Consumption, and the Cordial Lozenges have relieved many from the ague and fever. Sold by the subscriber, Plainfield, N. J. Price 25 cents per box.

Peters' PILLS. The agent for Mr. Peters's daughter, Plainfield, Union County, N. J. Peters' Vegetable Pills have been used in this place for many years, and have given universal satisfaction. Sold by the subscriber, Plainfield, N. J. Price 25 cents per box.

Peters' OINTMENT. Mr. Peters's daughter, Plainfield, Union County, N. J. Peters' Ointment has been used in this place for many years, and has given universal satisfaction. Sold by the subscriber, Plainfield, N. J. Price 25 cents per box.

Dr. Daniel Smith, of Boston, and Sheffield proprietor of the Indian Vegetable Pills, has appointed Peters' Medicated Lozenges his agent in this place, and has left with them a supply of his valuable medicine.

PETERS' PILLS

Their principal ingredients are Vegetable Extracts, and they are prepared with the greatest care. They are mild in their operation, and are a safe and speedy remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. They are particularly recommended to those who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Piles, Fevers, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Female Complaints, Worms, Fits, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Side, Back, and Limbs, Sore Throat, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, Pain in the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are prepared for College, or for the various avocations of busy life, and for Mercantile pursuits in particular—Penmanship being taught on scientific principles and Books-Keeping being practically illustrated by the Principal. The terms of this School are $150 per year, including washing and lights, to be paid quarterly in advance. There will be an extra charge for the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 22 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to preserve efficiency and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner:

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL, AS FOLLOWS:

JACOB E. WILD, Principal,
GEO. R. HUNTINGTON, A. M.
Teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry,
Mons. JEAN OCTAVE MAURIAC,
Teacher of the French and Spanish Languages,
Rev LUCIUS CRANDALL,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and is within about 24 hours, by Steamboat and Rail road, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1842.

LOOK AT THIS!
JACKSON POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has again taken his old stand. He left off business in order to settle up, but not having been successful, he has concluded to resume business, and will continue settling. He hopes his old customers will still put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in produce, cash, or anything else, or any thing they have to spare. He hopes hereafter none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

He has now coming on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale or Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

N. B. To obviate the difficulty of making change, J. P. has shilling Tickets, which in many cases will prove very convenient.

☞ J. P. forbids any one trusting him without a written order.

Sept. 12, 1842. 1y

Doct. Steeling's
PULMONARY SYRUP.

The best article that can be produced for colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, consumption, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs

☞ It has been tried by thousands, and can produce the best recommendations.

We have room only for the following:

From Rev. J. U. Renhart, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bridgeton, N. J.

Bridgeton, July 19, 1841.

Dr. Wm. Steeling—Dear Sir—Some four weeks ago I happened to be in your company at a time when I was suffering considerably from an old and distressing complaint of the lungs, when you very kindly furnished me with a few bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup, which I have taken and am prepared to say from experience, that at least it is a certain palliative. I would therefore recommend it to all who are afflicted with that distressing complaint.

I am respectfully, yours, &c.

J. U. RENHART.

Price—only three shillings a bottle—for sale at this Office; also, by Ayres & Dunn, and Berry & Dunham.

Dr. Steeling's Vegetable
ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The best Purgative now in the country!

May be relied on for their efficacy and safety; they have been used by thousands, and with great advantage in curing of disease, and restoring health. Those who have used them are ready at any time to attest their excellence.

RECOMMENDATION.

We do hereby certify that we have used Dr. Wm. Steeling's Vegetable Anti Bilious Pills, and find them a safe and active Purgative, founded with very beneficial effects; and we therefore recommend them to public notice.

S. W. Seeley, M. D. Charles Heilig,
Curtis Ogden, H. Knickerpenner,
M. Seymour, Jonathan Brooks.
A. Whitney,

Bridgeton, March 13, 1841.

For Sale only at this Office. Price 1s. 6d. a Box, containing 25 pills.

Doct. Steeling's
STRENGTHENING PILLS,

Being as great an article as can be found for Weakness, Loss of appetite, Pain in the side, Costiveness of the system, and general nervous debility, Bodily Exertion.

For sale only at this Office, at 1s. a Box.

Doct. Steeling's
strengthening and Healing Plaster:

One of the First Rate articles for Wounds, Bruises, cuts and sores of every kind; also for Weakness, Soreness and pain in the side, breast, or any part of the body.

Price 6 cts. a roll. For sale at this Office.

1842.—1y

PLAINFIELD INSTITUTE.

The first quarter in the Winter Session of the Institute will be commenced on Monday the 17th inst. in both the Male and Female Departments.

Teachers competent and faithful and adequate to the wants of the Schools will be employed.

Prices of tuition, per qr.

Orthography and Reading,	$2 50
Writing and Arithmetic,	3 00
Eng. Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes,	3 50
Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Nat. Philosophy, Caymistry, Botany, History, Composition, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, &c. &c.	5 00

Extra charges for instruction in Drawing and Painting, and for the Latin and French Languages.

Mr. Richard Townsend has been engaged as Teacher in the Male Department.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 10, 1842.

The Truth is mighty and will prevail

STAINBURN'S
VEGETABLE—EXTRACT—PILLS.

Are receiving daily, nay hourly, proofs of the increasing patronage of a discerning public.

The following are very respectable housekeepers and heads of families having used them, have given the proprietor testimonials of speaking in the highest terms of their gentle, still, all sufficient operative effects upon the system, which is principally to be attributed to the

PURITY OF THEIR COMPOSITION,

for being made from

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY.

they are unlike and far superior to ordinary mob medicines, which are made of commondrugs and chemicals.

READ AND JUDGE.

Mrs. Mosier, of No. 47 Greenwich st. N. Y. annoyed of the liver complaint and violent pains through out her body, of 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Woodbury, of No. 88 Vesey st. N. Y. cured of the above complaint with frequent pains in her head, of over 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 14 Dey street, N. Y. cured of sudden pains throughout her body, of 6 years standing.

Mrs. Rachel Trubuck, of Wallabout, Long Island cured of habitual costiveness, of over 16 years standing.

Mrs. Mosley, of No. 76 Sherriff st. N. Y. cured of the dysentery.

Mrs. Presley had 2 children of Brooklyn, N. Y. cured of violent pains and colds.

Mr. Sagebury of the firm of Sagebure & Sherwood (brewers), No. 102 Duane st. N. Y. cured of a severe cough and cold, from which he had been confined for months.

Mr. Wm. F. Johnson, No. 61 Pine st. New York, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague in its first stage, and of long standing.

Mr. Wm. Van of Philadelphia Hotel, Battery, N. Y. cured of a very severe cold.

Mr. Ludovico Moran, No. 224 Madison st. N. Y. cured of habitual costiveness and pains in his stomach of over 6 years' standing.

Mr. A. Demarest of No. 601 Broadway, N. Y. cured of vomiting and pains in his bowels of a long standing.

Mr. C. G. Dean and family No. 7, 12th st. N. Y. cured of very heavy coughs and colds.

Mr. Robert Marlin, No. 67 Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of the sufferings, pains in his body &c. of many years standing.

Mr. R. Waterbury, No. 2, Clark st N. Y. cured of an hysterics and consumptive complaint of several years standing.

Mr. O. S. Stout of Bloomingdale, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of 3 months' standing.

Mr. Reynolds of Harlem, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of 2 months' standing.

Mr. William L. Mosher, of Harlem, cured of worms which had reduced him so low as to be unable to walk.

Mr. John Thorp, of Belmer City, N. J. cured of deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves.

Mr. Wm. M. Sherwood, of Jersey City, cured of the great which entirely deprived him of rest day or night.

Mr. Francis Lane, of Hoboken N. J. cured of a violent pain in the small of the back of 12 years' standing, accompanied with the inveterate scurvy, that covered nearly his whole body.

Remember, the above are highly respectable citizens, all will be satisfied on the readers so inclined, given and which establishes the fact beyond doubt that the

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILL

Are fast securing public favor, wherever they have been introduced they have given the greatest possible satisfaction.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York—326 Broadway;
Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings.
Boston—9 Court st.
And by advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.
Scotch Plains—Osborn & Wilson.
Brownsville—Wm. Brown.
New Market—Isaac R. Cowell.
New Durham—Jos. Taylor.
Metuchen—Lewis Freeman.
Westfield—Charles Crane.
Rahway—John Pearson.
Roundbrook—S. Cachner
Middlebrook—T. Shotwell.
Stone Miller—Noah Drake.
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.
Union Village—Peter Terbeau.

STAINBURN'S CLICKENER, 326 Broadway—N. Y. Agent in the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1842.—1y

MISS MARTIN would inform the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity that she has removed her Millinery establishment over south of the Baptist Church, in main street, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Reed generally and fashionable assortment of Millinery.

SAWING REDUCED.
Hard Times and plenty of water!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to do sawing on most reasonable terms and at the shortest possible notice. He would beg leave to state that he has had long experience in sawing in this vicinity, so that it will enable him to execute his work in a neat and substantial manner; and will exhibit to those who favor him with their custom, that no pains will be spared in order to accommodate them many other mills would lay idle for the want of water. He here begs leave to return his most sincere thanks for the favors he has received in the past, and say to them that by strict attention to business, doing work better, quicker, slicker and cheaper than any mill in this vicinity, is any inducement for them to continue their favors. Orange and Edison with their sawing, they may come on without delay.

N. B. All kinds of Frame Timber sawed to order, at short notice. Also on hand, a quantity of Lumber, a General Assortment of Railing, Paling, Posts, Pickets, Lath and Pales for Grape vine Arbors, of all sizes and patterns, as cheap as the cheapest, and a little cheaper, for the purpose of making room.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Sept. 1842 3m

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough, English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its certain is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without neglecting the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May, —the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family will not, however, be closed against the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected to enter at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 20, 1840

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH,

by Dr. S. E. ARMS, Elizabeth Town, N. J

(A few doors east of the Court House.)

In returning his services as a Dentist to the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, he would state that he has been engaged in the occupation of Dental Surgery for the last twelve years; and for the last seven years he has been in practice in this place, during which time he has endeavored to keep pace with the improvements that have been continually making in this useful art.

He has been called upon in many instances against Dentist operations, on account of the want of success that has too often followed them: but this, he opinions, is attributable to one or both of the following causes—Want of Skill, or Want of Honesty in the operator.

Dr. S. continues to perform all Operations on the Teeth in the most scientific manner, and restoring them to a healthy state when it is possible to do so, and saving these in the operation of Filling with Pure Gold. This operation of faithfully done and at the proper time, effectually arrests decay and preserves the tooth.

Particular attention is paid to the arrangement of children's teeth, and the removal of deformities in their teeth and mouths generally.

SILICIOUS SUTABLE or INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH the most perfect imitations of nature, supplied at the most moderate compensations to the Dental Art. Entire sets of teeth on Gold Plates with spiral springs, and entire sets by atmospheric pressure.

Charges moderate and uniform—a liberal discount to those who have operations performed to the character of his operations. Dr. A. refers to the following persons. References to individuals who are now enjoying entire sets of teeth, of his construction, and who find them highly useful in mastication and insalivation—will be furnished to those who may desire it.

Should any failure or imperfections in any of his operations, Dr. A. will deem it his duty to do so gratuitously, and will, as uniformly heretofore, make them good without additional charge.

Dr. A. would refer to the following gentlemen, who have kindly furnished their names as references—

Rev. J. N. Shannon, Alexandria, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Magie, Elizabethtown,
Rev. N. Murray, "
Dr. Geo. R. Sherwood, "
Rev. Benj. Cory, Perth Amboy,
Rev. R. R. Gurley, Esq. "
Hon. Y. Brewster, Middlebridge,
Rev. J. M. Hoskins, Westfield,
Rev. Mr. Cochran, New Providence,
Rev. T. Spencer, Plainfield,
Mr. Job Squier, "
Mr. John O. Stearns of Eliz. & Son, "

P. S. To prevent disappointment, it will be advisable (if convenient) for those who desire operations on their teeth, to send home to the address of Dr. A. at Elizabethtown, two or three days previously stating the day and hour that they will call.

Elizabethtown, Jan. 20, 1843.—tf

Opened this day, a few pieces of

Scotch Ginghams

of very desirable patterns. Also a few

Mouseline d'laines,

Will an Assortment of

English, French, & Domestic prints.

Also just opened, a piece of very good

Alapaca Cloth.

Aug. 9 1842 WEBSTER & MARSH.

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by SIBRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS PALTA.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hecker, late Surveyor of the Logan County Lands, in the State of Virginia.

These Lands are well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, hemp, rye, oats, every description of grain, &c. they are intersected by roads and many rivers in progress of cut. Railroads, have been incorporated by the State and will shortly be completed. The climate is mild, very temperate, and healthy.

From the following extracts you will see, that the soil, and climate, are well adapted, for, grain in great abundance. The rivers abound in fish of various kinds, and the finest quality of timber, fit for shipping, have been obtained from these lands, for the China market, and much to the profit of those engaged in same.

The Logan County Lands are unsurpassed in fertility, and the great quantity of timber, the convenience of mill sites, makes the property a most desirable investment, especially, as the Virginia Legislature has passed a law, that the Land Tax, shall not be collected for the term of seven years. The Logan Lands have excellent bed-stone coal, and iron ore, in abundance, and the Kanawha salt works, are within a few miles of the property, and will be worked by powerful steam engines, which will greatly reduce the price of salt, and make it more accessible to the Logan and South western States.

Surprising Virtues

of the Indian Vegetable Pills and Balsam of Life. Compounded, after all the most celebrated remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change in one of this medicine has been productive of the most surprising cures, in all cases where the vital principle of life was not entirely destroyed, and all hopes of recovery had been abandoned by the patient.

In the following cases of the most terrible Consumption, after all the most celebrated remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change,

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 8. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1843. Whole number 320.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid over 3 months, $2.25; if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $1.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who pay all in advance, $1.50, if paid in advance out of town $2.00 No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, 16 lines, will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued 25 cents per week. Longer insertions in proportion. Nothing less than a square. A liberal deduction to those who will be the year. Advertisements sent without orders will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

CHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
and the various diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most remarkable Cures on Record.

I, Peter Stryker Bergen, residing at the town of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts. My son Peter, aged about 20 years, in the month of January, 1841, was taken very sick, which was thought to be the Lung Fever, under which he lay for about 3 weeks, and was then pronounced by the physicians to be in a consumption, and that he could not live. I was informed by them that he could not live more than 3 weeks longer. I then sent for another physician, who also pronounced the case hopeless, and that he could not live. I was informed by another physician who had met with great success in curing consumptions, that he had a medicine which he thought would cure my son, and I was willing to send for it, although I had but little faith in it, having so often been deceived. I sent for it, and it was brought to my house. I then commenced giving it to my son, and before he had taken one bottle I discovered a change for the better in his case. I continued giving him the medicine, and he continued to mend, until he was entirely restored to health. I have also given the medicine to my daughter, who was afflicted with a violent cough, and I am happy to say that it has entirely cured her. I have given the medicine to many others, and it has never failed to relieve the most violent cough in a few hours, and in a short time to effect a perfect cure. I have also given it to my wife, who was afflicted with a severe pain in the breast, and it has entirely removed the pain. I have also given it to my children when afflicted with the croup, and it has never failed to relieve them in a few hours. I have also given it to my neighbors, and it has never failed to relieve the most violent cough in a few hours, and in a short time to effect a perfect cure. I have also given it to my neighbors, and it has never failed to relieve the most violent cough in a few hours, and in a short time to effect a perfect cure. I have also given it to my neighbors, and it has never failed to relieve the most violent cough in a few hours, and in a short time to effect a perfect cure.

PETER STRYKER BERGEN.

Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.
Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, residing at Somerville, in the County of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, and duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH H. SCHENCK
Surrogate.

For sale by Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 2m 10

Facts for the People.

It is a fact that the Subscriber has retained to Plainfield.

It is a fact that he has taken the New Store house on the corner of Main street and the road leading to the mountain, and opposite to the Railroad Hotel.

It is a fact that he has just received a handsome assortment of Goods, which he will sell as low as any store in this section which cannot fail to suit purchasers.—Also a general Assortment of Groceries.

Call and see for yourselves.

Country Produce taken in exchange.

The subscribers continue the sale of Dry Goods and Groceries at the old stand.

April 25, 1842. J. B. DUNN

Horse and Sleigh for sale.

A One Horse Sleigh, and Horse, both very good for sale cheap. Inquire of the Printer.

Feb. 13, 1843.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the instrument of relieving such an amount of suffering.

Newark, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842.

Messrs. Sands:—Gent—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, although a sufferer from Scrofula for many years, I never had any idea of a cure. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with the swelling of the eyes, in the year 1835, which increased and spread blindness for the space of two years, and finally relieved me from the sight of one eye. The disease then settled in my face, and for the space of two years I was confined to my house, and for the most part to my bed. I was under the care of the most eminent physicians, and took the most powerful medicines, but all to no purpose. My face was one mass of corruption, and my body was covered with sores. I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle I found relief, and after taking six bottles I was entirely restored to health, and have remained so ever since. I am now in the 71st year of my age, and feel as healthy and vigorous as I did thirty years ago. I have recommended your Sarsaparilla to many of my friends, and in every instance it has given entire satisfaction. I have also recommended it to my children, who have used it with the most beneficial results. I am willing that you should make such use of this certificate as you may think proper.

MATTHIAS CONKLIN.

Please send me a dozen bottles of your Sarsaparilla. Yours, &c.

JOHN DYER,
Vicar General of New York,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1842.
Thomas Marsh Conklin, and have known him for many years, and believe him to be a man of truth.
Witness my hand and seal of office.
JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New York.

I place great confidence in the statements made by Matthias Conklin, having known him for the past 20 years. I will therefore say to others in relation to the above certificate, that I believe it to be entirely correct.

Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince street, New York. Dec. 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the representations made by Matthias Conklin, and have full knowledge of the facts stated.

WILLIAM H. TURDY,
Clergyman with Bishop Hughes, City of New York.
Dec. 14, 1842.

Matthias Conklin lived in my family the last 13 years, and I am well acquainted with the facts stated in his letter of recommendation.

MARY B. LLOYD,
3d Broad st. Newark, N. J.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietors for sale by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite building, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New-York.

Price 6s.

Also, For Sale by the subscribers, Agents for Plainfield. 3m 12

D. F. CUSHING.

LAP STONE AND HAMMER.

THE subscriber grateful for public favors received during the past year, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop on Main street, next door to Mr. Martin Bonnell's, and is now prepared to furnish gentlemen and Ladies with boots and shoes of every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Gentlemen's Pegged and American Calf boots,
do Sewed pegged and sewed boots and shoes
do Kip boots and shoes
do Coarse Brogans
do Pumps and slippers
Ladies' Calf gaiters,
do Morocco do
do French Buskins
do Kid slippers
do Jenny Lind shoes and shoes
Youth's and children's shoes of all kinds
Misses' fine shoes and Ties
Children's shoes of all kinds.

Also Sole Leather by the side or half side in small parcels. Calf skins, Morocco skins, linings and binding. Shoe findings of all kinds.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Country Produce taken in exchange.

April 25, 1842. J. B. DUNN

Horse and Sleigh for sale.

A One Horse Sleigh and Horse, both very good for sale cheap. Inquire of the Printer.

Feb. 13, 1843.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, often some other cause has been suspected to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases sudden death is the result, sometimes after some other ailing, carries off the deceased the human family, while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in time by the use of White's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and what a reproach upon the faculty—for by using WORM LOZENGES, when they know there is in the case no worms were there, they could not by any possibility do harm—but always relieve the patient, if the disease be what it says? How inconsistent then to call, and charge a fee, and take the responsibility into account! Is it every parent that is not a brute, to let these things exist in their children?

M. J. C. GILLESPIE, of Lockport, says: I have used over six of your worm lozenges, and attended by a physician, without effect, when a WHITE'S WORM LOZENGE, which I purchased of you, relieved the child in a few hours, and passed over one hundred worms.

A CHILD in a certain Missouri, brings home the following: Mr. Jones, I have looked and wondered for a month all over the prairies, and I can't find a single worm, and nothing on the moon. A Shawnee lady observed to me to-day that the Indians went immediately for worm seed when they were sick, and that they were always cured. Now, Mr. Jones, I want you to get me some worm seed, for I am sick, and I want to be cured.

A PHYSICIAN of standing had a patient a couple of months since who was confined to his bed for some weeks, without being able to restore the child to health, or even to sleep. He had the liberality to send for Rockbottom's Vermifuge, and cured the child in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were communicated to us, which appeared for Every Body's Journal, but we have not room for them. The true cause of the sickness, by believing as they have almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, in the system. We have several letters from parents testifying to the cure of their children by the use of White's Vermifuge, and these could be given in a book, and sent to every family in the land, but we have not room for them. Instances of this kind might be cited to an enormous extent, but this notice, our mind for the present, will only pass with astonishment at the certain effect of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy of a pedlar unless it have a Dr. Rockbottom's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843—1y

Lin's Celestial Balm of China,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR.

THAT PAINTING EXPELLER, Scrofula.

Patient Sufferer!—Perhaps you have gone from place to place and from one doctor to another, but to no purpose, what all the doctors and their medicines and every other thing else might be considered, are speedily cured, or in much instances greatly relieved, by the use of the above medicine. We earnestly request this of the sufferer to give it a trial.

Have you a pain or a weakness in the small of your back? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink one wineglassful of the Balm in a little water, which will greatly relieve you.

Have you the chamomile? If so, wash the part affected in warm water, then apply the Balm freely, and it will warm with ease, take two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water, and then apply the Balm to the part where you are sore. Warm every time you use the Balm, and you will find relief. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and drink two wineglassfuls in a little water, and it will be removed.

Have you a Sore Mouth or Eyes? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and also drink two wineglassfuls in a little water three times a day, and it will be removed.

Have you a pain in your breast or side? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your back? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your head? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your stomach? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your bowels? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your limbs? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your feet? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your hands? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your arms? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your shoulders? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your neck? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening, and rub well. Also drink two wineglassfuls of the Balm in a little water three times a day, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you a pain in your face

I never carried money so long before,' said I, 'without parting with some of it.'

'O, conscience! conscience!' however we may attempt to elude thee, thou art a faithful monitor, and will be perpetually endeavoring to arouse us from the indulgence of our crimes. When I saw the money untouched, I thought to me I had done amiss, and I listened to what thou tediest me.'

'When I had but little to spare,' said I, 'I always gave a part of that little; never, till I became possessed of much, did I carry a sum so long unminished in my pocket; but I will now atone for my fault.' Whilst I said this, I felt benevolence rushing warm into my heart. There is nothing better than to seize a lucky moment: now Peter at this very moment hit the door with the knocker; and as it was about the usual time of his coming, the sound of the knocker hit my heart.

'You,' said I, looking at the eleven and sixpence in my hand, 'you shall pay the forfeit of my crimes—long have you shut out every social feeling of my heart; but you shall never have it in your power to do so again.' So sent the old man away rejoicing.

From the Newark Eagle.

The late Tyler Meeting.—The address delivered by Col. Zabriskie, at the late Tyler meeting in Trenton, is published in the New Brunswick Times, but it affords no new light on the subject of the meeting beyond what the resolutions express. We have no doubt that the gentlemen who got up the meeting did it with a view to promote the best interests of the party, but in admitting this much, we must say in addition that they have shown themselves men of less sagacity than we supposed them to be. The meeting will neither benefit Mr. Tyler nor the Democratic party. If the gentlemen who attended that meeting are consistent and mean to carry out their views in favor of Mr. Tyler for the Presidency, a most serious injury to the Democratic party will assuredly be the consequence; but if they stop where they are, fall back into the ranks of the party, and follow, rather than attempt to control its movements, no evil will result from the meeting, and all may yet be well.

A correspondent of Monmouth Democrat writing from Trenton says:

'The meeting, which according to the call, was to "appreciate Democratic principles," was held on Wednesday evening. The proceedings are published in the Emporium, made out by the persons interested—and, I must say, greatly exaggerated. The house was pretty well filled but chiefly by persons who came merely as lookers on, and took no part in the proceedings. I think I may honestly say, there were not 100 persons present who were really in favor of the object of the meeting, namely, the nomination of Mr. Tyler for the Presidency. I confess I was not a little astounded to hear the real object of the meeting announced, as was a number of persons who went there "to perpetuate Democratic principles." But at present I will add no more on this subject.'

None of the Democratic papers in the State which have come to our office since the meeting was held, have expressed themselves in favor of the proceedings, except the Emporium, which has changed hands since that time, and the Railway Republican, which is evidently came out in favor of Mr. Tyler for the Presidency. The N. York Tribune, one of the rankest Whig papers in the country, is indignant with the movement, and would no doubt be glad to see it followed up by similar meetings in every county in the State.

Rewards — Personal Responsibility.—Labouring to promote revivals of religion, every minister of the gospel should be careful that he be a work of faith. It would seem indeed a real Christian could not be willing to stand idle in such a time; that his heart, renewed by divine grace, would believe to every indication of the presence of the Spirit; that his first natural impulse would be to hail His approach with triumph, and labor as a faithful servant during all His visitation. There is no public measure, no important enterprise, either temporal or spiritual, in which there is so good an opportunity for every one to be engaged and sustain an active part, as in a revival of religion. However obscure an individual may be, God is able to use him for the advancement of his cause. Fidelity and earnestness are of greater importance than extraordinary talent.

There are some Christians who pray for a revival, and seem to rejoice when it arrives, and yet who never apply themselves to the labor which God has connected with it. They stand by, look on, sing praises—and do nothing. Let such professors beware! Many a Church has suffered exceedingly from the influence of this disposition. Sinners even have been awakened in great numbers, and yet the results have been comparatively small, because the members of the church prefer to look on and stand idle, rather than to apply themselves to earnest prayer, to family instruction, and to personal conversation with those who have a right to expect all friendly warnings and expostulations from them. To the reader of these remarks we would say, "What art thou doing to promote the present revival." It is a question to be answered to thine own conscience.—*Evangelist*

Pertinent Impertinence.—'What's your profession?' said a lawyer a day or two since in our Criminal Court, addressing a witness whom he was cross questioning.

'What's yours?' threw back the witness, coolly and with emphasis.

'I am a lawyer,' said the first speaker.

'Then you have studied Blackstone to little or no purpose, or you would not ask such a question.'

'I merely asked you,' continued the lawyer, 'because I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance.'

'Well I shall not tell you,' returned the witness, *'as I have no desire to cultivate yours.'*—*Pic.*

Kendall is about to publish the life of Jackson, in 15 or more numbers of 40 pages. It will be the most complete thing of the kind yet issued from the press of the General.

List of Acts,

of the 67th Legislature of the State of New Jersey

An Act to divorce John W. Walling, of Monmouth, from his wife Rachel Walling—To prescribe the time and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress for this state—To support the Government of this state—To divorce George W. Mount, of Monmouth, from his wife Mary Mount—Supplement to "act to provide for voting by ballot in Belleville township in Essex," passed Feb. 28, 1840—Further supplement to "act for the punishment of crimes," passed Feb. 17, 1829—To divide the township of Bergen, in Hudson—For the relief of Robert Thomas, of Mercer, a pensioner—To authorize the state bankers of the "Delaware and Mauch-facturers' Bank at Trenton, to reduce their capital stock—Further supplement to "act to provide for the instruction of indigent blind persons, inhabitants of this state"—To divorce Huldah Ann Dawson, of Middlesex, from her husband George Dawson—Changing a part of the boundary line between Princeton and West Windsor township, Mercer—Further supplement to 'act respecting convey.n ces and an act to register mortgages'—To repeal the supplement to the act relative to the rights of wife"—Further supplement to "act concerning sheriffs"—For the relief of John Beam, of Hunterdon—a pension—To repeal the charter of certain banks therein named—Respecting poor lunatics and Idiots—Supplement to act to incorporate the Hoboken Land Improvement Company—Further supplement to "act concerning divorces"—To divorce Stephen Bald, of Morris, from his wife Susan E. Bald—Supplement to other supplements—Further supplement to "act concerning sheriffs"—For the relief of John Beam, of Hunterdon—a pension—To repeal the charter of certain banks therein named—Respecting poor lunatics and Idiots—Supplement to act to incorporate the Hoboken Land Improvement Company—Further supplement to "act concerning divorces"—To divorce Stephen Bald, of Morris, from his wife Susan E. Bald—Supplement to other supplements—Further supplement to "act concerning sheriffs"—To ascertain the power of Ordinary and his Surrogates, in Prerogative Court &c"—To raise by tax the sum of forty thousand dollars—Further supplement to "act to secure to creditors an equal and just division of the estates of debtors, who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors"—To divorce Eliza Coddington, of Somerset, from her husband Benjamin Coddington—To divorce Ackerson, of Sussex, from her husband Daniel Ackerson—To incorporate the Mercer Cemetery, at Trenton—To defray incidental expenses—Supplement to 'act to establish public schools.'

Joint Resolutions.

Relative to Public Printing—Relative to Repudiation of state debts—Authorizing Treasurer to borrow money—39,000 dollars temporarily—Directing Attorney General & State Treasurer to prosecute Joseph Cunningham, late keeper at Trenton, for the recovery of certain moneys.

[This last resolution relates to extraordinary and as Committee of the Legislature believe fraudulent items of postage charged to the State by the late Post Master, Cunningham, and paid to him, amounting, it is supposed, to thousands of dollars. The attention of the Legislature was directed to the matter by the very large amount of postage the last year.]

This is it exactly.—The Newark Eagle objects to the appearance, even, of opposition to Mr. Van Buren, among the "Democracy" of New Jersey, but suppose that the recent demonstration at Trenton was sincerely to procure influence with Mr. Tyler, in order to effect certain appointments." This is the object undoubtedly; but Mr. Van Buren nevertheless will hardly consider those his friends who not only conceal or dissemble their love for him, but are willing for the lucre of office, to kick him down stairs. Such Swiss mercenaries will find themselves, one of these days, in the condition of the Ass between two bundles of hay.—*Freeman.*

☞ The N. York Herald understands that Col. Webb, of the regular army, has purchased a very splendid house in Union Square, worth probably $50,000 or $60,000. A few months ago this Colonel took the benefit of the Bankrupt act, and got rid of debts equal to about $200,000. The operation of this law has been so salutary upon his affairs, that he has been able to make this purchase already. To furnish the house elegantly, will require full 10,000 dollars more, which will be effected by next May, probably by the same salutary effects of the bankrupt law.

Working Cows.—It seems now to be generally admitted that the cow is, either in certain age, may, by careful management in dressing and feeding, be made nearly as profitable to the farmer as the ox.—Why the cow should ever have enjoyed exemption from labor, is more than we can decide. The mare does not appear ever to have escaped the yoke of servitude, although it is difficult to ascertain perhaps why she has not been so favored as well as the cow. A neighbor of ours has recently broken over pounds of pure milk from a heifer, and been regularly working the cows on the road for several months, with flattering success. He says that he finds them docile, and in every respect as easy to manage as oxen of the same age. An individual adopted the practice last spring, from necessity. He was so unfortunate as to lose a fine three year old, and not having the means to purchase a mate immediately, he yoked up a couple of cows with which he has since done all his light work on the farm, besides working on the road. In Scotland the practice of working cows is quite common. They are made to plough, harrow, and cart materials both to and from the fields, in short to perform all the task which in this country, and indeed, even in Scotland, were, until a late period imposed entirely upon the ox and horse.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Silk Business.—The experiment of manufacturing silk in the N. Y. State Prison at Auburn, by the convicts, has proved quite successful. The results from the very outset were so encouraging that constant additions have been made to the machinery used, and the number of convicts employed in this manufacture; and the opinion is confidently expressed by the agent that the business may be so extended as ultimately to employ all the convict labor which can be assigned to it consistently with a proper conduct and management of the prisons. The sewing silk is pronounced by the agent superior to the imported article, in strength and softness of texture, and equal in smoothness and in color, and is preferred wherever high have been fairly compared

Red River Flood.—The southern papers give melancholy account of the loss of life and property, by a rise in the Red River. Jonesborough, Rowland, and Berlin, in Texas, have been wholly inundated, some of the houses washed away, and many of the inhabitants drowned.

Amid the general distress Captain Crooke, of the steamboat Hunter, proceeded to Milk creek, and rendered every possible succor, going from place to place, picking up the survivors from the tops of the houses and trees; thus rescuing from a watery grave 75 of 100 persons. Some were unavoidably left to perish in the cane and timber, as there was no possible way of reaching them—their cries being often heard above the noise of the elements.

It is thought that over 100 lives were lost, and a great amount of property. A heavy swell of the Mississippi is apprehended. The rising of its tributary streams, in various directions is carrying away stock, out-houses, &c.

Poisoned.—The Rochester Democrat of Feb. 22d, says that on Sunday last, the family of Mr. Chester White, a highly respectable and wealthy farmer, near Batavia, were suddenly taken ill. On Saturday, a bag was brought home from the mill and placed in the barn; then subsequently taken into the house and a small quantity used for bread. The family consisted of Mr. White, his wife, father, three sons and five daughters, and a hired man, all of whom were sick except one son, aged 17, who it was ascertained had not eaten of the bread. Dr. Coates pronounced the sickness as have been produced by poison. Having applied the usual remedies they were considered out of danger on Monday morning, though suffering severely from its ill effects. Suspicion attached to the young man who had not eaten, and who confessed that he had placed arsenic in the mouth of the bag, but would assign no reason. The family had recently become pious, and made great effort to induce him to attend church and family worship. He has of late been gloomy, and it is thought the design was to get rid of their importunities and inherit his father's estate. He had not been arrested on Monday morning out of compassion for the feelings of his family, who were in the deepest distress.

The two o'clock train of cars from Philadelphia, on the N. J. Road, last Monday, when within a mile of Elizabethtown, accidentally came in contact with a cow horse which, driven by an elderly lady, named Winnan, about fifty years of age, which was crossing the track from a bye road at the time. The horse was separated from the wagon, and thrown from the track, while the old lady and the broken vehicle were carried by the "cow catcher" an eighth of a mile before the locomotive was stopped. Mrs. had her shoulder dislocated, and received a fracture on the right temple. The horse was killed, the cars and taken back to Elizabethtown where her daughter resided. One of the horse's legs was broken also. The engineer gave the usual warning before reaching the road.

Horrible Tragedy.—In the last Vicksburg Whig we find the particulars of a singularly fatal tragedy in Tehulia, Holmes county, Miss.

It seems that a difficulty had existed for some time between two persons named Newman and Sanford, both planters of Holmes. On the day on which the tragedy was enacted, Newman called at the residence of Sanford with a view of effecting a reconciliation of their difficulties. The parties conversed for some time, and their difference was supposed by Sanford to have been amicably adjusted. The parties shook hands and were about to separate, when Sanford's side being turned towards him Newman raised a large double barrelled gun, loaded with probably six balls of shot or $20,00. A few months ago this individual took the benefit of the Bankrupt act, and got rid of debts equal to about $200,000. The operation of this law has been so salutary upon his affairs, that he has been able to make this purchase already. To furnish the house elegantly, will require full 10,000 dollars more, which will be effected by next May, probably by the same salutary effects of the bankrupt law.

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Of the 85 banks in New York State brought into existence by the Free Banking Law, only 52 now survive.

☞ The power claimed and exercised by several States in passing stop laws, relief laws, appraisement laws, &c. has been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States to be unconstitutional.

Massachusetts.—The Governor and Council have directed another election to fill the vacancies in Congress, to be held on the first Monday in April. The members elect now stand 2 Democrats and 3 Whigs. Five Districts are yet to make a choice.

The canal across the Isthmus at Panama, uniting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, has been commenced by a company of citizens of New Grenada. The distance to be excavated will be only 124 miles—the remaining distance (37 miles) will be through the rivers Chagres and Grande, which can be made navigable. It will take five years to complete the work—ships of 1,000 tons can pass through it—the mean elevation of the route is 37 feet above the level of the sea.

The Missouri Senate have concurred with the House, on a bill to divide the State into Congressional districts, by a vote of two to one.

Mr. Lavergne, President of the New Orleans Consolidated Bank committed suicide on the 15th ult. He is said to have been a man of great probity and honor. The misfortunes of the institution over which he presided caused the fatal deed.

In consequence of the distress among the poor in Boston, a meeting of the citizens of the north part of the city was convened on the 18th ult. who formed themselves into a Soup and Bread Society. $295 in cash was subscribed, together with a large amount in flour, bread, and West India Goods.

Faith of Treaties.—The debates in the French Chambers show the ministry is determined to maintain the treaty with England, concerning the right of search on the coast of Africa. When the faith of treaties begins to be repudiated by such a government as that of Louis Philippe, nothing need be said of the repudiation of debts by some of our States.

The fur trade of Maine amounts annually to $50 000; a large portion of the furs, particularly the fox skins, are sold at the great fur sales in London, and from thence are distributed over the old world.

A steamboat is being built at New Castle, Del. by Capt. Robinson, upon an entirely new plan. She is constructed without frame or timbers, being put together upon the principle of a hogshead with iron hoops. She is 85 feet long, has 12 feet beam, draft included 21 feet, six feet hold, and she is ready, will not draw more than 6½ feet water. Two hooping does away with cavils between the builder and owner, as to saving on timber, less weight, as well as being a great saving of timber and money.

Fatal Ride Recipe.—M. A Benson, of Meadville, Pa. says that in 15 years experience he finds that one tablespoonful covered over with Yeast Powders, and mixed with water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. Blisters have not risen before I saw will not arise if a put on; and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

$11,050,27 Treasury outstanding on 1st inst.

Reciprocal Forgetfulness.—Capt. R——n of this port, who had been from home a year and a half, wrote to his wife that he had arrived in London, and intended to be at Barton, where he wished her to meet him on a certain day which he named. The lady was punctual to the appointment, and so was the Captain. They met at Winterton Hotel, but strange to say, did not know each other. At length Mrs. R. became restless and impatient, frequently going to the window and "peering out" in the direction of the London road. Thus the Captain observed for some time in silence, but at last ventured to ask her if she was waiting for any person.—"I expect my husband, Captain R—n, will be here every instant," answered the lady.—"Bless me!" exclaimed he, "why then you are the very lady, but my dear I feel hardly if I know your colors." The result of discovery was a friendly kiss and mutual congratulations.

The resignations to be accepted by the Executive on the 4th of March, are those of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the condition and prospect of the finances. And this difference is shown to be very seriously in favor of the Secretary's estimate in the able report of the Committee of Ways and Means on Thursday, by Mr. Fillmore. The latter in the special report of the Secretary estimates the aggregate resources for the current year at $23,323 409, and the expenditures at $22,932,773, which would leave a surplus at the end of the year of $390,627.

The report of the Committee enters into a full elaborate investigation of the subject, and the result is that the resources of the Government are abundant for the year without further legislative provision.

Superficial Infidel.—Sir Isaac Newton set out in life a clamorous infidel, but, on a nice examination of the evidences of Christianity, found reasons to change his opinion. When the celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley was talking infidelity before him, Sir Isaac Newton addressed him in those or like words: "Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied, and well understand; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it. I have, and am certain that you know nothing about the matter." This was a just reproof, and one that would be very suitable to be given to half the infidels of the present day, for they often speak of what they have never studied, and what, in fact, they are entirely ignorant of. Dr. Johnson, therefore well observed, that no honest man could be a deist, for no man could be so after a fair examination of the proofs of Christianity." The name of Hume being mentioned to him, "No sir, Hume owned to a clergyman in the bishoprick of Durham, that he had never read the New Testament with attention."

THE UNION.

Plainfield, March 6, 1843.

Further Developements.—The Democratic Party in this State are certainly acting very queer—so much so indeed, that many of themselves, even, hardly know why or wherefore. If it should result in a split of the party, it would be a sad thing for its interests to this State.

The Trenton Emporium, the oldest and leading Democratic paper in the State, and published at the seat of government, has changed owners, and placed the name of John Tyler at the head of its columns, as its candidate for the Presidency, "subject to the decision of a National Convention." The ostensible purchaser of the Emporium is Joseph A. Yard, of Trenton, who was active at the late Tyler meeting, at Trenton. The Trenton State Gazette says in relation to this change:—"There is a report that this last movement to buy up and transfer to Capt. Tyler, the whole Loco Foco party, was made by a distinguished Captain of the Navy—whose name, in whether in war or politics, it always is, to charge upon the citadel at once, and seize and turn the guns—and who has the command of those 'sinews of war,' which are most needful in buying up a party or its presses." The former editor of the Emporium has issued proposals for a new democratic paper at Trenton, called "The Sheet Anchor of Democracy,"—a tri-weekly."

In relation to the Tyler movement, an article from the Newark Eagle will be found in another column. The Somerset Messenger agrees with the Eagle. The New Brunswick Times is decidedly opposed. It says,—

"We think there are those in the Democratic ranks who have superior claims upon the party for its confidence and support, and we should be violence to our sense of duty, were we to unite in the efforts now being made by the friends of Mr. Tyler, to secure to him the vote of the state in convention. The two or three meetings that have been convened in different sections should not be regarded as indicative of the opinion of the Democracy of the State, but may more justly be ascribed to the greater activity of the friends of Mr. Tyler over those of other candidates, was inconvenient or unsuitable to bring forward their darling, the man of their choice."

The meeting at Trenton was responded to in a Railway on the 18th ult. by a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic voters of Middlesex and Essex." Joseph A. Yard, John M. Clark, A. O. Houghton, David Naar, &c. were participators in its proceedings. The meeting resolved unanimously to the nomination of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency.

The new movement was also responded to by, the friends account says) "a large and highly expectating meeting of the Democratic republicans" of Belleville, in Essex county, on the 25th ult. Resolutions were adopted expressing unanimous confidence in the integrity, ability, capacity, and patriotism of John Tyler, and approbation of his administration, and pledging the meeting to support him as a candidate for the next Presidency.

There was an attempt also to get up a Tyler meeting at Port Amboy, Feb. 25, but it proved a failure, a few democrats having attended in good numbers, and voted the resolutions out of doors.

The N. Y. Union "confidently predicts that New Jersey will send Tyler Delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

☞ We have received a communication in reply somewhat to our remarks Feb. 20, in relation to the numbers attending worship in the three large sects of the United States, and heaven soon, will be the subject now of it in our own tongue. The writer is a Methodist, and thinks that instead of putting the Methodists as third on the list, as we would be placed first, as containing one third more than either of the other two. In proof his assertion he refers to the N. J. Register, for 1837, page 204, where it is stated that in that year the number of communicants in the eight denominations, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Associate Presbyterian, Dutch and German Reformed, Associate Reformed, and Evangelical Lutheran all combined, amount to 572,909—in the seven different kinds of Baptists, 555,328—and in the Methodist Episcopal alone 652,528;—making the Methodist communicants near 100,000 more than either of the other two, 6 years ago. The writer thinks the Methodists have since increased fully as fast as the others.

In "World as it is," published in 1841, page 351, the number of communicants in the three churches is thus stated—

Methodists,	736,548
Baptists,	452,000
Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	434,094

The number of Methodists at this time, in the Union, according to a statement recently submitted to the Georgia conference, is 1,033,264.

Resignation.—Hon. Walter Forward, the talented, efficient and honest Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned his office, to take effect on the 4th of March. It is said by some that he was too good a man to remain in Mr. Tyler's Cabinet,—and that Mr. Webster is about to follow his example.

American Mechanic.—The first number of the Third Volume of this interesting and valuable paper came to hand last week. Good as it has ever been, it is now improved by being issued in Quarto Form, making it much more convenient for binding, its contents being well worthy of preservation in that permanent form.

For particulars see advertisement in another column, and a specimen can be seen at this office.

☞ Specie is still coming into the country in considerable quantities. The packet ship Independence, from Liverpool, recently brought into New York, 6,520 sovereigns.

☞ Our exchange papers bring us several accounts of derangement, murder and suicide, caused by the Miller excitement.

Congress.

Friday, Feb. 23.—The House took up the bill to postpone for a limiten period so much of the act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, passed in June last, as affects the election of representatives in the present Congress.

The bill was rejected, 90 to 91—and a reconsideration was refused, 93 to 100.

Mr. Halsted's bill providing for the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections pass-ed, 105 to 82.

Saturday, Feb. 25.—The Senate agreed to most hereafter at 10.

Bankrupt Act Repealed.—The Senate took up the bill from the House for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, with the amendment of the Judiciary Committee. This amendment continues the Bankrupt Law in force with some important modifications. The amendments was lost, after debate, 16 to 30. The bill then passed, as it came from the House, repealing the Bankrupt Law forthwith, and excepting from its operations cases already entered and pending—by the large vote of 32 to 13.

The House went into Committee on the General Appropriation Bill.

Monday, Feb. 27.—The Senate's proceedings were not important.

Nominations.—Mr. Henry A. Wise's name was sent into the Senate by the President, as Minister to Paris. Mr. Patten of Pa. is nominated as Consul at Copenhagen. Mr. Irwin (of the House) of Pa. is to be named as Judge in the District Court of that State.

In the House, Mr. Adams moved leave to offer a resolution, that in future, the appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States be made from the professional citizens of the several States, in order to counterbalance the present great preponderance of Judges from the slave states to that branch. Objection being made, Mr. Adams asked to have the rules suspended, which was refused him.

Leave to sit during the last sessions of the House, was refused to the Committee on the Roberts case.

The House went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill, which was considered, most of the day.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.—In Senate, were a great number of bills reported back from the several committees; some of them lay on the table, some were passed, and some ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to reduce the postage so as to conform to the American coinage was passed.—That relative to the funding of the debt was laid on the table.

The Treaty Appropriation bill was read twice and referred to the Foreign Affairs.

The bill to refund to Messrs. Gosdale & Finney the actually expended for the general service, in the late war, came up. After some remarks it was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House, the General Appropriation Bill was passed, and sent to the Senate. The amendment appropriating $1000 to come sooner to the Sandwich Islands was concurred in by a vote of 83 to 48. The resolution that no part of the appropriation for diplomatic expenses shall be applied to the payment of any salary or outfit of any minister, charge d'affaires or other foreign representative, who may be appointed to any post now vacant or in which a vacancy may exist during the session of Congress, unless the appointment be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, was rejected, 80 to 101.

After which, the House went into Committee of the whole, and took up the orginally important Bill "to provide for exchanging and effect the Treaty" with Great Britain.

After much opposition, the bill was taken out of Committee, and passed, 137 to 37, and was sent to the Senate.

Wednesday, March 1.—In Senate, upwards of 120 bills were acted on, many having passed, but more postponed. The bill to repay Massachusetts her outlay in the last war was passed, 29 to 19; but as the rules were not suspended, it would not be sent to the House. *The bill to* extend the charter of the banks in the District to 1855, was also finally passed, 29 to 16; but for the same reason did not reach the House.

In the House, a mass of correspondence from foreign governments, relative to the operation of the Tariff was ordered to be printed. A long discussion took place about paying the engrossing clerks. And the rest of the day was consumed with the Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill. The *Appropriation for a* Floating Dock was struck out.

Thursday, March 2.—In Senate, Mr. Cushing's name was sent in for Secretary of the Treasury.

The Treaty Bill was passed, and a host of private bills; also the Treasury Note bill. The General Appropriation Bill was passed, with 4 amendments. The provision for the officers of the Exploring Expedition was added to it.

The bill relating to the Land Office was so modified as to continue to Robert Tyler his salary as signer of Land Patents.

The Senate continued in Executive Session, till 2 o'clock Friday morning, and it is rumored confirmed the appointments of Messrs. Cushing and Wise.

Only one day of this Congress remains. It is believed the following bills will not pass—Arnold's Retrenchment Bill—the bill to prevent expenses, &c to alter postage—to re-charter the District Banks.

The House had a long and vexatious session, but it did not amount to much. The Select Committee in the case of Roberts, made report and were discharged. They considered the charges against the President of an impeachable nature, but report that the investigation of the subject was so long delayed as to render it impossible for them to examine it fully this session.

The members were generally ready to leave Friday morning having received their pay in advance.

The President had not signed the Bankrupt Repeal Bill, and it was thought likely he would not.

Terrible Earthquake—10,000 *Lives Lost.*—Port Petre, in Gundaloupe, West Indies, was totally destroyed by an earthquake, on the 8th ult. And is supposed 10,000 lives lost. Antigua, and all the islands in that region more or less injured.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 26th ult.

Dreadful Fire.—Lives Lost.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the smoke house of Messrs. Pugh & Alvord, at the corner of Walnut street and the canal, which in its consequences, has been one of the most distressing that ever occurred in this city.

The smoke house was in the rear, and somewhat detached from the main building, being connected with it by a wooden door and narrow passage was through which the meat was usually wheeled. It was thought the fire could be confined to the former, and for that purpose the Pork House was closed tight as possible, by shutting all the doors and windows, to exclude a rush of air to feed the flames. In the course of half an hour the main building was filled with smoke, rarified air, and probably some inflammable gas, from the smoke house, and when the flames burst through the wooden door connecting the two buildings, an instantaneous roar of flame was perceived, and, in a twinkling of an eye, the whole of this spacious, substantial building was a mass of ruins. The whole roof was lifted up in the air and thrown into the streets in large fragments—the second story walls on the north and south sides were thrown down, and the whole eastern end of both stories fronting on Walnut, blown into the streets, from its foundation up.

The appearance of the explosion was awfully terrific and its consequences fatal to several of our most estimable citizens. It is thought that from 8 to 12 persons were immediately killed, and probably 20 were severely wounded, some of them dangerously.

500 Mexicans Killed in Battle.—An arrival at New Orleans on the 17th inst. brings intelligence from Campeachy (Yucatan) to the 14th inst. The invading Mexican army had met with dreadful slaughter, being all together inferior in skill, efficiency and power, though far more numerous, than the Yukatanees. We give a brief account only of the bloody operations since our last advices.

There was a skirmish on the evening of the 1st, in which 35 Mexicans were killed, and 18 wounded. Among whom were two Captains, one Lieutenant and one Sergeant. On the night of the 2d another encounter took place near St. Hippolito in which the Yucatanese were rather worsted, in consequence of which a company of Yucatan volunteers was raised, numbering 150 men, comprising the most chivalrous youth of the country, who marched forth on the morning of the 3d. Next day they fell in with it was yet dark, just in the act of crossing the heights in the rear of the city known as the *Estanencia Chica*, which had been occupied for some time by the invading army. The troops advanced upon the Mexican posts, and succeeded in carrying the heights at the point of the bayonet, without scarcely firing a gun.

The slaughter that ensued was frightful. The Mexican force was estimated at near 400 strong, and of this number a number of the first officers in the army, including Gen. Andrade, commander of the artillery, a son of Santa Ana, four colonels, and three Lieutenants. The loss of the Yucatanese was only 70.

Previous to the decisive assault, a number of skirmishes had taken between small parties of the contending forces, which generally resulted in favor of the Yucatanese.

The Mexican camp was in a state of disorganization. A council of officers was convened the night before the attack, for the purpose of swearing them to allegiance to the new order of things in Mexico. Gen. Morales and Commissary Molina refused to sign, and were suspended from command. Gen. Minou himself had thrown up his command in consequence of some insulting orders from the Secretary of War, and the command had devolved on Col. Barragan.

For the Plainfield Union.

A solution of the following question is requested through the columns of the Union:

While wandering one summer day,
Along the banks of meandering Tay,
My dog being thirty yards before,
Espied a hare from me seven score.
The hare being wounded fled away
Three miles an hour through thickets gray;
The dog was weary, but pursued,
Five miles an hour, through heath and wood;
But fearing lest he'd hurt the hare,
I started too to meet him there.
Now tell me if you can but say,
How fast he'd move to reach my prey,
As soon as faithful nimble Tray?

C.

It was some time since stated that at a dinner given by President Tyler, a bottle of wine was broached which was 400 years old. The Temperance Herald enters into a calculation of what it was worth, pas ing its first value at 50 cents, —thus sum at 6 per cent. compound interest, would in that time amount to the enormous sum of $7,159,195,493. A costly bottle of wine.

Gross and vulgar minds will always pay a higher respect to wealth than to talent; for wealth, although it be a far less efficient source of power than talent, happens to be far more intelligible.

An Irishman, a servant of Col. Squibbs, of Powhatan, at the battle of Thunder-Gust, in the Revolution, was ordered by the brave Colonel to go and pitch his tent. After a time he returned and exclaimed, scratching his head—"May it please yer honor, not a bit of pitch can I git for yer tint. But Dennis Mahone had a barrel of tar, and by the hokey I grazed it swately all over." The Colonel split his coat tail, and burst three buttons off his breeches.

Seasonable Advice.—"Take time by the forelock," says the adage. Take medicine at the proper time, say we. It is a matter of less difficulty to ascertain the proper time to seek relief from medicine, than it is to discover the proper medicine which is to administer comfort to the afflicted patient. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills, which have obtained a celebrity in the "Annals of Physic," unequalled in ancient or modern times, have performed such astonishing cures, that thousands of people, in justice to the proprietors, have publicly recorded their opinions of their wonderful and extraordinary health restoring qualities.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

R. Anderson, $2,00; Wm. Freeman, 1,63; P. Mosher, 1,46; Wm. Dunn, 1,00; J. D. Cleaver, 1,00; Ayres & Dunn, 2,50; A. Gardner, ,63.

MARRIED.

At Westfield, Feb. 22, Edwin D. Clark, of St. Louis, Mo. to Henrietta, daughter of Andrew A. Clark, Esq. of Westfield.

In South Brunswick, on the 18th ult. Ths. W. Bastedo, of said place, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Van Pelt, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED

At Westfield, Feb 23, Deacon Jacob Davis aged 85 years, a soldier of the Revolution, and for 51 years a ruling elder in the church at that place.

Dr. Israel Delamater's

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

THIS remedy has the happy and powerful effect of reaching the nerves from both ways, viz. from the internal and external use. Although many cases are cured by either the external or internal remedy alone, yet the proprietor does not promise a positive cure unless both articles are used together, and in all such cases, no matter how severe, when both articles are used in connection according to the directions, the most positive warrantee is given, that the money in every case will be paid back to the purchaser where a cure is not effected.

DR. LIBBY'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ARE alimentious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-mercurial, and may be justly considered a universal medicine; but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints—yellow and bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspeptic croup, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, colds, female obstructions, heartburn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disordered stomach, worm complaints, and all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an appetient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation producing neither nausea, griping, or debility.

Sold by Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists, 88 Barclay street, New York.—*Also by*

A. V. Shotwell, Plainfield.
Peckham Mosher, New Market.
Wm. Terrell, Bonnell Block.
R. R. Freeman, Metuchin, and
J. J. Dunham, Washington South River.

April 18, 1842. 274 1y

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,		4 75
Ohio,		4 70
Rye Flour,		3 19
Indian Meal,		2 56
Grain.—Southern Wheat,		1 05
Rye,		56
Corn, 56 lbs.		53
Barley, 56 lbs.		80
Oats,		31

R. ALL'N'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in due season resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort with which medicine I have proved a cure in "Cases of Physicians," for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the hand of Providence. More *than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.*

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effects it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty. Yours, &c. D. Richardson, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York.—Also

By A. V. Shotwell, Plainfield,
and John Pierson, Rahway.

April 4, 1842. 272 1y

Opened this day, a few pieces of

Scotch Ginghams

of very desireable patterns. Also a few

Mouseline d'laines,

With an Assortment of

English, French, & Domestic prints.

Also just opened, a piece of very good

Alapacha Cloth.

Aug. 3 1842. WEBSTER & MARSH.

American Mechanic

is published every Saturday

At No. 300 Broadway, New York,

and so. 9 Court Street, Boston, by

S. G. DEETH & CO.

S. G. DEETH, Editor.

The publishers of this paper design to furnish each number with a full description of all new and useful Mechanical Inventions, with an ENGRAVING. As so, general notices of the progress of Mechanical and other Scientific Improvements; American and Foreign Discoveries and Inventions; Abridgments of American Patents; Scientific Essays, illustrative of *Mechanical Principles*; Useful Information and Instruction in Arts and Trades; Curious Philosophical Experiments; Reports of Scientific Societies; General Miscellaneous Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, with occasional Literary Notices, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. &c.

Terms.—The American Mechanic will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum, in advance, or $1 for 6 months; 3 copies will be forwarded to one address for $5: 4 copies for $6; 7 copies for $10; 15 copies for $20; 30 copies for $35.

☞ Postmasters are authorized, and are generally willing, to remit money to publishers of newspapers free of expense.

All Communications must be post paid to secure attention, and directed to "S. G. Deeth, 300 Broadway, New York."

March 6.—3w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

ADVERTISED in another column, for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been tried in four families in this place, and has been found to answer a better purpose altogether, than any thing heretofore tried.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

FOR SALE.

The Building and Lot on the corner of Main street and Mountain Road, lately occupied by Ayres & Dunn, as a Store Stores, a good business for the purchaser as any in the village. A Bargain for a Business Man. J. B. AYRES.

Constable's Sale for Taxes.

NOTICE is here by given, that by virtue of a warrant issued by Zachariah Webster, Esquire, to make the taxes laid on unimproved land and unseated land, and on land to vested by persons, notice lawful owners, who are unable to pay their taxes in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, the subscriber, constable of said township, will on the 15th day of March next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, at John Ayres' Tavern, sell the timber, wood, herbage and other vendible property found on the premises, taxed to the under-named persons to make the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names:

Names.	Tax.	Cost.
Shuttleworth Adair,	$1 56	70
Reuben Bunn,	51	70
Daniel Hay,	37	70
Elenor Hall,	1,53	70
Isaac for Hughes,	1,26	70
Richard D. Little,	3,09	70
John Marshall,	68	70
Hannah Rynne	1,95	70
Phebe Squier	69	70
John Sullivan	34	70
Heirs of Henry Tooker	1,61	70
Moses Wilcox	67	70
John Wilcox	67	70
Alexander Spencer	1,33	70

E. KIRKPATRICK, Constable.

February 13, 1843.

Table Salt.

3 CASES Double Refined Table Salt for sale by Sept. 25, 1842. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A FRESH and FULL Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, among

Which are Cloths, Satinetts and Cassimeres, that will be sold very low for Cash or Short Credit.

Wood Wanted in payment of Goods.

Nov. 21. H. A. CORY.

Victoria and Alpaca Lustres,

JUST RECEIVED by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Nov. 7.

Damask, Worsted, Kabsle, and Belvidere Shawls, for Sale by

Nov. 14. WEBSTER & MARSH

3 PIECES Apalachin Lustre, Also

Three Cases Cotton Bonnet Flannels.

Oct. 17. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Absolute Heal All!

10,000 TRIALS and all received it as positive DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR instantly. It not only cures quicker, but gives no additional pain, nor leaves a sore. Cancers, scrofula, salt rheum, &c. &c. are also known to be cured by it. Over testimonials has been offered and thousands are now returning an empty box, and saying that all agony on annoying is not energized in a few minutes, yet not one case has been known to fail in giving relief. (See pamphlets.) Parents attention is called to all cases of burns and save misery, time, bottom and life, and prevent their offspring from being disfigured by the loss of limbs, &c. &c. of every description. The enviable power to replace the cellulary organs destroyed, can also be obtained by this inimitable salve. Many deeply burnt cases in the city can be seen, and the public is invited to call and see them. Numerous cases of burns, scalds, &c. have been cured in a few minutes.) Parents attention is called to all cases of burns and save misery, time, bottom and life, and prevent their offspring from being disfigured by the loss of limbs, &c. &c. of every description. The enviable power to replace the cellulary organs destroyed, can also be obtained by this inimitable salve. Many deeply burnt cases in the city can be seen, and the public is invited to call and see them. Numerous cases of burns, scalds, &c. have been cured in a few minutes. Over testimonials has been offered and thousands are now returning an empty box, and saying that all agony on annoying is not energized in a few minutes, yet not one case has been known to fail in giving relief. (See pamphlets.) Parents attention is called to all cases of burns and save misery, time, bottom and life, and prevent their offspring from being disfigured by the loss of limbs, &c. &c. of every description. The enviable power to replace the cellulary organs destroyed, can also be obtained by this inimitable salve. Many deeply burnt cases in the city can be seen, and the public is invited to call and see them. Numerous cases of burns, scalds, &c. have been cured in a few minutes.

Sold by M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, Dec. 26, 1842.—1y

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. CORNELIUS TAATS.

3 Sleds for Sale,

Also, A First Rate Yoke of Oxen.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the various druggists, and soon at every corner in the state. Remember and never purchase unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base imitations and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest your home does not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden Lane, and you can be sure to receive the genuine article. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR,

which will stop it if falling out, or restore it in bald places; and on children assist it upon rapidly, than other have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.

Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, and **LAMENESS**

positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the MAGIC VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAVE LANDLEY'S cure.

Comstock & Co. **ALL SORES**

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an ordinary application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Rices' Structure, and *Foundered* horses entirely cured by Rice's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore **EYES** It has done these thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the **PILES**

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS,

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS,

on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S **BLOOD** PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

(See Dr. Lin's signature, there.) *Acton & Lin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

will effectually cure any headache, arising from the **NERVES** indigestion or biliousness. Headache of countless varieties originate with great precision in

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of **FEVER** or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. **PILES COLDS**

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and **DEAFNESS** are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

hair any shade you wish, but will not stain the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal it. If you are sent to get Sarsaparilla, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require fasting.

DR. LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. *A positive cure for* the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—as to rouse, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent, or cure all incipient consumption.

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and in a delightful remedy. Shun other, take the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all **WORMS** in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co. in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ Be sure you call for genuine articles and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE. Shun all of your motto—*and these never can be true or genuine without our names to them.* All these articles have had wholesale and retail sales of the

Comstock & Co. Wholesale & Retail

71 Maiden Lane, New York, and for sale

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils in each class. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. The self-affirmation prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

Only gentlemen's sons, or the sons of those parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. By a mean of incense at all seasons of the year, it is easily and at private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD,
Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 20, 1840

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

To All the World who use Leather in any Form.

OIL OF TANNIN,
or LEATHER DRESSER.
a new Chemical Discovery.

Most people know, that sides and hides are converted into leather by the Tannin extracted from oak bark, &c.

When the force and virtue of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, lifeless, brittle, dead, cracked, and a ruined day. This all know. To restore the life, softness, pliableness, strength, smoothness and remove of heat, fly or blister—restore the Tannin. This simple cures the leather we can restore the several parts of the whole texture of it are as nice as the article, the fat of Tannin which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been 20 years in use; and it is more easily with the fingers, it becomes soft, pliable, and of incredible quickness. It is found like new leather in all respects, will add the softness and polish and other compliments and perfectly insensitive to water—perfectly impervious to rain, sleet, snow, frost, and in fact all the ills inside of leather, giving a splendid polish, even to the finest calf skin, and double the wearing, wear and durability, in whatever manner the Leather is used. These are facts.

Those who have of them truth, can on trying the article and, not finding it so, shall have his money again. This is serious and true.

We have to say it for we never would have believed the wonderful effects of this oil upon Leather without seeing it, and we are sure that the ladies of the community (if they knew it and then, we know that they must know it) are to be facts. Directions for use with each bottle. Patent Leather and its polish is secured by this oil.

Corns cannot long exist where this is used for boots and shoes, it keeps them super so soft, and with a little extra energy, or application, or blister, during the common application of this oil, or practice by experience, if this oil is properly used.

Ladies' shoes of the finest kinds, are beautified and rendered soft as silk, so as to set the shoes or boots of all others who use it.

Furnish the old India rubber, or other over shoes and coats of all. The Proprietors will warrant that if leather be first soaked in this oil, it will not take into a boot, and that boot any 6 months in wet, or not one drop of wet or moisture can ever enter the foot, unless the leather is rotten and such a boot would wear double the time of a boot that is not so prepared.

Now, if these things are true, the discovery is of infinite value to the world. It is not a thing to be sold—nothing in the world to recommend it, without cost—then, will refuse a trial.

Those who will try it, wear old shoes, grease with corns, ride with old cottage to prove the assertion and throw them away half worn—spend double the time necessary for articles of leather, to their heart's content, for what we say in this article, we are so strong they will not be deceived or cheated. We have no favors to ask or shun, they are the greatest sufferers, and we begin on society's occasion or patronage.

The genuine article is for sale at No. 71 Canal Street, New York.

Sold by the subscriber, sole agent of Connecticut, for Plainfield.
Sept. 19, 1842. M. S. CUSHING.

MANTLE DEEDS, [illegible] and for sale at this Office.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are prepared for College, or for the various vocations of busy life, and for Mercantile pursuits in particular—Penmanship being taught on scientific principles and Book-Keeping being practically illustrated by the Principal. The terms of this School are $150 per year, including washing and lights, to be paid quarterly in advance. There will be an extra charge for the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the first Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to *prevent* offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL, AS FOLLOWS:

JACOB A. WOOD, Principal,
GEO. R. HUNTINGTON, A. M.
Teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.
Mons. JEAN OCTAVE MAURIAC,
Teacher of the French and Spanish Languages.
Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and is within about 2½ hours, by Steamboat and Rail road, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1842.

LOOK AT THIS!
JACKSON POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has commenced in his old stand. He left off business in order to set up, but not having been successful, he has concluded to return to his old business, with a determination not to give up his old customers will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in part or whole. He has no use for anything they have to spare. He hopes he can see many will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else to any way.

He has on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cake, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale or Retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Please call and try him.

N. B. To obviate the difficulty of making change, J. P. has shilling Tickets, which in many cases will prove very convenient.

☞ He forbids any one trusting him without his written order.

Sept. 12, 1842. 3y

Doct. Steeling's
PULMONARY SYRUP,

The best article that can be produced for colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, consumption, and all diseases of the
Pulmonary Organs.

☞ It has been tried by thousands, and can produce the best recommendations.

We have room only for the following:

From Rev. J. L. Reinhart, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bridgeton, N. J.

Bridgeton, Feb. 1st, 1841.

Dr. Wm. Steeling—Dear Sir—For about four weeks past I have had occasion to be in your company at times when I was suffering considerably from a cold and disordered state of the lungs, accompanied with a cough. You kindly furnished me with a few bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup, which I have taken and am prepared to say from experience, that at least it is a certain palliative. I would therefore recommend it to all who are afflicted with that distressing complaint.

I am respectfully, yours, &c.
J. L. REINHART.

Price—only three shillings a bottle—for sale at this Office; also, by Ayres & Dunn, and Berry & Dunham.

Dr. Steeling's Vegetable
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The best Purgative now on the country. May be relied on for their efficacy and safety; they have been used by thousands, and with great success in cases of Dyspepsia, Confirmed Indigestion, and removing Bilious complaints. Those who have used them are ready at all times to attest their excellence.

NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

We do hereby certify that we have used Dr. Wm. Steeling's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, and found them a safe and active Purgative, attended with very beneficial effects; and we therefore recommend them to the public generally. S. W. Edwards, M.D.
Curtis Ogden, Charles Heath,
M. Seymour, H. Knowlesperger,
E. Whitehair, Jonathan Brooks.
Bridgeton, Cumberland co. 1841.

For Sale only at this Office. Price 1s. 6d. a Box, containing 25 pills.

Doct. Steeling's
STRENGTHENING PILLS,

Being as good an article as can be found for Weakness, Loss of appetite, Prostration of the system, and general aversion to all Bodily Exertion.

For sale only at this Office, at 1s. a Box.

Doct. Steeling's
strengthening and Healing Plaster;

One of the First Rate articles for Wounds, Bruises, cuts and sores of every kind; also for Weakness, Soreness and pain in the side, breast, or any part of the body.

Price 6¼ cts. a roll. For sale at this Office.
Jan 8, 1842—1y

PLAINFIELD INSTITUTE.

The first quarter in the Winter Session of the Institute will be commenced on Monday the 17th inst. in both the Male and Female Depart ments.

Teachers competent and faithful and adequate to the wants of the Schools will be employed.

Prices of tuition, per qr.

Orthography and Reading,	$2 50
Writing and Arithmetic,	3 00
Eng. Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes,	3 50
Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Nat. Philosophy, Chymistry, Botany, History, Composition, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra charges for instruction in Drawing and Painting, and for the Latin and French Languages.

Mr. Richard Townsend has been engaged as Teacher in the Male Department.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.
Plainfield, Oct 10, 1842.

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine on the World?

New York Jan 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and during that time I have employed the advisers of the highest reputation and sought in the country to get the best proved remedy for the disease. Never could I get relief, until I procured Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me relief at once, and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a cure of a most perfect kind.

The cough, the tightness, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the chest, have left me in the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

ISAAC BRAVO.

In William's Law Office, 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. PAUL MARCH,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Vice Chancellor of New York.
Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

The Truth is mighty and will prevail
STAINBURN'S
VEGETABLE—EXTRACT—PILLS.

Are receiving daily, the hourly, proofs of the increasing estimation of a discerning public.

The following is every respectable housekeepers and medical men in the city and vicinity, have given the preference to them over a sprinkling of the highest terms of their genius, still all such high sources of effects upon the system, which is principally to be attributed to the

PURITY OF THEIR COMPOSITION,
for being made from
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY.

they are justly considered superior to ordinary medicines, which are made of compounding, and chemicals.

HEAD AND JUDGE.

Mrs. Murlin, No. 475 Canal street N. Y. cured of the liver complaint and violent pains through her body, of 4 years' standing.

Mrs. Wansberg, of No. 44 Varick st. N. Y. cured of the liver complaint and violent pains through her head, of over 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 74 Dominick st. N. Y. cured of violent pains throughout her body, of 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Rachel Tredwick, of Wallabout, Long Island cured of habitual costiveness, of over 16 years' standing.

Mrs. Mabey, of No. 76 Sherriff st. N. Y. cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Treadwell 2 children of Brooklyn, N. Y. cured of worms.

Mr. Sagebury of the firm of Sagebury & Sherwood (brewers) No. 102 Duane st. N. Y. cured of a severe cold and pains through out his body.

Mr. Thos. Jones, of No. 71 Cherry st. Boston, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of six fortnights and a long standing.

Mr. Wm. Sims, of Philadelphia Hotel, Battery, N. Y. cured of every scrofula.

Mrs. Lawrence Morris, No. 324 Madison st. N. Y. cured of habitual costiveness and pains in the stomach of over 20 years' standing.

Mr. A. Demarest, of No. 601 Broadway, N. Y. cured of vomiting and pains in his bowels of a long standing.

Mr. C. G. Dean and family, No. 7 Hubat N. Y. cured of every heavy complaint and colic.

Mr. Robert Wells, No. 47 Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of violent pains in his body, &c. of many years standing.

Mr. R. Wansberg, No. 9, Clark st. N. Y. cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint of several years' standing.

Mr. O. S. Stout of Bloomingdale, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of 4 months' standing.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Staten Island, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of 3 months' standing.

Mr. William L. Marsh, of Harlem, cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as to be unable to walk.

Mr. John Thorn, of Jersey City, N. J. cured of deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves.

Mr. John M. Sherwood, of Jersey City, cured of the fever, which entirely debilited him of rest day or night.

Mr. Francis Lane, of Hoboken, N. J. cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years' standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy. He has covered nearly his whole body.

Remember, the above are highly respectable citizens and well known residences which are given and which establishes the fact beyond doubt that the

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILL

are the best remedies for public use, wherever they have been introduced they have given the greatest possible satisfaction.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York Sun Office,
Philadelphia—Ledger Buildings,
Boston—9 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh,
Scotch Plains—Edson & Wilson,
Bridgewater—Abram Dilts,
New Market—Israel R. Colsell,
New Durham—Joel Tappen,
Metuchen—C. R. Freeman,
Woodbridge—Lewis Smith,
Rahway—Jesse Pearson,
Roundbrook—S. Cubert,
Middlebush—Wm. Sherwell,
Stone Mill—Noah Drake,
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,
Union Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN'S CHICKEN PILLS, 238 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9 1843—1y

MISS MARTIN would inform the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, that she has removed her Millinery one door south of the Baptist Church, in Main street, where she intends keeping on hand general and fashionable assortment of Millinery.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under afflictions, nor give to it to be more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and disease produced by colds, and the many deaths that this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much to its favor.

Various remedies have been offered and used into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by all, that for the cure of Consumption, in all its stages, this has proved as successful as this.

SURPRISING VIRTUES!

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, when the Lungs are nearly destroyed, Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hope had been given up by many physicians.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from Neglected Colds, it has been used with astonishing success. Hundreds can testify to its virtues in this complaint, in the following instances in which it has been used in the most alarming cases, after every other remedy had failed.

Some of the most remarkable cures on record, have been those of the most hopeless cases, after every other remedy had failed.

Some of the most remarkable cures on record, have been those of the most hopeless cases, after every other remedy had failed.

A complaint with which thousands are suffering, it has since proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this fatal disease, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any article we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficiency in Consumption, it is a most valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most desperate

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 9. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1843. Whole number 321.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in 6 months $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00 per year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square (16 lines in a square), will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion. And nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
Bleeding of the Lungs, and Resultatory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts, to wit: About the 1st of May, 1841, I took a pain in my right side, and dreading to my right shoulder, whether bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver complaint. After having been under the care of a physician for a few weeks, my complaint was not relieved, but grew worse, and caused a settling on. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery, then relapsed would get worse, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was light and dry, dizziness in the head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain in the left side of my breast, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every meal I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I considered myself in a consumption, and sometimes all the time. I called on at different times all the physicians in the town in that part of the country. I tried quite many remedies, but found no relief. I then called on some of those around me, and my friends, but found no permanent relief. I was in the miserable condition, and will say to mankind, with myself, that I must soon go to the grave. In October last I was while I recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced using it, after I had taken one bottle, I found myself happy effects upon my kidneys, and I continued using it, when a few weeks more I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on, and in few days after, which I brought up about half a pint of green, of the most horrible smell I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling tripe, I again felt better. I then found my cough was easier, my breath and throat in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something tough or thick substance which I could not get up before. I continued to use it, and it appeared to me as the Pulmonic Syrup had searched out every part of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 54 bottles of the Syrup, when I was as free from disease as I ever was in my life, my appetite was good; I only food digested well, my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm all the season, and have not had a day's sickness, and am now gaining steadily, and believe I shall in time, as strong as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm, and can do a full hand. I feel the words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper description of the miserable condition in which I was, and the astonishing change which one of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more minute description of my case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do so much better than by writing on paper. And I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more than all the doctors and quacking else I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to everybody. I have advised several who had friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Bridgeville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will answer any question I have all who may call upon me, and I know in will be gratified in learning from my own lips, the result of one of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Principal Judge of said County, this 12th day of Sept. and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him subscribed, are true to the best of his knowledge.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year above stated by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," as true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman, which him above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, that I am acquainted with the said Beekman, and standing, and high respectability in the neighborhood. W. R. GASTON.

October 11—843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia. JOSEPH M. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 2t50 2w

Facts for the People.

It is a fact that the Subscriber has returned to Plainfield.

It is a fact that he has taken the New Store house on the corner of Main street and the road leading to the Academy, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally.

It is a fact that he has received a handsome and general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season which cannot fail to suit purchasers.—Also a general assortment of Groceries.

It is a fact that he has a splendid assortment of Boots, Glass and Leather Ware, of the latest styles and patterns.

One fact more:—He intends to keep good articles, and sell them at such prices as cannot fail to suit the times.

He will take Grain, Wood, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods at the Market price.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 18, 1842.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of rescuing such an amount of suffering.

Messrs. Sands: Gent—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that ushers in depravity of blood. The disease with which I was afflicted was a mercurial sore on the extremities of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I resorted to and finally tried all the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scrofulous affection on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for 2 years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different physicians in New York, and among them the late Dr. Beebe, who told me the disease was in the system, and that a large quantity of mercury was given to cause the inflammation of my eyes.

My arm began to abscond, the arm enlarged, tumors formed in different parts, and in a few months discharged. Such was my suffering that at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the shoulder, and the pain was such that I could keep to be in the room where I was. I then applied to another distinguished physician who told me consultations of the most eminent physicians that could be had in the city, were impossible to be carried on without a decease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it, he recommended me to use Sands's Sarsaparilla from which I derived but little benefit. For this reason I was unable to move my head to cough my neck, and the scrofula now made its appearance on my head. Discharge the bones in different places, causing excruciating agonies and I feared it would destroy the brain. The head swelled very much and was expanded with violent pain, were now ordered remedies were recommended, but they did no good. About a year since I was taken very ill with a discharge of the kidneys from bladder, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor ordered me to go to the Hospital for he did not understand my case, for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could hardly walk. Every kind of healing cough constantly assailed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such was my condition when I was induced to try Sands's Sarsaparilla, when I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, but no way ease was extended and hope fled, and the most prospect of a speedy dissolution was my only anticipation. I was at length prevailed upon to procure a bottle of your Sarsaparilla and Extract, and to my surprise I found relief from the first dose, so that I was encouraged to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try some medicine which in fact does produce a great change in my system, gradually removing an opposite influence the pains, and sores me strangely; as my system became purified, I found relief to permeate, my pains were easier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, and once more I felt within me what I thought gone for ever. There now stand the Sarsaparilla and Extract, and are this day in sufficient being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that cannot be impossible. I was severely before the use of your medicine, but I am now able to work as much as at any period of my life, and my general health is the best it has been for years past.

Health! what object in the world have many thousands here at this day, who have spent their all in search of it, and sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die, and no, I feel the salutary effect health coursing through my veins, and I am willing to make this statement to persons, and to the public of all, and care ourselves beyond price, money cannot purchase it, and I am assured from the knowledge I have of my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover.

And now gentlemen in offering to add another proof certified low by my friends and acquaintances, just acknowledgment for the benefit I have received from the use of your medicine, and also as it is and expect the benefit of same can confer, to be helpful, I cast truth of this and your friend.

Yours, &c.

Vistor Georgeloff New York.

Witness of Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering.

JOHN DUBOIS. Bishop of New York.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the past two years. I will cheerfully give further information in relation to her case, should any such further information. Se. ELIZABETH.

Superintendent Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Private street, New York, Dec. 14, 1842.

I have full confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY.

Alderman of 10th Ward of the City of New York.

Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I have apportunity that the foregoing statement made by herself is correct. *Mrs. MARY H. LLOYD.*

Corner of Broad & Mercer streets, Newark, N. J.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New-York. Price $1.

Also For Sale by the subscriber, sole Agent for Plainfield, M. F. CUSHING.

LAP STONE AND HAMMER.

THE subscribers grant to for notice to customers to refer to the public at the old stand corner of Main street and the Mountain Road, all kinds of Shoemaking, and will warrant well done and of the best materials, and they will employ none but good workmen, viz.

Gentlemen's French and American Calf boots.
do Coarse peg sandsewed boots and shoes
do Calf Grogan shoes
do Stuff Gaiters
do Calf Gaiters and Slippers
Ladies' Stuff gaiters
do Calf Gaiters
do French Buskins
do Kid slippers
do Leather boots and shoes
Youth's boots and shoes of all kinds
Misses' Boots and Shoes
Children's shoes of all kinds.

Also Sole Leather by the side or half side to suit purchasers. Calf skins, Morroco skins, linings and findings.

Also Shoemakers' findings of all kinds, good and cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Country Produce taken in exchange.

The subscribers continue the sale of Dry Goods and Groceries at the old stand.

April 25, 1842. J. R. DUNN.

Horse and Sleigh for sale.

A One Horse Sleigh, and Horse, both very good for sale cheap. Inquire of the Printer.

Feb. 13, 1843.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are more or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other sickness, proves to be worms. Scarcely a family in the whole earth they die of Worms, and these worms have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening to thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying the WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know the interest of the case was not worn a thread, they could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. Who invented it, when to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility longer without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and sobriety.

Mr. C. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed—it was the only medicine given.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had vomited for a month, and was reduced to a skeleton with great fevers of the mouth and tickling of the nose. A physician was called in to prescribe for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms, and the child recovered. The child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Jersey City, were in a most critical state, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used. From the circumstances of having eradicated a few quarts of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A Family in New Jersey caused several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given to her, and after the use of one bottle were discharged, and she left at the Vermifuge, when she again became warm, and had resort to the Vermifuge, which brought away an incredible quantity of worms and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Gentleman of standing had doctored a family of children for a long time, without being able to relieve but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in Kolmstock's words.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c., annually a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the cause of the sickness, by bringing away an immense incredible quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great dexterity. Instances of this kind might be cited to any extent, but this is useless, as the truth of these will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge blown on the engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold in Plainfield by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan 2, 1843.—1y

Lin's Celestial Balm of China,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF MAN OR BEAST, THAT REQUIRE INTERNAL APPLICATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Perhaps you think this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases. Now I am sure you that all diseases of this character, and many others than might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth a person gets the use of it by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Have you a pain or a weakness in the small of your back? Apply the Balm freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will greatly relieve you.

Have you the rheumatism? If so, wash the part affected with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar, rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm with the flat of your hand, before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Balm twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you a sore throat or coldness in your legs, arms, or feet? If so, rub the part affected well with a rough cloth, and then apply this Balm freely twice a day, and in short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and in a short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and all unpleasant sensations will soon disappear.

Have you sprained yourself? If so apply the Balm three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Scalds or Burns? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a tetter or Wound? If so, apply the Balm with a feather three times a day, and it will soon be relieved.

Are your limbs or joints swelled? If so, apply the Balm three times a day and the swelling will disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Balm every morning and evening, washing every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a pain in your breast or side? If so apply this Balm morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore eyes? If so, set a soft rag with the Balm, and apply to the outside of the eyes every night on going to bed.

Are your horses or cows frosted or poisoned? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and it will positively cure them.

Have you corns on your feet? If so, cut them out and apply the Balm and it will generally cure them.

Have you aching or irritation in the parts? Then apply this Balm thoroughly, and it will cure you.

Have you a pain or weakness in the back? Apply the Balm on Linen and keep it bound on the parts, changing daily, and it will heal both out and do away inflammation.

Have you a cold sore that would heal? Keep the Balm bound on it, renewing it daily, and it will soon heal from the bottom.

Be sure you get the true Balm from Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Just received direct from the proprietor, and for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan 9. 1842.—1y

The Eagle and Child.

A Scottish Story.

Almost all the people in this parish, which forms the scene of our little tale, were engaged in that most enlivening branch of rural occupation —carrying the meadow-hay from the field in which it grew to the farm-yards, where it was to be secured in stacks, to preserve it from the influence of the weather; and the lads, heaped-up wains, that almost hid from view the horses that drew them along the sward, were moving along in all directions towards the same farm-yards. Never had the parish seemed before so populous, jocund was the balmy air with laughter, whistle and song. The dinner hour at length arrived —the horses were unyoked—groups of men women, lads, lasses, and children, collected under grove, and bush, and hedge-row—graces were pronounced, and the Great Being who gave them that daily bread, looked down from his eternal throne, well pleased with the piety of His thankful children.

In the midst of this scene of happiness and contentment, the great, golden eagle, the pride and pest of the parish suddenly stooped down, and flew away with something in his talons. One single, sudden, female shriek, and the shouts and jests changed into outcries, as the church spire had tumbled down upon a whole congregation! "Hannah Lamond's bairn! Hannah Lamond's bairn!" was the loud fatal cry spreading cry. "The eagle's ta'en awa'! Hannah Lamond's bairn!" and many hundred feet were, in another instant, hurrying towards the mountain. Two miles off hill, and dale, and copse, and many intersecting brooks, lay between; but in an incredible short time, the lads of the mountain was alive with people. The eyry, or eagle's nest, was well known, and both the old birds were seen sitting on the edge of the rocky ledge, which towered far above. But who shall scale the dizzy cliff, which Mark Stewart, who had been at the storming of many a fort, attempted in vain? All kept gazing, weeping, wringing hands in vain rooted to the ground, or running backwards and fowards like so many ants, when their colony is disturbed. "What's the use, what's the use of more human means?" asked some of the elders of the village in, despair; "we have no power, but in prayer!" And many knelt down, faithless and mocking, thinking of their own babies as if they could force the deaf heaven to hear!

Hannah Lamond, the agonized mother of the child, had all the while been sitting on a rock, with a face perfectly white, and eyes as if ready to start from her head fixed on the eyry. Nobody had noticed her; for, strong as all sympathies with her had been, they were now completely engrossed in watching the motions of the eagle. She was only last Sabbath, that my child was born—was baptized!" she exclaimed, in agony; and starting up from the first spot where she had remained motionless, she flew off towards the cliff, over huge stone and through thickets; till she reached the foot of the mountains; and then mounting up, up, up, faster than ever huntsman ran in to the death of his game, fearless as a goat playing among precipices. No one doubted, no one could doubt, that she would soon be dashed in pieces. But have not mothers, in their sleep, been known to have the mysterious guidance of dreams, climed the walls of old ruins, and found footing along the edge even of ungarded battlements, and down dilapidated staircases, deep as draw-wells, or coalpits, and returned unharmed, to their beds? It is the work of the soul, to whom the body is a slave; and shall not the agony of a mother's passion, who sees her baby hurried off to a hideous death, tear her limbs aloft, till she reach that she devouring den? and, in the phrensy of love, fiercer and more furious than any bird of prey, that ever bathed his beak in blood, throttle the fiends that, with their heavy wings would fain flap her down the cliff, and hold up the child in deliverance, before the eye of the All-seeing God?

No stop, no stay, did the fearless mother make—she knew not that she drew her breath. Beneath her foes Providence fastened every loose stone, and to her hands strength hereto every tree. How was it never to descend? That fear then never crossed her heart, as up, up, up, to an awful image made of her own flesh and blood. "The God who holds me now from perishing, will not the same God save me when my child is in my bosom?" Down came the fiercer rushing of the eagle's wings, each savage bird dashing close to her head, so that she could see the savage sternness of their wrathful eyes. But their fury was of no avail—up, up, mounted the intrepid mother, till at length she reached the eyry, and the eagles, as if satisfied now to a short distance, and took their post on a stump of a tree which jutted out from the cliff. And her step, and she has reached the nest, and amid a collection of bones and blood, she clasps her child—dead, dead, no doubt, but unmangled and untorn, and swaddled up just as it was when she laid it down asleep, among the fresh hay, in a corner of the harvest-field. Oh! what a peeping of gratified tenderness trampled her heart from her head to her knees! "It lives—it lives—it lives!"—and baring her bosom with loud laughter and eyes dry as stones, she felt the life of the message so innocent once more nestling at the fount of life and love!

When all this time was Mark Stewart, the sailor? He knew up the cliffs as but the top end of his own mast head, and the heart beat of his own mother?

Judge the tree by its Fruits.—Mr. Mc Duffie has been making an eloquent and vigorous speech in the Senate in opposition to the Protective Policy and the New Tariff, which he denounce as robbery of the agricultural interest and especially of the South. These assumptions are justified as follows: The Duties levied on Foreign Manufactures average (he alleges) 40 per cent, and those on the fabrics we both produce and consume 100 per cent. Now our consumption of Foreign Manufactures is $48,000,000 while that of our domestic fabrics including hats, boots, coats, &c., is nine times as much, or $360,000,000; and on the gross sum, or $400,000,000, the Agriculture of the country now pays a tax of 40 per cent, or $160,000,000; one tenth of it to the Government and the balance to the American Manufacturers of cloths, Hardware shoes Clothes, &c.

Let us test this grave assumption. Mr. Mc Duffie alleges that the consumer of any Protected article pays a tax of 40 per cent. on it—so that it would be 40 per cent cheaper if the Tariff were abolished. May we inquire what it is that would be 40 per cent. cheaper than now in the absence of a Tariff. Name the article, Mr. Mc Duffie! Will you venture to say Cotton Goods? We have abundant, indisputable evidence that these were never so cheap as they now are—that French prints lately imported for 37½ cents are now manufactured at Lowell and Manchester, and sold for 12½ cents—every way equal in quality to the imported. Good Sheetings and Shirtings from Lowell are now offered in abundance at 5 to 6 cts. per yard—better than we formerly imported for 40, or could now introduce so as to supply fully and readily our market, 10, 12 Millions of cents. There never was a time when one Million Dollars would buy more Broadcloth quantity and quality considered, in our markets than at this moment. So of Coal, Hardware, and all the efficiently protected manufactures—so even of Iron, oh which a slight rise was to have been anticipated. The fact is, that all the efficiently protected products of Home Industry are lower than they were before the Tariff—lower than they would be without it. Nine tenths of the Body of Foreign Goods would be sold ruinously below the cost of producing them, and so interrupt and break down our Home Industry, but the average price would be higher without a Tariff than it now is. Mr. Mc Duffie and all the Free Traders, who reason from their theories in defiance of ascertained and notorious facts, are daily deceiving their implicit followers, and tending to bring ruin on the country. The Tariff is working just right; but it cannot do every thing still less in a minute. It must have time to build up new branches of production—to assure and diversify the industrial energies of the Country. It is doing great good now, in shutting out the flood of foreign fabrics that we did otherwise inundate us—but it has not yet created a Currency—it has not fully quickened the manufacturing interests, because of the scarcity of money, the tightness of credit, and the apprehended danger that its provisions will be repealed or greatly modified next year. Still, it is doing a good work, of which the benefits will become more and more apparent with every month of its stay. Its existence. Why should it be so vehemently, lawlessly assailed? Will not the friends of Home Industry arouse to their danger!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the New York Evangelist.

"*Simply to Thy Cross I Cling.*"—If the inquiring sinner will do this, he shall have peace, safety and joy. But he is naturally disposed to cling to every thing else. He compares himself with some who are outrageously wicked, the swearer, the thief, the liar, the gambler, &c. and because he thinks it is evident that he is not as bad as they are, he hopes God will regard him with favor. He clings to his amiable instincts, to his generous impulses, to his good resolutions, to his own supposed good works, or to the idea that there is some merit in his anxiety and distress. He tells us that he has done all that he can to become a Christian, and he adds, that he cannot understand why he is yet in darkness.

To such a one, the minister of the gospel is all to know what more to say than he has said; all he can do, is to emphatically repeat, "*Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved!*" None but Jesus and nothing else to the cross of Christ. Expect the pardon of your sins solely by faith in the Atoning blood of the Lamb of God. Here is your only hope.—Come to Christ immediately! You have nothing else to do first. Come now. Every moment in which you neglect to simply cling to the cross of Christ, you maintain your opposition to God, and you persist in resisting the Holy Spirit.

J. R. J.

Abolition at the South.—A new era seems to have begun in the anti-slavery cause. Slaveholders are losing their ferocity, and appear to be willing to listen to the truth, when properly told. Lucretia Mott, an amiable lady of good abilities is travelling through some of the slave States, lecturing on Slavery. A letter from a Southern gentleman at Washington City, published in the "Spirit of Liberty," says she addressed "the Senate as 2000 persons attended one meeting, & seemed highly pleased with her views on the subject. He says that she never received so much as a rough word from any of them. The prevalence of such a disposition as this would soon put an end to Slavery.—*Id.*

Progress of Temperance.—A curious and yet very decisive proof of the progress of temperance is furnished by the following judgement from Mr. Ransom Cook's report to the Legislature upon the expediency of employing convicts in mining. After stating the fact that the contractors at Auburn for coopers are willing to pay a large sum to be let off from their contracts, he adds:

"A salutary and wide-spread reformation in intemperance has so turned the market for coopers barrels, that the sales are said to have fallen off 50 per cent.

Officers at Wirtstown, Clarksburgh and Monmouth county, have been the Post master of Geneva.

From the New York Observer.

The Pastor's Prayer-Book.

The story is told of a pastor who was complained of by his people, that his ministrations had become unprofitable, and the proposal to dismiss him was beginning to be seriously entertained. As a preliminary step to his removal, two gentlemen of the congregation were deputed to wait on him, and kindly intimate the feelings of the people; suggesting that the dissatisfaction with his preaching was so general that they were fearful his usefulness was at an end.

The good pastor received the call and the complaint with great coolness, and admitted that his preaching had lost its power, and expressed his fears that his people were mournfully correct in supposing that his usefulness was at an end. He added further, that the cause of this sad declension on his part had given him great distress.

His visitors begged to know the cause, and he replied, "*I have lost my prayer book.*"

"Your prayer book," they exclaimed; "if that is all the deficiency may be easily supplied."

"So it may," said the pastor, "if you are willing to bring it back."

Struck with still further surprise, they asked an explanation, and he proceeded very mildly, but firmly to remark: "The prayers of my people were my prayer book, and I have been pained to perceive that those prayers I do not enjoy as I once did. I do not therefore preach as well, and my people do not hear as well. It is not to be wondered at that you find fault, and if the cause were remedied, the complaint would soon cease."

The gentlemen saw and felt the force of this explanation, and returning to the congregation reported the result of their interview. Its truth was apparent to all hearts, and the people were led to renewed and more fervent prayer for the Holy Spirit to accompany the labors of their faithful pastor. As a natural consequence, they enjoyed his preaching more; he did preach better; they profited more; the church was built up in numbers and grace, and no more committees were sent to find fault with the minister.

Perhaps I have not recorded the words of this conversation correctly, but the spirit of it is here—and the application of it may easily be made by the reader.

A praying people will have good preaching.

Their minister may not be a man of unusual endowments, and his ordinary pulpit exercises may not be great sermons. But there is some thing more to be desired in preaching than great ness. It is an unction from the Holy One. It is to be obtained by prayer. It is the fruit of close communion with Christ. The pastor who is borne continually to the throne of grace on the faith of his people, will enjoy a double portion of the Spirit's influence, and the people will have a double share of enjoyment. They will receive his ministrations with higher zest, and be better prepared to profit by what they hear.

IRENEUS.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

A slight revival of business is reported in some of the commercial papers, but the spring trade is likely to be very limited. The recent forced sales of real estate in Philadelphia shew a ruinous depreciation in the value of property. Three of the pages of the last Evening Journal are exclusively filled with Sheriffs sales. The sales of the Sheriff on Monday amounted to upwards of $160,000. They commenced at 7 o'clock, and continued until 11—a rich night's work for young Porter. The intrinsic value of the property was immense, and the Sheriff's fees could not have been less than $1000 or $1500.

To shew the state of trade in the west, we give an extract from a recent letter from one of the settlers of Ohio:

"The product of my farm will never pay my hirelings and support my family under present prices. I slaughtered and sold four hogs this week this fall, and did not raise sufficient money to pay the butcher—price 1½ to 2 cents a pound. Cider has been sold here for 26 cents a barrel. Good salted pork from $1,50 to 1,75; and very large hogs, the last of the seasons, at two dollars per hundred. Butter is now stalling the market at 6 cents a pound. Apples, first rate grafted fruit, at 183 cents per bushel now. Wood, this week, is now selling, if good, at $1 a cord, in trade. Thousands of farmers cannot raise money to pay their taxes. Wheat is worth 43 cts. per bushel. My bonds cannot be collected, neither principal nor interest, and I dare not push for it, lest I run them foul of the bankrupt law and they are cast away; or I may be forced to take my land again or nothing. At forced sales here of personal property, a good farm horse sells for $6—a large four horse wagon at $4—cows at $2—stock hogs at 25 cents each. Corn is worth 12½ cents in trade; 10 cents in cash."

This is a sad picture, indeed; but, which makes it still sadder, it is only the type of the general state of things throughout the country; and it becomes us to look to the remedy.—There has probably been no season within the memory of the present generation of business men when economy in all things, domestic, personal, and social, was more imperiously demanded. And much as our expenses every month have been reduced, there is, we are persuaded, room for still further retrenchment, and that, too, without producing any real suffering, by all classes above absolute poverty. It is not to be disguised that near one half of all our ordinary expenses may be set down to the account of luxurious indulgences; very agreeable, and even desirable perhaps, but still superfluities. We have the impression, respectfully submitted, that every other country—Without doubt our people as a body, enjoy a greater quantity and variety of good things approach nearer to the wealthiest classes of Europe in respect to the comforts and luxuries of life, than the people of any other country.

We are really so well off in this country that we forget the blessings of ourselves in the multiplicity of the comforts of life—in the quantity and quality of the good things we have, —in the own dress, and that of his family,—in the furniture, and books, or in whatever mode of expense he may prefer, a prudent American or shopkeeper, mechanic, or farmer, is not materially behind the richest classes of the old world. A manufacturer or mechanic of Newark or Patterson, or Pittsburgh, be he first, second, or third rate, indulges in expenses in his house, his table, the education of his children, and the general comfort of his family which to think of one would frighten a Havre merchant or a Lyons manufacturer of the same rank. What a French lawyer, doctor, or minister would think of the keeping of our physicians in equal practice for three months on the mass of American lawyers spend on an average twice as much as an English attorney. Tradesmen in all our towns, bakers, butchers, clothiers, and shopkeepers live far better than any similar class of people in London or Paris. They have more house room; their rooms are better furnished; their wives are better fed, clothed, and lodged, and they find it more easy to obtain both comforts and luxuries in every condition of life, in truth, our estimation of what is necessary rises far above that which is formed by people of the same rank in other countries. To an American laborer a substantial meal is necessary three times a day; an English operative is glad to get one such.—The necessary clothes of an American plough boy are better than those of a French artisan. An American Docher must have bread; an Irishman is satisfied with potatoes, and his highest estimate of life is a mud hovel and a mud hovel and a bundle of straw. We are then, notwithstanding the hard times, if not better, at least better off than other people, an can retrench in many things, and still have more to be thankful for, perhaps, than we deserve.

A Very Distressing Case of Fire occurred at the house of Mr. Richard McDowell, in this County, about seven miles from this City, on the night of the 1st inst. It took fire near the roof, from a stove pipe as is supposed. The family were alarmed by the cries of a on in an upper room, where the flames had reached, and had barely time to escape from the burning building in their night clothes. The unfortunate lad, however, was cut off by the fire from the only window in his room, and from the stairway, and perished in the presence of his agonized parents, without the possibility of their extending to him any timely aid! The whole contents of the dwelling were destroyed.—*Fredonian.*

☞ The ancient Baptist Church in Piscataway, in this county, has of late enjoyed in a special manner, a revival of religion and on Saturday last 54 happy converts were added by baptism. The ordinance was performed by the pastor, Rev. D. D. Lewis, in the river Raritan, about two miles from this city, and was witnessed with deep interest by a large concourse of people, many of whom were from this city.

The churches at Plainfield, and the Saniptown church, of the same denomination, have likewise had large accessions, probably not less than 200. At Plainfield, other denominations have shared the divine blessing.—*N. B. Times.*

Earthquakes.—These phenomena have been of frequent occurrence of late in the country, though of little severity. No damage having been done by them in any instance.

The first of the series was on the 4th of January last. It was felt throughout the Western, Southern, and most of the Middle States.

On the 16th of the same month, in lat. 35.40, lon. 34.05; a shock was felt by the Emma from Bremen.

On the 8th of February, a shock was felt in all the Atlantic States south of Maryland, inclusive. It occurred about 10 o'clock, A. M. The same shock was felt at sea, in lat. 22.30, lon. 52.24, by the bark Severn.

Shocks are reported to have been felt at New Orleans, on the nights of Feb. 14th and 15th.

On the night of the 16th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a shock was felt at St. Louis, Nashville Louisville, &c.

The Millerites will probably consider these earthquakes as going to confirm their theory.—*Jour. of Com.*

Breaking Steers of the Trick of Running Away.—A farmer, who had exchanged oxen with another found that he had come into possession of a pair of real "cut and run" fellows; a pair that were not slow, neither, nor very particular as to the time or occasion of showing their speed to their new proprietor.

Being in the woods one day, and just ready to load his cart, they started for home, and he after them in pursuit. The oxen having many feet the start of him, and more feet to apply as locomotives, soon won the race, and wouldn't "heave to" till the barn yard brought them up. The owner said nothing to them when he arrived, but supplied himself with an extra number of chains, and drove them quietly down to the woods again. He then put all his chains together, put one end round a tree, and backing up the oxen hooked them on—and then turned away to other business. In a few minutes the oxen started again, and being elated with their former success, started with more "steam" than at first, little thinking that they were moored by a chain cable. They had made but a leap or two, and began almost to shout for victory when —crack. O! they came to a dead stand, and their necks were almost broken by the sudden jerk of the check. The farmer then moored them to another tree—fastened them as before, and coiled the slack of the chain at the roots.

As soon as the chain was a little over, they thought they would try a new "gallopade."—Hardly had they got a fair start when the chain began to straighten, and they were brought up "all standing." This was too much for even the "patience of an ox," and one of them "roared right lustily with pain and vexation, and they promptly mutually resolved to retain their habits, for they never tried to run away again.—*Maine Farmer.*

Indemnity for Mob Violence.—In the case of the African Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, which was destroyed by a mob last August, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has awarded to the Congregation $5,650,3 damages against the county of Philadelphia. This is a capital lesson to municipal authorities to provide a proper police for the protection of persons and property.

Virginia has refused her portion of the Land Distribution money—$87,000.

A negro boy is exhibited at Mobile, who, tho' not quite four years old, has all the marks and developements of a full grown man. He has whiskers, beard, and larger muscles than one half or two thirds of adults, is quite intelligent and altogether is said to be a great natural curiosity.

A serious propposition is made in a very popular paper in England, to debase the coin of that country, so as to counteract its increased value.

There has been a serious insurrection in Hayti, but President Boyer was equal to the emergency, and speedily suppressed it.

The Monmouth Inquirer holds out the inducements of constant employment and good wages, to a Mason, who shall settle in that village.

Very True.—Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions seldom incorrect. He said, "A newspaper and Bible in every house; a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal supports of virtue, morality and civil liberty."

The late election in South Carolina for members of Congress, which was by districts, has resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidates.

One Chance Left.—It is now thought by many that if Parson Miller persists in his design of destroying the world next April, President Tyler will veto it!

New Treaty with Mexico.—Among the Executive proceedings of the Senate towards the close of the Session of Congress was the ratification of a Convention lately concluded at the City of Mexico between the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States and that Government, the terms of which are said to be honorable and eligible to both nations. As the ratification of the Treaty will doubtless be exchanged in this city, we may soon expect to see it officially promulgated.—*Nat. Int.*

The Portsmouth Gazette, the oldest democratic paper in New Hampshire, carries at its head the names of John C. Calhoun for next President, and Levi Woodbury for Vice President. Isaac Hill has taken the stump for his side, and the late U. S. Senator Pearce for the ultra Radicals.

Vessels of War Lost.—It appears that in the great gale in the Gulf of Mexico, in Septe iber last, three vessels of war were lost, as they were in the Gulf at the time, and have not since been heard from. They were the English brig of war Victor, the French brig of war Dunois, and the Texan schooner of war San Antonio. Nearly or quite 300 men perished with these vessels. The Dubois was from Havana for France, the Victor from Vera Cruz for the West Indies, and the San Antonio from Galveston to New Orleans.

George Brown, of Beverly, Mass. who has been appointed by the President and Senate, the new Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands from the United States, was educated a merchant and was a number of years a shipmaster from Boston. He is of superior intelligence, of active business habits, and of great integrity and independence of character.

Mr. Van Buren has given the name of Lindenwold to his residence near Kinderhook. It is a sweet flowery word.

A writer in the New Brunswick Fredonian reports some remarkable experiments in Mesmerism, by Mr. Anton, upon two citizens of that place.

The City Council of Cincinnati has voted an appropriation of $2,600 to the families of those who suffered by the late fire in that city.

The severest snow storm of the season blocked up the road in Western New York on the 1st and 2d inst. The railroad leading to Buffalo was obstructed.

English Penny Postage.—The report of the last quarter shows that the revenues from the English post-office continue to increase under the operation of the penny postage system. We wish that the example were imitated in this country.

We congratulate our citizens on the certain prospect of a work-house being established by the Corporation of New York City, for the employment of the able-bodied poor. This provision is more in accordance with the nature of true benevolence, than the support of healthy and vigorous people in idleness. The proposition passed the Board of Aldermen unanimously.

Business in the West.—Contracts were made at the "ship yards" of Cincinnati during the last two weeks of February for the construction of six steam boats.

Northern Soup and Bread Association.—This society distributed on Monday to 160 families about 300 pound-loaves of bread, 320 quarts of soup, and 160 gallons of milk. Yesterday they distributed to 210 families about 800 half-pound loaves, 400 quarts of soup, and 12 gallons of milk. To day they have distributed to about 210 families 1200 half-pound loaves of bread, 480 quarts of soup, and 18 gallons of milk.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

The Common Council of Lowell have voted to reduce the salary of the Mayor from $800 to 400. In Bangor they pay but 300.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal learns from the farmers, that a large portion of the wheat in that district is winter killed. An unusually large crop was sown last fall.

The Acadia took out from Boston 21,000 letters, and 50 bushels of papers.

The Worcester (Mass.) Egis says the sale of machinery in the Dudley Woolen Mills, a couple of days since, illustrates most emphatically the condition of things in manufacturing districts. The machinery which cost $40,000—and most of it is said to be new in a good state—sold for about $4,000.

The U.S. Treasury Department has had eight Secretaries within 12 years. No wonder our financial affairs are in confusion.—*Tribune.*

THE UNION.

Plainfield, March 13, 1843.

The Last Day of the 27th Congress.

The 27th Congress closed its long and arduous labors very early on Saturday morning, the 4th inst. It has been in session a much longer time and transacted more business of every kind, than any other Congress since the adoption of our Constitution

The Comet—The Washington papers speak of the splendid phenomenon in our evening sky as a Zodiacal Light—which in its appearance and disappearance resembles it. The appearance and disappearance certainly seem to favor this conjecture, and it is, moreover, the very season when that Light might be looked for. On Thursday evening it gradually faded away as the Zodiacal light does and did not sink below the horizon like a comet in pursuit of the sun. If it be a comet receding we might expect to see its nucleus, which was not visible at sunset. Some of our citizens, in common with observers in other cities, however, have seen it at noon-day, with the nucleus, which settles the question that it is a comet.

Then it is pronounced to be a comet by the Professional observers, and among the number by Professor Stephen Alexander, who fills the chair of Astronomy in our own College at Princeton.—*Newark Daily.*

The Protestors at Yale College also pronounce it a comet. Astronomers have decided that there is a possibility of a comet's striking the earth, but that the chances of such an event are only 1 in 281,000,000!

It was stated recently in a French journal that the French astronomers were expecting the approach of a comet to the earth about this time.

A writer in the Daily of Saturday evening, says it is a comet, beyond peradventure.

Mr. Spencer, the newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury, entered upon the duties of his office on the 8th inst. The National Intelligencer says—"We think it due to truth to say that whatever objections may lie against Mr. Spencer, politically, his intellectual capacity, promptness of decision, and untiring application, fit him in a more than *ordinary degree for the arduous* duties of the department to which he has been appointed."

James Madison Porter, of Pennsylvania, brother of the Governor of that State, has been appointed by the President, Secretary of the War Department in the place of Mr. Spencer, and entered upon the duties of his office on the 8th inst.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Wise, having been rejected by the Senate, on his appointment to a foreign mission, has offered himself as a candidate again for a member of Congress, and for that end has issued an earnest impassioned appeal to his constituents.

Office hunters are swarming at Washington—*hovering around the White House in great numbers*—and we expect soon to hear of many removals.

Sixty-Dollar—A Whig meeting was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 23d ult. at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that so far as we are interested, all we need, the project of the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, which contemplates the issue of $200,000,000 of stock, based upon the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, to be divided among the States according to their federal representations severally, is a measure of great magnitude and importance, and is one of the *serious consideration of the people as it promises a speedy* restoration of State credit and general prosperity.

African Squadron.—We understand that the frigate Macedonian, now fitting out at Norfolk, is to be the flag ship of this squadron. The command was sought by Commodore Perry (half whom a more discreet and fitting officer for so responsible and delicate a post, could not have been selected.

The Saratoga sloop of war is to be one of the Squadron. She is a new vessel of great beauty and efficiency, daily expected here from the Portsmouth.

The force will be at least 20 guns.—*N. Y. American.*

On Friday the last day of the late session of Congress, one of the members of the House handed an album to Mr. John Quincy Adams, from a lady, with a request that he would favor her with his autograph signature, with or additional line or two of his writing. The head of the page on which he was requested to place his name was embellished with an engraved vignette, representing a man weeping by the side of a grave stone; Mr. A took the pen, and, amid the noise and confusion of the House, wrote beneath the picture the following.

Impromptu by J. Q. Adams.

A illicted mourner! streams thy tear
Because thy country's gallant band,
Columbia's chiefs and sages dear
No more shall rule thy native land?
Cease to lament their hapless doom;
Engrave their deeds upon that stone;
Inscribe their glory on the tomb,
And leave them with it all alone!

A Self-Taught Slave!—At a meeting of the Synod of Alabama, on the third week in January last, contributions were called for to purchase a colored man, a slave, of extraordinary character. It was stated that he was a good classical scholar, and wholly self taught. He is a blacksmith; and it was stated on the floor of the Synod, by members and others who knew him, that he first learned the letters of the alphabet by inducing his master's children and others, to make the letters, one at a time, on the door of his shop. In this way he familiarized himself with the letters and their names. He then learned to put them together and make words, and soon was able to read. He then commenced the study of arithmetic, and then English grammar and geography.

It was also stated that he is now able to read the Greek Testament with ease, has some knowledge of the Latin language, and even commenced *the study of the Hebrew language, but relinquished it in consequence of not having suitable books.* It was stated that he studied at night till 9 or 10 o'clock, and that in conversing with him, they felt themselves in the presence of their equal. He is between 30 and 35 years of age, and is willing to go out as a missionary to Africa under the Assembly's Board.

Praise the son, but keep on land, is our advice: mervello.

Another Religious Revival in the Sandwich Islands is reported by late letters. Mr. Paris, an American Missionary at Hawai, writes that vast numbers are flocking in for instruction, and the missionaries were engaged from morning to evening in examining applicants for admission to the Church, some coming 30, 40 and 50 miles. about 450 were received in August.

Three of the prisoners confined at Newport, for treason against the State of Rhode Island have been pardoned by the *Governor and Council*, on giving bonds in the sum of $1000 each, to be of good behavior for one year, and taking the oath to support the laws and government of the State.

The steamboat Gen. Pike, engaged in the trade between Cincinnat struck a snag in the Mississippi last week and sunk. She was owned by the officers on board, and insured in Cincinnati, at which place she was built in 1840 at an expense of $20,000. She had a full load of produce at the time of the accident.

More Bloody Fighting in Yucatan.—New Orleans papers of the 29th ult. give news from Campeachy to the 7th, and on that day the city was placed under martial law, as to render the resistance more effectual and available. On the 6th a spirited action was fought between the Mexican steamer Guadaloupe and the Campeachy gun boats, which resulted in the former being beaten off. During the whole time one incessant cannonading was kept up from the eminence and forts which continued up to the 12th, and was distinctly heard on board the Coral, which vessel was becalmed in the neighborhood. Santa Anna was expected there to head his troops in person.

When there is a Will there is a Way.—A Hudson paper states that the Presbyterian congregation in that city, made a noble and successful effort, two or three weeks since, to wipe off a floating debt, which had increased from $3000 to 5000, in three or four years, and which was pressing the trustees sadly. The matter in behalf of the trustees, laid the matter before the congregation, who, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, promptly came to their relief, and subscribed the whole amount of the debt.—*Evan*

Cornelius Bowsler and Abraham Riker, residing in Bloomfield, N. J. a few evenings since quarrelled "in their cups," and the former stabbed the latter so that he is not expected to survive.

The Universalists in Maine have formed a Missionary Society, and sent out a missionary.

Distressing Effects of Mill rum.—We find in the New Hampshire papers an account of the death of Mr. Smithbridge, aged 55. He was formerly a merchant of respectable standing in Portsmouth, but by misfortune in business, had been several years reduced in his pecuniary affairs, and suffered much from an almost incessant mental derangement. In the day of his last sickness, recognizing the time of the Second Advent, was to take place. He had made a garb for the occasion, and with this he was waiting: until becoming impatient, he climbed to the top of a high tree. There, mantled in his long white ascension robe, he made one *aspiring effort*, but was precipitated to the ground, and instantly died from a broken neck.

We learn from the Augusta (Me) Banner that on Sunday last four insane were brought to the Hospital in that place last week from one town in the county, who were made insane by the Miller delusion.

The Worcester Egis says that 11 insane persons have been committed to the State Hospital in Worcester for derangement, represented by their friends as resulting from their attendance on the lectures of the Miller sect, and a deep interest in his theories and doctrines. Many others have been prevented, who with other religious fanatics, have had their fears excited on this subject.

In Order to Restore the sick to health, their blood must be purified—and all medicines which do not possess the power of stimulating the blood to purify itself, by discharging its impurities into the bowels, are, to say the least, useless. Stain burn's Vegetable Extract Pills, possess this power in an eminent degree—and being mild and gentle in their operation, may always be taken with safety, with a certainty of good results.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Job Squier, $4,50; Isaac D. Titsworth, 3,00; Albert Southard, 1,68; Dr. E. Runyon, 1,25; Ezra Fairchild, 1,00; T. O. Scudder, 1,00; Frck Golding, 1,00; Mr. Swanlow, 1,00; Jacob Cole, 1,02.

MARRIED.

At Apalachicola, West Florida, Jan. 20, Capt. Lewis Reynolds, of *Bridgeton*, formerly of Elizabethtown, to Miss Sarah A. Williams of Apalachicola.

At Rahway, 1st inst. David Coriell, to Ellen Silvers, both of that place.

On the 25th ult. David P. Wolfe to Mary Ann Beck, both of Peapack.

At Jacksonville, ill. Feb. 9, Stephen Sutton, formerly of Boundbrook, to Mary F. daughter of Rev. John C. Hamilton, of Jacksonville.

On the 25th ult. Thomas Lawrence to Sarah Miller, both of Rahway.

DIED

At Westfield, Feb. 25. Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Joseph Mills, aged 73

At Rahway, Feb. 28th, Mrs. Ann Price, in the 52d year of her age.

In Bolmanner, Job Lane, aged 73.

At Lambertville, 5th inst. Thomas L. Southard, Esq. son of Col. Isaac Southard, late of Somerville.

We hear to day of another outrage to add to the swelling catalogue of crimes which every day's report increases. The case is one of peculiar enormity, being an attempt to employ the tenderest affections of our nature as the instruments of its basest passions. The facts in brief are these. A gentleman of this city riding down from Orange last evening about 9 o'clock, when near the Railroad bridge near the canal suddenly heard the cries of a female in extreme distress. He immediately sprang from the wagon, and hurrying to the gorge in the hill, whence the sound proceeded, discovered a young woman struggling in the arms of a villain, and shrieking for help. As he approached, the man fled, and the girl sprang from the ground and ran to meet her deliverer, who placed her in his wagon and carried her to her home.

When her excitement had somewhat subsided she stated that she lived in High street, near the Canal; that the young man had been for some time rendering marked attentions to her, until she had given him that preference to which an honest suitor is entitled. They had gone out for a moonlight walk, and strolled along High street until they reached the Railroad. Here she proposed to return, to which he agreed, but turning to the left towards the hills, and declaring that was the nearest way home. With the blind confidence ever the attendant of a young girl's first affection, she walked willingly by his side, until in the midst of the dark gorge in the hill through which the Railroad runs. Here advancing from one degree of familiarity to another, he at last attempted to perpetrate the outrage which was so happily frustrated by the opportune arrival of our informant.—*Newark Daily, of Friday.*

The vast Rum Distillery belonging to Jacob Crain, in New York has been closed for some months, and the immense warehouse is now being converted into dwelling houses. It will make about thirteen commodious three sto y brick dwellings, each 25 feet front by about 60 feet deep.

R. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease. *Let not persons delay the use of our* medicine until their lungs are sensibly affected, but in the season resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort—this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Physicians," for which it has obtained a most abundant cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the faculty. J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hudson, August 1, 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. TYLER, Wholesale Agent, 98 Barclay st. New York.—Also

By A. V. SNOWDEN, Plainfield,
and JOHN PIERSON, Rahway.

April 4, 1842. 272 1y

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super easal,	4 75
Ohio,	4 75
Rye Flour,	3 12½
Indian Meal.	2 56
Grain.—Nesbey Wheat,	86
Red,	56
Corn, 56 lbs.	55
Barley, 56 lbs.	49
Oats,	30

Dr. Israel Delamater's
Nerveand Bone Liniment

The numerous nervous pains of which so many complain, and for which so little is done by Physicians cannot escape the reach of these medicines. The external application, and the internal use at the same time, will seek the nerve and follow its strange and wandering course to every part of the body, until it is banished from the system and the patient rejoices in a perfect cure. TRY it all ye afflicted, and Prove it! Sold by Agents in the annexed list of Towns.

Large sized bottles of Liniment and Specific, though in light cases, one bottle each of the small size is sufficient to effect a cure.

Take Physic early—Medicine comes too late
When the disease becomes inveterate

Recommended by the Faculty—Libby's Pills.

By long experience these Pills have been proved by thousands to be the best and safest Family Medicine which has been discovered. At all seasons of the year they will be found very valuable to all who wish to secure themselves against sickness. They are alike safe for children as for any person of life, and require *no extra attention to direct to clothing. Bilious and* Liver complaints, dyspepsia or indigestion, nervous diseases, sick headache, and, in fact, all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, are speedily removed by taking them. They prevent scurvy, costiveness and its consequences; therefore seafaring men should never be without them: time and climate affects them not.

Sold by *Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists*, 88 Barclay street, New York—Also by

A. V. Snowden, Plainfield,
Pierson, Rahway,
Mosmen, New Market,
Wm. Tucker, Bound Brook,
R. R. Freeman, Metuchin, and
J. J. Dunham, Washington Bound River.

April 18, 1842. 274 1y

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

ADVERTISED in another column, for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been tried in four families in this place, and been found to answer a better purpose altogether, than any thing heretofore tried.
For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

FOR SALE,

The Building and Lot on the corner of Main street and Mountain Road, lately occupied by Ayres & Dunn, as a Store: stores as good a location for business as any in the Village.—A Bargain for a Business Man. J. B. AYRES.

Table Salt.

3 CASES Double Refined Table Salt for sale by
Sept. 30, 1842. DANIEL BULLMAN.

$100 Wanted.

A PERSON owning 46 Acres of Land near New Market, without any incumbrance what ever, wishes to *hire* $100 for one year, or longer, for which a mortgage on the above property will be given, if required.
Apply to the Printer.
March 13.—tf

American Mechanic

is published every Saturday
At No. 300 Broadway, New York,
and at Court Street, Boston, by
P. G. DEMING, & CO.
S. G. DEETH, Editor.

The publishers of this paper design to furnish each number with a full description of at least one new Mechanical Invention with an ENGRAVING of it, as well as notices of the progress of Mechanical and other Scientific Improvements; American and Foreign Discoveries and Inventions; Catalogues of American and Foreign Patents; Scientific Essays, illustrative of Mechanical Principles; Useful Information and Instruction in Arts and Trades; Curious Philosophical Experiments; Biography of Eminent Mechanics, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, with occasional Literary Notices, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. &c.

Terms.—The American Mechanic will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum, in advance, or $1 for 6 months; 3 copies will be forwarded to one address for $5; 4 copies for $6; 7 copies for $10; 15 copies for $20; 20 copies for $25.

Post Masters are authorized and are generally willing, to remit money to publishers of newspapers free of expense.

All communications must be post paid to secure attention, and directed to "S. G. Deeth, 300 Broadway, New York."

March 6.—3w

Constable's Sale for Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant issued by Zachariah Osborn, Esquire, to make the taxes laid on unimproved land and unenumbered land, and on lands rated by persons, to the land owners unknown, unable to pay their taxes in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, the subscriber, one of the constables of said county, will on the 10th day of March next, at the front of 2 o'clock, at John Ayres' Tavern, sell at the time and place, hereinafter and other vendible property, found on the premises, taxed to the undermanned persons to make the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names:

Names.	Tax.	Cost.
Shuttleworth Adair,	$4.56	70
Rebecca Dunn,	51	70
Daniel Hay,	77	70
Elenor Hall,	1.36	70
Issachar Hughes,	1.36	70
Richard D. Little	5.09	70
John Marshall,	63	70
Hannah Bynoe	1.25	70
Phebe Squier	69	70
John Sullivan	94	70
Mary Ann Tooker	1.01	70
Moses Wilcox	67	70
John Wilcox	67	70
Alexander Spencer	1.33	70

E. KIRKPATRICK Constable.

February 13, 1843.

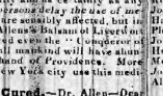
Just Received,

A FRESH and FULL Assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods, among
Which are Cloths, Sattinetts and Cassimeres, that will be sold very Low for Cash or Country Produce
Wool Wanted in payment of Goods.
Nov. 21. H. A. CORY.

Victoria and Alpaca Lustres,
JUST RECEIVED, by
Nov. 4. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Damask, Worsted, Kabyle, and
BELVIDERE SHAWLS, For Sale by
Nov. 14. WEBSTER & MARSH.

3 PIECES Alpacha Lustre, Also
Three Cases Coarse Boots.
Oct. 17. DANIEL BULLMAN.



CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. CORNELIUS STATS.

3 Sleds for Sale,
Also, A First Rate Yoke of Oxen,
LEWIS M. FORCE.

Absolute Heal All!

10,000 TRIALS, and all successful, prove DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR incontestible. It not only cures *quicker, but gives no additional pain*, nor leaves a scar. Piles positively rendered harmless. (Sold by agents published in another part of this paper.) Persons afflicted six months in any person returning an empty box, and saying that all agony on assuming is not extracted in a few minutes, yet not one from thousands of trials since, has offended the believing. Parents anxious to guard against general injuries and save money, time, fortune and life, and prevent their offspring from being disfigured by scalds, burns, bruises, &c. are recommending the enviable power to replace the cellulary organs destroyed, can do so by obtaining this inestimable salve Many deeply burnt cases in the city could be seen, and the surface burnt over and over, would within the *time I mean in the same spot* while healing, yet in no case can be traced the least cicatrice or mark! For Inflamation, Rheumatism, swollen joints are alike important! Even sore eyes, all Inflamations, and Broken Breasts would be unknown. The toilet and nursery, for clearing the skin of pimples, removing chafe, &c. is invaluable. Indeed the only real and only will forever establish it the sovereign Heal all quality. After this no ice, beads of families allowing tourist for months, and ultimately disfigured for life, will never be seen. Every one requiring it, can by a disabled child, for neglecting to triumph over fire.

Comstock & Co. wholesale druggists, 71, Maiden La. of New York, have become the sole agents for Mr. Dalley in America for 20 years.

Sold by M. F. CUSHING.
Plainfield, Dec. 26, 1842.—1y

Opened this day, a few pieces of
Scotch Ginghams
Mouseline d'laines,
With an Assortment of
English, French, & Domestic prints.
Also just opened, a piece of very good
Alapacha Cloth.
Aug. 6. 1842. WEBSTER & MARSH.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and neither get sick or settle till you have the fine-nimble signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base imposition and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the same time he visits New York, or a write for them. *No family should be* without any three remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR,

which will stop it falling out, or rest it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN instantly in the heads of children in schools, are prevented, or killed by it at once. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES

are wholly prevented or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, *Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roers' Sweators; and* *Foundered* horses entirely cured by Roers' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

See Dr. Lin's sig. *Doctor C. Lin* nature, thus:

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

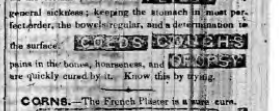
will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DEAFNESS are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puking.

DR. LEWIS'S

CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external aslings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with the Balm—not in cotton, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest—this Balm, applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumptions

COUGHS & COLDS

eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by [illegible] and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS—KLINES—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co. in the clerk's office of the District Court of New York.

Druggists and country agents in each town and village, parties only be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for large sales, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Having no *cat* for their nutrition, and not the gall on with any stories that cannot be *proved*. HAVE THESE OR NONE. Should be your motto—and these never fail to give perfect satisfaction to those who use them. All these articles to be had in Plainfield of Dr. Cushing.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists,
71 Maiden Lane, New York, and by your agents.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A Compound Balsamic preparation of the 'Prunus Virginiana' or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged to be the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

Read what we can say! !! ! To Day—Tomorrow!!!

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Even when we look around and see the vast number of nostrums and diseases sanctioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot refer to its claims too strongly, to say the much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice, for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have even had a partial history for a while, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians had failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been attended with the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the above complaint 'Catarrhal Consumption,' originating from Neglected Colds, it has been used with undeviating success and the parties acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable remedy. And that form of Consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

GOING INTO A DECLINE,

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally effectious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affection of the Lungs, and has caused many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest standing, which proves its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to add a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

THERE IS STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, none are more conspicuous than those in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

When she was first taken with consumptive fits several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest the fatal disease. She gradually grew worse, a fit of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step her strength was continually decreasing, until all hopes of a recovery were entirely given up by her friends. While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which so far benefited her, as to operate almost like a charm. In a few days she experienced relief, the cough was gradually suppressed, she gained in flesh, her cheeks began to put on their looms, and now in the full enjoyment of health, is forwithering to decay. She is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

ISAAC MORRIS.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think that it is the best medicine to cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, and she is getting fleshy, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. I think I will please give the bearer two bottle more for

Thy Friend,

EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been effected with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c., and having tried numerous remedies and also been under the care of two physicians, I was beginning to despair of relief, when I was recommended by a friend to purchase a bottle of your Balsam of Wild Cherry. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have sent for it myself. Respectfully,

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT HOMICK.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with a severe complaint for nearly three years, during which time she was under the care of the most eminent physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief, but all to no purpose, nothing seeming to do her any good, sometimes in the shoulder and sometimes in the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which some of the people in Rossville, had been suffering for a long time with soreness of the throat and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and after taking two bottles, was so far restored as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Rossville, Pa.

Caution.—As there is a serious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, everybody should be very particular to ask for Dr. Wistar's Balsam, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Batts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by M. King, in Moyamensing.

Sold in Plainfield by Doct. LEWIS CRAIG.

Price—$1 per bottle.

June 5, 1842.—1y

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner in full.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indecile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility will be greatly increased by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD,

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 20, 1840

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

To All the World who use Leather in any Form.

OIL OF TANNIN, or LEATHER RESORER.

a new Chemical Discovery.

Most people know, that skins and hides are converted into leather by the use of Tannin extracted from oak bark.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. This all know. To restore it to its original softness, suppleness, strength and firmness and remove all crust, dry or blister—restore the Tannin. This substance the leather never can receive in the second time; but the whole work can be done by the use of this Oil of Tannin, which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been 20 years in use; and if it tears easily with the fingers, it will not after the use of it; strength that is utterly incredible will seem. It beautifies all leather in all respects, will add beautiful softness and polish, and makes all Leather completely and perfectly impervious to water, and will keep it so for years. Carriage-tops, harness, boots, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least doubling the wear of new leather, and in a very manner that Leather is used. These are Facts.

To convince of their truth, you must try the article. If it does not prove to you, it shall have its money again. This is all we ask.

We have to say it for we never would have believed the wonderful effects of this oil upon Leather without seeing them. But in fact for the credibility of the community till they have seen and tried, we know that they must know these to be facts. Directions for use with each bottle. Patent Leather and Varnish not injured by this oil.

Corns cannot long exist where this is used for boots and shoes, it keeps the leather so soft.

Leather cannot decay, or crack, mould, or blister where this substance is put on. So far as we can judge by experience, it is the most valuable article made of leather.

Ladies shoes, of the finest kinds, are beautified and rendered water proof by it, and so are the shoes of boys in their every day wear.

Banish that old India rubber or other over shoes and use this oil. The proprietors will warrant that if Leather be first soaked in this oil, and then made up and worn, that it will last just three months in water, not one drop of wet or moisture can ever enter the boot, unless it runs over the top; and such a boot shall wear double the time of its mate that is not so prepared.

Now, if these things are true, the discovery is of inestimable value to the world. If it is not true, it is the basest thing in the world to prove it, without cost. When then will you refuse a trial?

Those who will may wear old shoes, groan with corns, ride with old carriage tops—have old harness and throw them away half used—expend double what is necessary for articles of Leather, to their heart's content, for what we care, if their prejudices are so strong, they will not try a new discovery—but the little in favor of such freedom they are the greatest sufferers, and we beg for nobody's custom or patronage. Now, Gentlemen please yourselves.

None genuine unless from Comstock & Co. No 71 Maiden lane, New York.

Sold by the subscriber, sole agent of Comstock & Co for Plainfield.

E. P. CUSHING.

Sept. 19, 1842. 1y

WARRANTEE DEEDS, Just printed and for sale at this Office.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are prepared for College, or for the various avocations of busy life, and for Mercantile pursuits in particular—Penmanship being taught on scientific principles and Book-Keeping being practically illustrated by the Principal. The terms of this School are $150 per year, including washing and lights, to be paid quarterly in advance. There will be an extra charge for the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 26 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is most important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name in full.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to *prevent* offences, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

JACOB A. WOOD, Principal,

GEO. HUNTINGTON, A. M.

Teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry,

Mons. JEAN OCTAVE MAURIAC,

Teacher of the French and Spanish Languages.

Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL.

Teacher of Vocal Music.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and is within about 24 hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1842.

LOOK AT THIS!

JACKSON POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has again taken his old stand. He left business in order to settle up, but not having been successful, he has concluded to return to it, and now solicits a share of the public favor. He hopes his old customers will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it as a favor to call and settle up. Any thing they may have to spare. He hopes hereafter none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

He has now on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale or Retail. As cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and any thanks for all customs.

N. B. To obviate the difficulty of making change, J. P. has shilling Tickets, which in many cases will prove convenient.

☞ J. P. forbids any one trusting him without his written order.

Sept. 12, 1842. 1y

Doct. Steeling's PULMONARY SYRUP,

The best article that can be produced for colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, consumption, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs

☞ It has been tried by thousands, and can produce the best recommendations.

We have room only for the following:

From Rev. J. L. Reinhart, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bridgeton, N. J.

Bridgeton, Cumberland co., N. J., Feb. 16, 1841.

Dr. Wm. Steeling—Dear Sir—Some four weeks ago I happened to be in your company at a time when I was suffering considerably from a cold and distressing cough, which had settled on my lungs. You furnished me with a few bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup, which I have taken and am prepared to say from experience, that as exact in a certain palliative remedy for colds, coughs, &c. and to those afflicted with that distressing complaint.

I am respectfully, yours, &c.

J. L. REINHART.

Price—only three shillings a bottle—for sale at this Office; also, by Ayres & Dunn, and Berry & Dunham.

Dr. Steeling's Vegetable ANTI-BILLOUS PILLS.

The best Purgative now in the country!

May be relied on for their efficacy and safety; they have been used by thousands, and with great advantage in carrying off diseased humors, and restoring Health. Those who have used them are ready at any time to attest their excellence.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We do hereby certify that we have used Dr. Wm Steeling's Vegetable Anti-Billous Pills, and found them a safe and active Purgative, attended with no unpleasant effects, and do therefore recommend them to public notice.

S. W. Edwards, M. D.
Curtis Ogden, Charles Heiby,
M. Seymour, H. Knickebocker,
E. Whitehead, Jonathan Brooks.
Bridgeton, March 1st, 1841.

For Sale only at this Office. Price 1s. 6d. a Box, containing 25 pills.

Doct. Steeling's STRENGTHENING PILLS,

Being as good an article as can be found for Weakness, Loss of appetite, Prostration of the system, and general aversion to all Bodily Exertion.

For sale only at this Office, at 1s. a Box.

Doct. Steeling's strengthening and Healing Plaster:

One of the First Rate articles for Wounds, Bruises, cuts and sores of every kind; also for Weakness, Soreness and pain in the side, breast, or any part of the body.

Price 6¼ cts. a roll. For sale at this Office.

June 5, 1842.—1y

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH,

by Dr. S. E. ARMS, Elizabeth Town, N. J

(A few doors east of the Court House.)

Intending his services as a Dentist to the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity, Dr. A. would state that he has been engaged in the occupation of Dental Surgery for the last twelve years; and for the last nine years in his present location, during which time, he has endeavored to keep himself fully informed in the various improvements that have been constantly making in this useful art.

He is aware that a prejudice exists in many minds against Dental operations, the cause of which at times has too often followed them: but this, in his opinion, is attributable to one or both of the following causes, viz.—Want of Skill, or Want of Candour in the operator.

Dr. A. continues to perform all Operations on the Teeth for arresting decay, and restoring them to a healthy state when diseased. First and foremost among these is the operation of Filling with Pure Gold. This operation if faithfully done and at the proper time, effectually arrests decay and preserves the teeth.

Particular attention is paid to the arrangement of children's Teeth, and the removal of deformities in the teeth of adults where it is practicable.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, or IMPERCEPTIBLE TEETH, the most perfect imitations of nature, supplied according to the most recent improvements in the Dental Art. Entire sets of teeth on Gold Plates with Metal springs, and entire sets by atmospheric pressure.

Charges moderate and uniform—a liberal discount to those whose means are limited. As to the character of his operations, Dr. A. refers to his numerous patrons in Plainfield, all of whom, after wearing entire sets of teeth of his construction, and who find them highly useful both for mastication and articulation—will be furnished to those who may desire it.

In case of failure or imperfections in any of his operations, Dr. A. will deem it in favor to be informed of the fact at will, as unfriendly brethren, make them good without additional charge.

The following gentlemen, all his patrons, have cheerfully furnished their names as references:—

Rev. J. V. Hutchinson, Elizabeth, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Magie, Elizabethtown,
Rev. N. Murray, do
Rev. D. R. Greywood, do
Rev. Benj. Cory, Perth Amboy,
S. E. Woodbridge, Esq. do
Geo. Y. Brewster, Esq. of Woodbridge.
Rev. J. M. Hamilton, Westfield,
Rev. Mr. Cochran, New Providence,
Rev. Ezra Fairchild, Plainfield,
Mr. Job Squier, do
Mr. John Stearns, of Elizabeth, N. J.

P. S. To prevent disappointment, it will be advisable (if convenient) for those who desire operations on their teeth, to send a line to the address of Dr. A. at Elizabeth Town, previously, that he may positively stay the day and hour that they will call.

Elizabethtown, Jan. 20, 1843.—tf

PETERS' MEDICATED LOZENGES.

To the citizens of Plainfield.

The deservedly high reputation of his Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, induces Dr. Peters to offer to his celebrated Medicated Lozenges, with the utmost confidence that they will be found in all respects the most efficacious medicines now in use. They are cheap, convenient, pleasant to the taste, and more efficacious than any other preparations. You have here the prescriptions of an eminent graduate of Medicine, and the result of a life-time's experience.

Try them when you are ailing, and you will say the praise bestowed by all who have used them is well merited.

Peters' COUGH Lozenges,

Are most equally superseding all other preparations for the relief of coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness, coughs of the chest, catarrh, bronchitis or similar pulmonary affections. Taken in season they will prevent consumption, the most fatal disease of the age. No other medicine performs such astonishing cures.

Peters' WORM Lozenges.

Are acknowledged by the faculty to be the most safe, the safest and best preparation for the destruction of Worms ever offered to the public.

Peters' CORDIAL Lozenges.

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, dizziness of sight, melancholy, fainting, low spirits, either from previous disease or too free living; tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterics, obstructions, drowsiness, cholera morbus, access of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the headache Lozenge.

☞ The great agent at Baltimore writes—Peters' Lozenges are all the rage here. Every person in my satisfaction His Cough Lozenges have effected cures whereat other medicines had failed.'

Disease begins with a prostration the world affords, acknowledges with gratitude their full deserts of Peters' Cordial Lozenges. See his statement at length in the N. Y. Aurora.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Bragg's daughter, Philadelphia. Peters' Worm Lozenges cured her after the doctors had given her up to die.

Do they multiply testimonials? All who have used them say they are the Greatest Wonder of the Day!

Mr. Daniel Smith, an eminent and skilful practitioner of Philadelphia, says Peters' Worm Lozenges are the best Worm medicine he ever knew. He uses them in his practice with decided success.

PETERS' PILLS.

Only six years have now elapsed since the introduction of this vegetable med cine, and in that short time they have established a character for all diseases, from the highest functionary to the humblest citizen, in the medical faculty as well as to all who have used them, we refer for proof of their extraordinary virtues.

Those averse to taking pills will find Peters' Cathartic Lozenges a hexcellent substitute.

Be sure to ask for Peters' Lozenges, and look for his signature on each box.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Shilling

Strengthening Plaster,

This is not only the cheapest, but the best, nearest and most perfect Plaster in existence.

Peters' Shilling Plaster is an invaluable and most effective remedy for pain in the breast, side or stomach—weakness or pain in the chest, loins or back—stiffness of the joints, whether produced by rheumatism or other causes—habitual pain of the head or stomach—piles, colds, coughs, liver complaints, weakness of the spine—predisposition to consumption—general debility—listlessness of the frame, and for general debilitation.

Read the Following.—

Newark, Nov. 15, 1842.

This is to certify that I have had a running sore on one of my knees and limbs (occasioned by a fall) for eight years. I had used almost every remedy that promised relief until a year ago, when I procured one of Peters' Shilling Plasters, which, to my surprise, healed the sore in a short time, and is now entirely well. I am positive I owe the cure to Peters' Plaster alone.

ISABELLA NUTMAN, 83 Broad st.

☞ Be sure to get Peters' Lozenges and Plasters Buy only of Agents—for others are genuine.

AGENCIES.

Doct. Lewis Craig, sole Agent for Plainfield.
Osborn & Wilcox, Scotch Plains.
P. Mosher, New Market.

Dec. 20, 1842.—1y

PLAINFIELD INSTITUTE.

The first quarter in the Winter Session of the Institute will be commenced on Monday the 17th inst. in both the Male and Female Departments.

Teachers competent and faithful and adequate to the wants of the Schools will be employed.

Prices of tuition, per qr.

Orthography and Reading, $3 00
Writing and Arithmetic, 3 50
Eng. Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes, 4 00
Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Nat. Philosophy, Chymistry, Botany, History, Composition, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, &c. 5 00

Extra charges for instruction in Drawing and Painting, and for the Latin and French Languages.

Mr. Richard Townsend has been engaged as Teacher in the Male Department.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct 10, 1842.

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York Jan 25, 1841.

I have been afflicted with the asthma for 24 years, sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and have tried various remedies, and by advisers of the highest reputation and standing in this country in the disease prayed nearly 500 dollars.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and from the first dose I took and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For all bronchial colds, coughs, shortness of breath, and in fact all diseases of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I feel it a duty I owe to myself and to community to make this certificate to the end whom I do not know only as a friend with I owe the sympathy to suffering.

ISAAC COLLINS.

In William's Law Office, 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the community.

C. F. HALLMADGE, Recorder of the City of N. York.

JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

The Truth is mighty and will prevail!

STAINBURN'S

VEGETABLE—EXTRACT—PILLS.

Are receiving daily, my hourly proofs of their increasing popularity and discerning public.

The following are a few testimonials from respectable householders and friends of families having used them, have given us their names for reference, speaking in the highest terms of their gentle, safe and speedy operation, and the effects upon the system, which is principally to be attributed to the

PURITY OF THEIR COMPOSITION,

for being made from

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY,

they are unlike and far superior to ordinary ones my friends which are made of common drugs and chemicals.

READ AND JUDGE.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Bragg, No. 478 Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of a severe complaint and violent pains through her body, of 8 years standing, by using one box.

Mrs. Water Bury, of No. 88 Varick st. N. Y. cured of the asthma, attended with frequent pains in the side, of 3 years standing.

Mrs. Van Nest of No. 14 Downing st. N. Y. cured of violent pains throughout her body, of 6 years standing.

Mrs. Rachel Tebbick of Wallabout, Long Island was cured of habitual costiveness, of over 10 years standing.

Mrs. Tilby of No. 76 Sherriff st. N. Y. cured of rheumatism.

Mrs. Frisby had 2 children of Brooklyn, N. Y. cured of violent coughs and colds.

Mr. Joseph Sweeney of the firm of Sweeney & Shotwell (furriers) No. 102 Duane st. N. Y. cured of a severe cold and pains throughout his body.

Mr. J. Johnson, of No. 42, 9th avenue, N. York, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague in its first stages and of long standing.

Mr. Wm Watts, of Philadelphia Hotel, Battery Place, N. York cured of a severe cold.

Mr. Rose of Montgomery, No. 324 Madison st. N. York cured of habitual costiveness and pains in his stomach and side of over 5 years' standing.

Mr. A. C. Dean and family, No. 5, 11th st. N. York cured of every heavy coughs and colds.

Mr. Reed of No. 478 Greenwich st. N. York cured of the influenza, pains in the body, &c. of many years standing.

Mr. Wm. Whitehouse, No. 2, Clarke's, N. York cured of an inflammation of the lungs, and of consumptive complaint of several years' standing.

Mr. O. S. Stout, of Bloomingdale, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of long standing.

Mr. John S. Temple, of Harlem, N. Y. cured of a severe sense of 3 months' standing.

Mr. William T. Marsh, of Harlem, cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as to be unable to leave his room.

Mr. John Thorn, of Jersey City, N. J. cured of complete debility and weakness of the nerves.

Mr. Wm. Jones, of Jersey City, N. J. cured of a fever of the genital, which entirely deprived him of rest day or night.

Mr. Francis Lane, of Hoboken, N. J. cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years' standing.

Those who have been troubled with any of the above complaints and have tried in vain every other remedy, by the use of a few boxes of these pills will find relief, as numbers have already done, as will be seen from the residence as which are given and which establishes the fact beyond doubt that the

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

Are fast securing public favor, wherever the same have been introduced they have given the greatest satisfaction.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 6 pills) in the following offices—

New York—58 Broadway,
Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings,
Boston—9 Court st.

And by Agents in all towns throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity,

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh,
Scotch Plains, &c.—Osborn & Wilcox,
Bloomingdale—Newark Mills,
New Market—Israel R. Cowell,
New Durham—Joel Tapper,
Metuchin—R. H. Freeman,
Rahway—Enfield—Charles Clarke,
Rahway—John Pearson,
Roundbrook—S. Cashart,
Middlebrook—E. V. Sherwell,
Stone Mill—Miller—Newark Mills,
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,
Union Village—Peter Terbass.

STAINBURN'S CHICKENKER, 232 Broadway, Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

MISS. MARTIN would inform the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity that she has opened her Millinery one door south of the Post Office in Main street, where she intends keeping on hand general and fashionable assortment of Millinery.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 10. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1843. Whole number 322.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON T. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.50; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $3.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continuing 25 cents each week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cases on Record.

I, PETER STUART BECKWITH, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset, state of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and soon after with a shoulder, and other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and gave me up. I then left home. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery the greater part of the time. And I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was followed shortly after by pain in the head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness at the pit of my stomach, by food did not digest, as it appeared it was thrown up almost as fast as I took food, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected; my bowels were very costive, at one time I was as much as three weeks, and my head was nearly all gone, so much so, that I could not see to read a newspaper, or scarcely any thing else. I continued to get worse and worse, until the fall of 1841, and in the month of September, sometimes all the time. I could not make my mouth wet enough to swallow food, for every thing I did eat was immediately rejected; my bowels were entirely costive, and I could not have a passage for a week at a time, without the use of medicine, and then it required a large dose. I was reduced to a mere skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and throat, and a distressing cough, which was constantly racking my system, and giving me strength; as I was unable to exercise, I was encouraged to exercise, by which I could raise a little phlegm, which relieved me a little, but soon I was prostrated again, and could not walk from bed to the fire, without assistance, and even then I was unable to sit up. I then had a physician from Bridgewater to visit me, but he gave me no encouragement to recover. The persuasion of friends induced me to commence the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and Vegetable Pills, which I continued to use, and found myself gaining in strength, and my cough was much relieved, and my appetite was increasing, so that I could eat a little meat, which I had not tasted for a long time. I continued to use the medicine, and found myself gaining daily, and in the month of March, 1842, I was able to walk to Somerville, a distance of seven miles, and in the month of April following, I was able to ride on horseback, and in the month of May following, I was able to do a day's work, and have continued to enjoy good health ever since. I have no hesitation in recommending Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and Vegetable Pills, to the afflicted, as the means of restoring me to health, after I had been given up by my friends and physicians as incurable.

PETER STUART BECKWITH.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 5th day of December, 1842.

JOHN VANDERVEER, Jr. Justice of the Peace.

Extract of a letter from Martha Conklin, dated New York, Dec. 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conklin, and have full knowledge of her case.

WILLIAM PURDY,
Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New York.

Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Conklin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I fully endorse the foregoing statement made by herself in regard to her case.

Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD,
604 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New-York. Price $1.

Also for Sale by the subscriber, sole Agent for Plainfield,

M. Y. CUSHING.

SAP STONE AND HAMMER.

THE Subscribers grateful for past favors continue to offer to the public at the old stand corner of Main street and the Mountain Road, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, for gentlemen and ladies, of their own manufacturing, warranted well made and of the best materials, as they will employ none but good workmen, viz.—

Gentlemen's French and American Calfboots,
do Coarse long sandaswed boots and shoes
do Calf begen shoes
do Stuff Gaiters
do Pumps and slippers
Ladies' Stuff gaiters,
do Calf gaiters
do French Buskins
do Kid slippers
do Leather ties and shoes
Youth's boots and shoes of all kinds
Misses' Boots, Slippers and Ties
Children's shoes of all kinds,

Also Sole Leather by the side or half side to suit purchasers. Calf skins, Morocco skins, Linings and bindings. Also Shoe makers' bindings of all kinds, good and cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Country Produce taken in exchange.

The subscribers continue the sale of Dry Goods and Groceries at the old stand.

J. R. DUNN.

April 25, 1842.

Horse and Sleigh for sale.

A One Horse Sleigh, and Horse, both very good and cheap. Inquire of the Printer.

Feb. 13, 1843.

Sands' Sarsparilla,

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this inestimable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. Its proprietary has conferred upon themselves of the opportunity of saying this a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

Newark, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842.

Messrs. Sands: Sent—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that nature is capable of bestowing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflamation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but by remedies were such as to cause the debilitation of it as scrofulous affection on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for 8 years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different physicians in New York, and among them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflamation of the eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumors formed in different places and in a few months discharged, making my evening sleep at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no one could bear to be in the room where I was. Physicians, and another distinguished physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadful a disease, but as I was unwilling to submit to it, he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or mouth my hair, and the scrofula not made its appearance on my head. Sores rising in the bone in different places, causing extensive incrustations until I feared it might reach and destroy the brain. The bone labelled very much accompanied with violent pain, sometimes extending to the extremities of the feet, and no sleep. About a year since I was taken very ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot; so that I was confined to bed. Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital for he did not understand my case; for the last term assigned I had also afflicted with a severe pain in both my ears, so much so that I could hardly get my breath. A doctor was then called constantly attended, and I was informed with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life, when I commenced the use of your Sarsparilla, and in no case was cause for hope less, and the most prospect of a speedy grave than seemed inevitable, I felt so little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to continue the medicine a few days longer, and I soon found myself gaining strength, my appetite increased, my food digested, and I was able to walk about, and gaining me strength; as I was encouraged to persevere, by which I could raise a little phlegm, which relieved me a little, but soon I was prostrated again, and could not walk from bed to the fire, without assistance, and even then I was unable to sit up. I then had a physician from Bridgewater to visit me, but he gave me no encouragement to recover. The persuasion of friends induced me to commence the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and Vegetable Pills, which I continued to use, and found myself gaining in strength, and my cough was much relieved, and my appetite was increasing, so that I could eat a little meat, which I had not tasted for a long time. I continued to use the medicine, and found myself gaining daily, and in the month of March, 1842, I was able to walk to Somerville, a distance of seven miles, and in the month of April following, I was able to ride on horseback, and in the month of May following, I was able to do a day's work, and have continued to enjoy good health ever since. I have no hesitation in recommending Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and Vegetable Pills, to the afflicted, as the means of restoring me to health, after I had been given up by my friends and physicians as incurable.

PETER STUART BECKWITH.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 5th day of December, 1842.

JOHN VANDERVEER, Jr. *Justice of the Peace.*

I have confidence in the statement write by Martha Conklin, having known her the past 20 years. I still cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may call. Inquire at the Asylum.

Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince street, New York. Dec. 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conklin, and have full knowledge of her case.

WILLIAM PURDY,
Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New York.

Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Conklin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I fully endorse the foregoing statement made by herself in regard to her case.

Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD,
604 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New-York. Price $1.

Also for Sale by the subscriber, sole Agent for Plainfield,

M. Y. CUSHING.

LAP STONE AND HAMMER.

THE Subscribers grateful for past favors continue to offer to the public at the old stand corner of Main street and the Mountain Road, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, for gentlemen and ladies, of their own manufacturing, warranted well made and of the best materials, as they will employ none but good workmen, viz.—

Gentlemen's French and American Calfboots,
do Coarse long sandaswed boots and shoes
do Calf begen shoes
do Stuff Gaiters
do Pumps and slippers
Ladies' Stuff gaiters,
do Calf gaiters
do French Buskins
do Kid slippers
do Leather ties and shoes
Youth's boots and shoes of all kinds
Misses' Boots, Slippers and Ties
Children's shoes of all kinds,

Also Sole Leather by the side or half side to suit purchasers. Calf skins, Morocco skins, Linings and bindings. Also Shoe makers' bindings of all kinds, good and cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Country Produce taken in exchange.

The subscribers continue the sale of Dry Goods and Groceries at the old stand.

J. R. DUNN.

April 25, 1842.

Horse and Sleigh for sale.

A One Horse Sleigh, and Horse, both very good and cheap. Inquire of the Printer.

Feb. 13, 1843.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are more or other troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other silling, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of WORMS. And there could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not wormy, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to withhold it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for nearly a week, and attended a physician, but with out relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed from the child recovered, quodly.

A CHILD of Mrs. widow woman living near the Manhattan Water Works, had swindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and throat, and a distressing cough. A doctor who called to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child got better, at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured quickly with the Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in Newark have saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when again a number of worms and mucus came away. This Vermifuge that really brought away an incredible quantity of worms and the cure was complete, and she can now be truly said to be healthy.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest, with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fevers &c. when worms in this Vermifuge was found to be the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incalculable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have *Dr. Kolmstock's* Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold in Plainfield by M. Y. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Lin's Celestial Balm of China,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF MAN OR BEAST, OR THAT REQUIRE EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Perhaps you think this Balm is introduced to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases arising from an impure blood, or any others thus might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Have you a pain or a weakness in the small of your back? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening to the little of your hand, and scratch the part well with a rough cloth, and it will greatly relieve you.

Have you the rheumatism? If so, wash the part affected with cider vinegar and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar, rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm with the flat of your hand, before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Balm three times a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you a numbness or coldness in your legs, arms, or feet? If so, rub the part affected well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and in a short time you will be well.

Have you a Tetter, Salt Rheum or Ringworm? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and all unpleasant sensations will soon disappear.

Have you sprained yourself? If so apply the balm three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a cut or Wound? If so, apply the Balm with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your limbs or joints swelled? If so, apply the Balm three times a day and the swelling will disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Balm every morning and evening, washing every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a pain in your breast or side? If so apply this Balm morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore eyes? If so wet a soft rag with the Balm, and apply it on the outside of the eyes every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? If so, apply the Balm three tim s a day, and it will positively cure them.

Have you a corns on your feet? If so, cut them well and apply the Balm and it will generally cure them.

Have you itching or irritation of any parts? Then apply this Balm thoroughly and it will cure you.

Have you fresh wounds of any kind? Spread the Balm on Linen and keep it bound on the parts, changing daily, and it will heal with out proud flesh or inflamation.

Have you an old sore that wont heal? Keep the Balm bound on it, renewing it daily, and it will soon heal from the bottom.

Be sure you get the true Balm from Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Just received direct from the proprietors, and for sale by M. Y. CUSHING.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

Marriage Hymn.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

Not for the summer hour alone,
When skies resplendent shine,
And youth and pleasure fill the throne,
Our hearts and hands we join;

But for those stern and wintry days,
Of sorrow, pain and fear,
When Heaven's wise discipline doth make
Our earthly journey drear.

Not for this span of life alone,
Which like a blast doth fly,
And as the transient flower of grass,
Just blossom—droop and die!

But for a being without end,
This vow of love we take,—
Grant us, Oh Lord! one home at last,
For our Redeemer's sake.

On Seeing a Child fall asleep amid its Sports.

By Mr. Pardoe.

Wearied with pleasure! oh how deep
Such slumber seems to be—
Thou fairy creature! I could weep
As thus I gaze on thee.
Ay, weep, and with most bitter tears,
Wrung from the spirit's core,
To think that in a few short years
Thou'lt sleep that sleep no more.

Wearied with pleasure! what a sound
To greet a world-worn ear!
Can we, who tread life's giddy round,
Sleep like the cherub here?
Alas! for us, joy's brightest hours
All fever as they fly,
And leave a blight—as sun-struck flowers
Of too much glory die.

Wearied with pleasure! does the wing
Of angels fan thy brow?
Sweet child, do birds about the sing,
And blossoms round thee blow?
Is thy calm sleep with gladness rife?
Do stars above thee shine?
Oh, I would give whole years of life,
To dream such dreams as thine!

From Old Humphrey's Thoughts for the Thoughtful.

The Diver.

It is a pleasant thing when pilgrims are travelling the same road together, to beguile the time by the relation of their past adventures. A Zion-bound pilgrim lately gave me an interesting history, in nearly the following words:

Often in the days of my youth, have I gazed on fragments of rudely carved coral, goodly shells and precious stones and curious sea-weed, and thought of those wrestlers of the ocean, who dive down to the caverns of the deep in search of pearls.

The wild wonders of the ocean, explored by the pearl diver, in his painful struggles to win the treasures of the raging ocean, have been at such seasons present with me. The broken ships, and half buried anchor; the monsters of the world of waters; the sharp, craggy rock; the deep, dark cavern; the glitter of spars; the spell binding gems, and light-reflecting pearl. They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in the great waters, these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep; and he who pursues the wild and life-wasting calling of a diver, has scenes of terror and beauty presented to his eyes, that others never saw. I speak of these things feelingly, for I myself have been a diver; but do not make me. Pearls though I have costly beyond all price, yet they were not brought up from the mighty deep; listen, and you shall hear my relation.

For twenty years of my life I was a diver in books, and brought up stores of knowledge, that to me were priceless, gems of thought, and costly pearls of reflection; but all this time I was as much a stranger to myself as I was to the bottom of the sea. I sought my own pleasure, I delighted to hear some new thing and to see some new sight; but there was one sight I could never see, and that was the sinfulness of my own heart.

One First-day of the week, as I sat in the house of worship, it pleased the Holy Spirit to take of the things spoken by a zealous and faithful minister of the gospel and apply them with power to my soul. The word of the Lord was quick and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit and of the joints and marrow, and was a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. The minister seemed to smite me with the rod of his mouth, and to dash me in pieces like a potter's vessel. That sermon, for the first time in my life set me diving into my own bosom. I descended, not altogether unattended by the light of His Spirit, who will search Jerusalem with candles, into the deep caverns of my own evil heart. When I found there, I will not make known, nor attempt to describe the terror that filled my soul on the discovery. But read be the God of mercy! in my distress, I became a diver in the Scriptures of eternal truth; and though for a long time I was unsuccessful, through His goodness, who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand, I became possessed of the pearl of repentance, and dried out. God be merciful to me a sinner!

Though I then possessed of goodly pearl pieces of inestimable value, yet I was not satisfied. I was conscious that the gold of Ophir, in the pearl of repentance; yet for a long time I knew not the value of it, nor felt any comfort in its possession, until one day a kind friend, by his encouraging and Christian counsel, set me diving again, no longer into the troubled sea of my own guiltiness, not the dark, frowning waves of God's holy law, but into the boundless ocean of the everlasting promises of the gospel. Another pearl was then added to my treasure, and that was the pearl of hope; so that I was enabled to rejoice in the blessed assurance of Him who spake as never man spake—Him that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out.

The time came, however, when I left off to do business in the great waters; for things went very smoothly and well with me. I began to think with David, that the Lord had made my mountain to stand so fast, that I should never be moved. I began to be less careful, and then was less prayerful, in my heavenly walk. This carelessness and self confidence, by degrees brought in great backsliding of heart, and barrenness of soul; and where it would have called, I cannot tell; but it pleased a faithful God, who had set his love upon me, to visit me with the rod. The dark clouds of this providence gathered above me, and a heavy storm broke over my head. One dearer to me than my own life, was suddenly snatched away, and I was left a lonely pilgrim upon earth. Then indeed, was my soul overwhelmed within me; and being exceedingly tossed in the tempest of affliction, my very soul was, All thy waves and thy billows are gone over me! Again I became a diver; and in the deep waters of adversity, by the voice of a covenant God, who made all these bitter things to work together for my eternal good, the pearl of submission was added to my treasures. The Lord gave, said I, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

In this great deep, I saw more of the works of the Lord and His wonders than I had ever known before. He made all his goodness to pass before me, and showed me wherein he had contended with me. I had departed from him. I had left my first love. I had joined myself to idols, and mine eyes turned earthward; but in these deep waters the Lord filled them up, and then I saw no man, save Jesus only. Two other pearls were obtained through mercy—the pearls of love and of Christian assurance. Yea! when the winds and waves were still, there was a great calm; and in that calm my soul could say unto the Lord, not only, Whom have I in Heaven but Thee! but also, There is none upon the earth that I desire beside Thee. These then, are some of the pearls which through mercy I possess.

I must now say a few words about one pearl which I have kept back till the last, because, in comparison thereof, all the pearls I have spoken of are worthless as the small dust of the earth; and as my Lord knows how apt I am, by my wayward ness, to lose or tarnish the jewels and ornaments in my possession, He has placed this one Pearl of pearls, which is the sum and substance of all my wealth, in so secure and exalted a place, that it is utterly impossible for the bitterest of my enemies, either on earth or in hell, to touch it. God has placed this inestimable treasure, far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, even in Heaven itself, at the right hand of his eternal throne. Yea, the precious Pearl of great price, is the Lord Jesus Christ, my sacrifice and my Saviour, my eternal and everlasting God, who, by the offering up of Himself, has purchased for me an inheritance in the kingdom of His Father, where I shall be with Him for ever and ever.

Behold how great a Matter a little Fire Kindleth.—The following is from the Providence American, of 1839, in which it is proved that Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency was in consequence of a log's breaking into mischief in Cranston, Rhode Island a number of years ago. The proof runs thus:

Gen. Jackson mainly owes his election to the victory of New Orleans; that victory depended on the existence of a war, which was declared in the National Senate by a majority of one.—Jeremiah B. Howell, a member from Rhode Island, voted for the war. Mr. Howell was elected by the casting vote of the presiding officer of the Rhode Island Legislature. The tie was occasioned by the absence of a member belonging to the political party whose candidate was a Mr. Burrill, who was opposed to the war. He was prevailed upon to absent himself through the influence of an individual who was at variance with Burrill, on account of a law suit respecting the depredation of a hog, in which suit Mr. Burrill was prosecuting attorney. Had it not been for the hog, there would not have been any war. Mr. Burrill would have been elected, the war would not have been declared, and he here of New Orleans would never have been chosen President of the United States.

School Room.—Geography class come up.—Epitaam, how is the state of Maine bounded?

It is bounded on the north by Kenneebocott, on the north east by the Boundary Question, east by Covy Notia, on the South by the Chinese wall, and on the west by the Mississippi river.

Very good; describe the soil and climate.

Its climate is very salubrious, and the soil insalubrious; producing immense swarm of herpatious animals, called gally nippers. They are about the size of daddy's windmill, with pinkin tails, long rail legs, and kin bite through a they infest the forest in herds, frequent also our vegetation for whole miles round. Does are taken in steel traps for the purpose of emmegration.

Ed what is the State celebrated for?

It is famous for flat head bab

Rails, who got to meeting to practice animal magnetism. It is also the birthplace of Mazeby the Moor of Venice.

Elegant—what are its productions?

Flour barrels; bean puddings, codfish, and cotton pods; also ten penny nails—sheet iron coddling, and red flannel passengers.

Excellent; take your seat——you'll soon be a Congressman.

Touching Incident.—The Bay State Democrat relates the following:—"We saw an incident Friday afternoon, of a most noble and benevolent character. A little girl about seven years of age was sitting at the corner of Washington and State streets, upon a small pine box with a basket by her side, containing some half dozen apples, which she was patiently waiting to sell, though her little form trembled from head to foot with the cold, which was most severe. At the moment the little half-clad object met our eyes a boy more than eight years old, dressed in the richest style of the day even to an unusual extent, stopped before her, and taking a large red kerchief from his own neck, tied it snugly about her head and tripped away before we could recall him. We would like to know the generous little fellow's name, that we might publish it. The letters H. B. were wrought on the kerchief. Bestowing a trifle on the little girl, we saw her on her way home. Let this child's charity prove an example for those who are older.

A Dear and Deer Fight.—The Illinois Free Trader gives the following account of a battle on the prairies:

A large deer was discovered from the windows of a cottage on the prairie, a few days since, by two young ladies as it was passing from Bureau Timber to Lost Grove. They immediately pursued the noble animal with two small dogs, and soon caught it. The compassion of the ladies, however, was as much awakened on seeing the blood trickling from its ears, from wounds inflicted by the dogs, that they drove them off. But the animal, being crazed with pain and fear, very unjustly reciprocated the kind act of kindness by stopping at the ladies with all the fury of a hunted deer. The crust on the snow, however, being strong enough to bear the lighter dogs, but not strong enough to bear the deer, they succeeded in safely reaching the fence, from which they threw a rope over his horns, and with not a little difficulty, tied it in the form in which ladies usually tie their head bands. One of them went ahead and led the deer, while the other followed, and whipped it along, until they got to their house, where they tied it fast to the fence, and were in the act of "stocking it on the head" when their brother came to their assistance.

Orkney.—At Scapa Bay, a shoal of whales appeared on Tuesday se'nnight. There were captured about 80 of them, small and great—measuring from 6 to 18 feet; and were sold next day for £214—one a bad bargain's fishing. 20 to 30 boats were employed in the chase with about 110 men; and the whole altogether was a most animating one, especially at the death—the monsters lashing the sea, red with their own blood, into a thousand forms, and tossing the boats hither and thither with the stroke of their powerful tails. The day was calm, clear and sunshiny, and the whole scene being sprayed about between the spectators and the sun, had a very grand appearance. 2 or three boats were more or less damaged, but nothing serious happened. *London Paper.*

A Judicious Lover.—The subjoined extract is verbatim et literatim, from a letter bearing the Wigan Postmark, picked up in one of the principal streets of Dewsbury. It may induce the damsels both of Yorkshire and the neighboring counties to be chary of boasting of their swains, that they have more than one string to their bow or spoon to their horn:

Wigan, Sept. 24, 1842.

Dear Elizabeth, I ham Sorry to ear that you are so unhuasy in your Mind but you say you have the Chance of 3 Men and I think you had better take the Chance Not that I find any fault with you No far from it But—Dont think of Marrying yet awhile and there is an old Sweetheart here of Mine and my affection seems to warm up again Not that I mean thinking anew to you But I think it would be better to think no more about me but take Jhe other Perhaps they are better than I " " " So farewell and bless you is the wish of—Yours, &c.

Trade of Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d ult. has an article on this subject, from which we make the following extracts:

The Pork season, which commenced in November, is now nearly over, having occupied 3 months. Within that time there have been cut and packed in this city probably 250,000 hogs, worth about an average $5 each, making $1,250,000. This is the value of the raw material. The commissions, labor, salt, barrels, &c. are estimated to be worth $75 ,000 more, making the whole value as prepared for market, in the shape of pork, bacon, lard, &c. something like $2,300,000.

The greatest portion of this produce has been purchased for foreign account, all of it for cash. Much of it is in time way for the English and French markets, now ready for this species of American produce for the first time. Should the experiment prove successful, a very important branch will have been added to our trade. At the same time the amount of flour and whiskey shipped from Cincinnati has not been less than $1,000,000. These are also cash articles for which the producers have been paid.

Without taking into consideration the great variety and amount of other products which have gone forward from us, we may safely have been three millions of property and in our merchandise, or short exchange equal to cash, and for all of which exchange on the Eastern cities has been negotiated.

The Vicksburg Sentinel, Miss. is now so unsecure by any banks There is twice as much gold and silver in the business of the

FOREIGN.

Seven Days Later from England.

The long expected steam-ship, Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday, the 12th inst. after the extraordinary long passage of 29 days, having left Bristol Feb. 11th. She stopped at Madeira on the 16th. She brought 41 passengers.

From the 13th Feb. she had nothing but westerly winds, genesally strong, and sometimes blowing very hard, with heavy seas, excepting part of one day.

It is worthy of remark that her engines were going for 20 days without stopping one instant; and that she has steamed a distance of 4790 miles with a consumption of 660 tons of coal. A feat unprecedented in the annals of steam navigation.

She had fuel enough for three days longer when she arrived. Although the wind was ahead, the weather was warm, and the passengers enjoyed themselves very much. At Madeira they landed and rode over the island. The Captain succeeded in taking in coal there, although the wind was so high that the shipping had to put to sea. After leaving Madeira she steered south, in hope of meeting the weather, and running down the trades; but he still met with head winds; he passed near Bermuda but did not call, as he had coal enough.—The only inconvenience, felt toward the close of the voyage, was that the continuance of warm weather had melted their ice; the thermometer standing at 75 in the icehouse. They had plenty of live stock on board, and therefore did not want for fresh provisions. The passengers acclaimed themselves highly pleased with the trip. She brought over 1000 packages of goods, and $750,000 in specie.

The news is not important.

Commercial matters were a dull appearance. The money market was heavy—the cotton market in a state of stagnation—and the share market had been receding some time. The depression was accounted for, to a great extent, by the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the commercial movements of the government. Engagements, in many instances, were postponed until it was definitely settled whether Sir Robert Peel would advance further, this session in the direction of free trade. He has stated emphatically that he would not. Money continued abundant, and only waited safe channels for investment. A considerable amount of specie had been shipped of late to the United States.

Mexico, owing to the non arrival of remittances for the dividends of the last packet, is in very bad oper on the London Stock Exchange. Many innocent people, who holds the bonds of that republic, will be ruined, if faith is not kept with them.

Parliament is actively in session, and discussions of the Ashburton Treaty and of Canadian affairs are frequent and earnest. The warmest feelings of good will to the United States are expressed by all parties. The ministry have avowed in debate their express approval of Sir Charles Bagot's course in Canada in taking the French into his confidence.

Sir Robert Peel has announced his positive intention not to make any alteration in the present state of the Corn Laws.

The English papers are full of Captain McKenzie's case.

It appears from a remark of Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, that timber floated down the St. Johns can be brought into British ports at the same rates of duty as if it were the produce of the British possessions.

In an address to the Queen, praying that pardon be extended to all persons transported from Canada, Lord Stanley replied that any interference with the prerogative of the Crown in the exercise of mercy, but added that due attention would be paid to representations on behalf of any of the offenders and that a discriminating consideration would be paid to their case. He at the same time made an important declaration as regards Canadian politics; that the Government fully approved of the policy of the present Governor General, Sir Charles Bagot.

In the manufacturing districts, things were the about the same aspect as per last advices. At Manchester prices were tending downward; at Lancashire, want of confidence, and a greater want of a trade extension; at Yorkshire, Rochdale and Leicester, nothing doing in fine goods, and in low cloths the demand had fallen off.

The Great Western brings out two important debates respecting Canada, and a speech more immediately referring to the United States and Texas—the first by Lord Brougham, in reply to M. Dupin, in the Chamber of Deputies, which, while containing nothing absolutely new, yet puts the right of search negotiations between England and America in 1842 in a striking and correct light.

The Count de Montfort, son of Jerome Bonaparte, has left Marseilles by sea for the purpose of successively visiting Spain, England, and the United States.

Scotland.—Arrangements are in progress for universally addressing the people on the propriety of places of worship and the support of the ministry, in the event of the apprehended disruption; and a matured plan will be submitted to the meeting of elders, to be held on the 1st of Feb.

The Queen has replied to the non intrusionists, refusing to alter the constitution of the Church of Scotland.

Almost every part of the country was visited by a severe storm on the 31st and 2d Feb. With the exception of one night, the principal rivers in Scotland were very much swollen.

The Overland Mail reached London, on the 3d day night, with intelligence from Bombay to the 2nd of January, and from Macao to the 15th of November. As regards China, events were progressing favorably. The Queen's ship, Hazard, had arrived at Hong-Kong, on her way home, with the ratified treaties. After leaving Macao for the interior, the Emperor sent a part of the fleet to escort him up the river. He was received perfectly by England, and the Hong merchants were virtually released. A friendly feeling had succeeded the belligerent one, with which the English and the Chinese favourably regarded each other. Before leaving Nanking, the Imperial Commissioners gave a grand entertainment to the officers of the army and navy at which professions of amity were indulged on both sides. The British forces were to be stationed in about equal divisions at Amoy, Hong Kong, and Chusan. English merchants and their families are permitted, by the decrees of the Emperor, to reside at Canton, at Amoy, Powchowfoo, at Ningpoo and at Shanghae. At the last mentioned place, Captain Balfour is to be stationed as British Consul General. Sir Hugh Gough, the military commander of the expedition, was about returning home, and Sir Henry Pottinger was expected in the beginning of December at Hong-Kong, to arrange about a commercial tariff.

In India order appears to have been perfectly restored.

Com. Kearney (American) was still in China, on the 16th Nov. but expected to sail soon from Macao in the Constellation for Manilla, to return in a month. He had addressed a note to the Viceroy asking that the American trade might be placed upon the same footing with the British. The Governor answers civilly that American merchants have been more observant of the laws than other nations, of which the Emperor was fully convinced, and that as soon as the high commissioners and Sir Henry Pottinger arrive and arrange regarding the British trade, the Emperor will attend to American interests.

The American merchants express an earnest desire, in letters received by the Great Western, that the U. S. will send out some one with sufficient qualifications, and uncumbered with commercial business, to look after American interests as a representative of our country. Their wish has have been anticipated in the recent appointment of Mr. Everett.

Further Items.—The Great Western has now been running five seasons, crossed the Atlantic 54 times, and made 166,687 miles, without requiring any material repair. A recent examination in England proved her to be in fine condition.

The dreadful January gales along the English coast destroyed 240 vessels, with 500 lives, and *property* valued at $3,000,000!

American cotton was pouring into Liverpool. In one day previous to the departure of the Western 18 ships arrived with 14,000 bales!

The firm of Rothschild had completed a contract with the Belgian Government for the loan of fifty million of florins.

The Anti Corn Law League had concluded its sittings at Manchester. The series of meetings have been of most imposing character. At the first grand banquet at "Free Trade Hall," 3,400 ladies and gentlemen were seated in the body of the hall, and 400 gentlemen in the gallery. The arrangements were admirable (the conductors are men of business habits) and the decorations splendid. A description of the latter would alone fill a column. Let ers had been addressed to all the foreign ambassadors inviting them to attend as spectators, but as might have been expected, they one and all declined doing so, on the ground of their presence being construed into improper interference with the domestic affairs of the nation. There were 3 or 4 days of hard speaking, and much valuable information respecting the state of the country was communicated. Mr. O'Connell was amongst the new speakers on the Corn Law Question.—At the concluding meeting 6,000 persons were present.

The League have every voter in the kingdom registered in their books, and purpose sending a library of anti-corn law tracts *to each*. They are doing this at the rate of one and a half tons per week! At one of their late meetings at Manchester, 300 dissenti g ministers were present. The league is a formidable body; and has in it the elements of cohesion. A diabolical attempt was made on the first night, by some parties unknown, to create confusion by turning off the gas, and leaving the immense assemblage in total darkness, which might have resulted in the loss of many lives, had any rush to the doors taken place; but the chairman called out, "sit still! sit still! the gas shall be lighted presently!" and the company did sit still, John Bright, the orator, continuing to speak in the dark, until the flas was again turned on. The baffled attempt at creating confusion, only served to add to the enthusiasm.

More of the Earthquake in the West Indies!

An arrival from St. Thomas brings further accounts of the dreadful effects of the earthquake in the West India Islands. All the buildings in Point Petre were thrown down by the shock. Immediately upon its occurrence nearly 2000 of the inhabitants rushed from their dwellings into the public square, which they had scarcely reached when the earth opened beneath their feet and swallowed up the whole mass!! It was supposed that full 7,000 people were destroyed altogether in various ways. Directly after the earthquake a fire broke out among the ruins, which burnt 5 days and completed the destruction.

On the islands of Antigua and Montserrat, nearly all the stone and brick buildings were shaken down, but not those of wood. A few lives only were lost. At English Harbor, Antigua, a high hill overlooking the harbor was thrown into it by the shock, filling it up. It was not known that any islands were sunk, as has been reported by vessels arrived elsewhere.

Several millions of pounds sterling will be required to rebuild the public buildings, offices, &c. &c. As the vessel passed Guadaloupe, the Captain says nothing could be seen of the island, spoke, and supposed that had something to do with the earthquake.

Georgia Gold Mines.—The Milledgeville, Ga. Union says that in consequence of the low price of produce and the depression of labor, there has lately been a great increase of mining operations in the Georgia gold regions, and the results are crowding into us promised fruit of the kind. The Union says:—Already the neighborhood of Dahlonega is reaping the benefit of the mines. The gold is coming in from all quarters, and the effects are felt and seen. We do not think the gold obtained exceeds the hopes in the least it does; but it is coming in so soon that small parties of our citizens realizing a tolerable reward for their efforts."

Snow in Georgia on the 7th inst.

A Temperance Anecdote and True.—On Saturday last, as the clerks and porters of one of our large grocery stores were loading the team of a wagoner with the articles enumerated in the order of a Montgomery county merchant, the zealous teamster, though illiterate, was after much study, enabled to make out the lettering on the head of one of the barrels the word "brandy," and once satisfied that his orthography was correct, no persuasion nor scolding of the clerks could persuade him to take it, and out it was tumbled.—*Phil Ledger.*

Landlords in New York have very generally reduced the rents from 15 to 20 per cent.

The new gold mine in Moore county, N. C. employs 200 hands, raising $30 or 40 per week to each hand. The gold is found in lumps just below the surface, and the search for it is very rudely conducted. One lump worth $10 was found. In Stanly county a rock mine is worked by machinery with great profit. In Georgia and Alabama the business is actively prosecuted. The entire middle section of North Carolina is said to be almost one gold mine—the "dross" being near the surface.

There have been several more bloody riots between the Corkonians and Connaught men, on the public works in Canada—several men having been killed.

Moses Tomes, a New York broker, after opied to commit suicide last week by drinking molten lead—which burn his throat and stomach dreadfully.

The Catholics are about to erect another magnificent church in Philadelphia, to cost $100,000.

A fugitive slave undergoing an examination at Northampton, Conn. when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, sir; he is a member of Congress."

Pennsylvania has resolved to pay the interest upon her State Debt, in new stock to be created for that purpose!

The Pienyune says they call gouging in New Orleans, "*operating for atrabismus* on the Kentucky system."

The Exchanges of the country were never in so good condition as now. The rates of discount are exceedingly small, and the facilities of collecting and remitting as good as can be desired. More and better than all, the exchanges in the present arrangement, cannot be thrown out of order.—*Jour. of Com.*

To Catch Rats.—An Ohio paper states, that as many thirty-six rats have been taken in one night, by the following plan: Take a smooth board, fill it up to within six inches of the top with water, cover the top with chaff or bran, then place it in the evening where the rats harbor.

Twenty-four promotions in the Army have recently been made, for services in the Florida war.

During the month of February, the addition by baptism to the various Baptist churches in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, were near five hundred.

An energetic man is something like one of "Francis' Life Boats"—tumble him overboard into what sea you will, he is not only sure to right himself, but to sustain a number of sinking wretches with him.

Judge King, in his remarks to the grand jury of Philadelphia, stated that, in 1836, there were 1146 licensed taverns in Philadelphia, city and county, and now there are only 561—less than *one half!*

The U. S. Gazette speaking of the progress of Millerism in Philadelphia, says—"We regret to learn that the domestic concern of several families in this city are disturbed by Millerism, that the property is being wasted and a comfortless age insured to some, by a miserable reliance on the part of the active members of the family upon the assertion that the world will be destroyed next month. This strange infatuation is influencing all the conduct, and all the conversation, of the victims, and will probably result in settled insanity.

Better News from Red River.—The Red River Republican of the 22d ult. states, on authority from above, that the alarming accounts of the late fire were exaggerated. The river is no higher now than it was in 1840, and not more than 2 or 3 lives had been lost. The rise was not more sudden than ever before, and not so great.

☞ They have in Boston, in full operation, 5 or 6 knitting machines, moved by dog power, making stockings without seams.

A Philanthropist.—A gentleman living at Northfield, England, is said to have purchased for himself an annuity of £500 a year, and the residue of his property (about $200,000) is to be appropriated to the building of forty almshouses, the number of which are to receive 82 a week.

☞ It is stated that there are already 1200 applicants for office under the new Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 2d inst. says—Two gentlemen were yesterday held to bail in the sum of $500 each, by Recorder Bermudez, for intent to fight a duel.

La Sonnade, of the British Royal Engineers, has ascertained, by exact trigonometrical measurement, the depression of the Dead Sea below the Mediterranean, to be, 1,337 feet! By another observation, he found the Lake of Tiberias to be 96 feet below the Mediterranean.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on the 4th inst. having passed during the session 262 Private Legislative Enactments.

Lent finishes with the 26th instant.

Easter Sunday is April 17th.

The Juvenile Lyceum at New Brunswick has commenced the publication of a little weekly sheet of 4 pages, for the benefit of children, at 50 cents a year. It is printed at the Office of the Times.

The Spring Trade in Philadelphia appears to be rather promising. The Inquirer says:

We learn that about 1000 strangers arrived at nine of our principal hotels during the last week, and among them several hundred merchants from the West and South, who visit Philadelphia with the object of making purchases. This may be regarded as a very fair indication with respect to the Spring business. The trade in the aggregate will not be extravagant, but it will no doubt be sound and wholesome.

The Spring Trade of Baltimore is thus noticed by the American of that city:

It gratifies us to be able to state that the Spring Trade of Baltimore has opened under very flattering auspices. Quite an active business is now going forward in the sale of Foreign and domestic goods for the interior—West and Southwest. The Market is stocked with a full assortment, and the important facilities which are afforded for the transportation of merchandise hence at cheap and rapid rates, are becoming duly appreciated.

The Newark Daily says—It is stated that within the last two weeks more merchandise has passed over the Camden and Amboy Railroad, between Philadelphia and New York, than has passed over it within the same period for the last two years.

Revival.—The Rev. Mr. Whitecar, of the Methodist Church of this city, announced from the pulpit on Sunday evening, that 821 persons had attached themselves to that Church as Probationers, since the commencement of the present revival.

The Bridgeton Chronicle says there is a revival at Shiloh in Cumberland county. A letter from the pastor of the Baptist Church on that place, states that no less than 75 were at the anxious seats on the evening previous. "A considerable number now rejoice in hope, while hundreds of guilt has been removed since the commencement of the meeting, which has been in progress but a few days."—*Trenton State Gaz.*

Uruguay has abolished Slavery within its dominions. A decree of the Government dated 12th December thus commences:—"From and after the promulgation of the present resolution there are no slaves in the Territory of the Republic." So may it be with all Republics. The Polar Star" as the United States has been facetiously termed, however, still points the wrong way.—*Newark Daily.*

Uruguay is in South America!

A chime of bells is to be obtained for the St. Mary's (German Catholic) Church, Cincinnati.

The Maryland Legislature, which adjourned on Friday, passed a bill for the abolishment of the State's interest in all the great works of internal improvement in which she was either a stockholder or a creditor. The State Bonds will be received in pay ment.

No act passed during the State into Congressional Districts—and no United States census for was chosen.

The United States are called in the London Times, a "known swindler."

Thomas Morris, son of the distinguished financier of the Revolution, Robert Morris, has obtained judgment in the U. S. Supreme Court, against the property of the city of Philadelphia, known as the Fairmount Hydraulic Works, by means of which he will realize an income of over $250,000. The suit has been pending for eighteen years.

Young White, of Batavia, Ohio, attempted to poison his parents, brothers and sisters, and succeeded in the work of two since is now lying in the jail at Syracuse, having been apprehended in the village a short time since, by Police Justice Woodward.

We learn from the Taunton Whig, that a man named Wm. Cobb, whilst cleaning down his house a few days since, in the neighboring town of Wrentham, ran against a stone wall, fractured his skull in such a manner that life is despaired of.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New Orleans has resolved to issue no notes of a denomination than fifty dollars.

A man residing in a wretched hovel, in Nottingham (England,) recently died from exertions, in carrying his coffin from a distance because the old thrones half penny charges, (equal to 3½ pence,) would deprive his premises, money and property to the value of £6000 were found.

Ingenious.—Mr. Philemon Stevens, of Nashua, has presented the editor of the Telegraph a piece of cotton thread, spun upon a machine, his invention, which numbers as high as 15 to the pound of which would extend 168,000 miles or nearly six miles. It is a beautiful article of thread as ever was spun. Nashua ingenuity will make veritable gentlemen of our cotton factories, and the thread will be superb. It is fine enough for the finest muslin.

Our readers cannot fail of being astonished at the following fact, which we will extract with due confidence from the London Court Circular:—"The Princess Royal visited Woolwich on Thursday, in the carriage which the Queen and Prince Albert, without any escort or state whatever."! That a child should travel ten or twelve miles in the same carriage with its father and mother, without a retinue of nurses to support it, is indeed a wounding.—*Baltimore.*

An Example.—Elihu Burrit, called the learned blacksmith, who is at this time master of fifty different languages, has at last succeeded in forming a correspondence to be carried on with his son, being an apprentice at the anvil in London, for several one day of every week, and such that in four years, he will be able to converse in eight, bought a London printing press, and with it he will print a paper in eight different tongues, and was at the work last evening at his usual hour.

"Ma," said a little urchin, "I can't wear my best clothes. I am cold" "Hush, my son," said the mother, "wait a little while, and you shall have the best clothes that ever the parson wore at a funeral."

THE UNION.

Plainfield, March 29, 1843.

Tyler Mass Meeting.—A meeting of the people from all parts of the country, in favor of Mr. Tyler, was called to be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Wednesday evening last—and a curious scene of uproar and confusion it was. The vast building was crowded to its utmost capacity, but with persons of all parties, many of whom *seem* to have gone there as much for a frolic as any thing else. All sorts of noises, and all sorts of tricks interrupted the proceedings of the meeting. Cheers were frequently called for from the crowd, for Clay, Jackson, Tyler, Cushing, Wise, &c. and regularly given by the immense assemblage.

Five or six columns of the N. Y. Tyler paper is taken up with the official account of the strange doings. The *galleries* were hung with banners, and the organ was decorated with the star spangled banner, while the portraits of Washington and Jefferson were hanging on two pillars, in front of the audience. A band of music entertained the audience until the organization, just previous to which a banner was brought in, which was vociferously applauded and kissed.

After the officers of the meeting were chosen, *which were very numerous, and resolutions* were adopted approving of a Democratic National Convention to May, 1844, and nominating John Tyler as their candidate for the next Presidency subject to the decision of the Convention aforesaid. Mr. Cushing addressed the audience in an able Tyler speech, during which he was much interrupted. He concluded with a warm appeal in behalf of the Administration, to the strength and support of the people.

Some 20 speakers here jumped up in the uproar, "who introduced mother Aichbodes at the White House?" being heard in a loud voice from the gallery, followed by a singing response below

"Old mother Bingo
Is come home."

and a chorus of laughter.

"Walsh! Walsh! Mike Walsh!" now rang through the assembly.

James Kelly stepped forward in the uproar and denounced those who came to make confession-stools of human nature—for was silenced by repeated noises, a row in the gallery, amusing of benches, &c.

Mr. Michael Walsh was now loudly called for, but declined to address the meeting. The calls continuing, he came forward, and was received with deafening cheers. "Gentlemen," said he, "you have called me to a trial time yet. Now take your answer. No! (Laughter and cheers.

Mr Kelly was again called for, and came forward. He proposed three cheers for John Tyler, the patriot and statesman. The call was ably responded to.

Col. Zabriskie, of New Brunswick, was next introduced, and commenced his speech. He was continually interrupted by all sorts of cries "who are you?—where do you come in?—what are you after?" &c. &c. Hisses and groans were profuse. Among other things he said the Whig party proper were devoted to one man, "Harry of the West," and not to principles; and to prove this, he asked permission to read two resolutions passed by the Whigs of the Legislature of New Jersey. He finished the first resolution, when he was told to stop, and nine cheers demanded for Henry Clay! Then burst forth hearty and tremendous cheers from every quarter of the Church! The applause was long and loud. Soon after which the meeting adjourned with a call for three cheers for John Tyler!

We have gathered the above account solely from Whig papers, and perhaps on that account, a little allowance should be made for too high coloring.

☞ Wm. G. Steele, has been appointed Post master at Somerville, in place of Theodores D. Dumont.—*Somerset Messenger.*

John Simpson has been appointed Postmaster at New Brunswick, in place of Samuel C. Cook, removed. *Much dissatisfaction was expressed,* at a public meeting called for that purpose.

Geo. H. McCarter has been appointed Postmaster at Newton, Sussex county, in place of Wm. M. Johnson, removed.

All the recipients of the above appointments are democrats—and the persons removed are Whigs—and it is said performed the duties of their several offices to the satisfaction of the public.

The Rahway Republican having become an Administration paper, has not a part of the avails the advertising of the Proposals for carrying the U. S. Mails, for this State. Among the proposals, we notice the following:—From Plainfield to Millington, 8 miles and back, every Tuesday Leave Plainfield at 8,—arrive at Millington by 10,—leave Millington at 12 and arrive at Plainfield by 2, P. M.—*for one year from 1st July next.* Proposals received until April 25th—to be decided by the 10th of May.

"If we could have one way out a child in the country under eight years of age should see the inside of a school house or a school book."

The above is from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, and is endorsed by the Newark Daily,—either of which is good authority. Besides, it is just our opinion. Capt. Marryatt, in one of his novels, says if a child is sent to school for the first time at the age of 7 or 8 years, at 11, he will have as good an education as if he had been first sent at the age of 4 or 5—besides, he will know more about other things than book-learning, and enjoy *better* health. This everlasting task of the infant faculties, so common now-a-days, is far more injurious than profitable.

At a recent Convention of the democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature, the proposition to hold a National Convention at Baltimore in May, 1844, was agreed to. It was also resolved that the democracy of Massachusetts *preferred* Martin Van Buren as the candidate for the next Presidency.

The Tyler Movement of a branch of the Democracy in this State, was roundly denounced, last Wednesday evening, at a Democratic meeting in Rahway. Resolutions were adopted, declaring the recent Convention at Trenton was self constituted, for selfish purposes, and not authorized to act for the Democracy of the state. The Republican takes no notice of it.

The Hon. Silas Wright says, that Mr. Van Buren's nomination for the next Presidency by the National Convention, and consequently his election, are certain. That is just our opinion.

The Great Western left New York on her return, last Thursday, with a full cargo, and 20 passengers.

Another snow storm blocked up our Railroad last week, near two days, and again is short of late news.

The Comet, for such it is pronounced to be by all the Cockneys, has been around the sun, and is now on its return, and will ere long disappear. It is said to be one of the three largest Comets that has visited us. Noah Webster says he has seen a larger one.

Specie is fast becoming the only circulation of the West and South-west, where few banks remain.

In the New York Senate on Monday last, a report was to appropriate to the State creditors the $64,358 received by New York as her share of the public lands, from the General Government, was rejected. It is said the money will go back to Washington.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The Rev. Charles I. Warren, Agent of the Essex County Temperance Society will lecture in the Second Day Meeting House, on the place on Thursday Evening, the 23d inst. at 7 o'clock. The citizens of Plainfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. The children and people of the neighborhood are especially desired to be present.

March 29. E. MARSH, Secretary.

The True Medical Doctrine.—The old fashioned system of administering preparations of Calomel, Arsenic, or other Mineral Poisons, for the cure of every disease, is about exploded.

Stansbury's Vegetable Extract Pills are one cause of this desirable event. People now find that the cure intended by Nature to restore the Health of Mankind are only to be found in the *Vegetable Kingdom.*

These Pills are formed by an improved principle of Extraction from *Twenty Seven* of the most Valuable Vegetable Purgatives, without any of their impurities—thus securing the medical qualities only. A moment's examination must convince every individual that *this Method* of preparing pills is *superior* to all other methods ever invented. They are Nature's Remedy, Pure, Perfect and Original—although it has lately introduced, they have at once risen into favor, and their sale will shortly supersede all others.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Lewis N. Miller, $2,23; Eli Pound, 2 20; T. S. Alberti, 2,00; L. M. Force, 1,50; Peter Drake, 2,20; Isaia Drake, ,80; R. Richards, ,75; Rev. S. J. Drake, ,99; L. E. Gibbs, ,83.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. George A. Albro, of New York, to Mrs. Mary E. Frantzen, of Elizabethtown.

On the 9th inst. Capt. James A. Hassell, of New Brunswick, to Sabina Owen, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

At Providence, R. I. on the 9th inst. John P. Hardenbergh, of New Brunswick, to Frances Eliza, daughter of Thomas Eddy, Esq. of the former place.

At Union Town on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Casterson, Aaron Freeman Esq. of the above place, to Miss Eliza Goodfellow, of Piscataway.

DIED

Near Somerville, on the 7th, Mrs. Catharine Castner, in the 83d year of her age.

In Somerville, on the 9th, William Bryant, aged 80 Years.

In Elizabethtown, on the 13th inst. Mary C., wife of Dact. M. M. Woodruff, aged 26.

The Plainfield Mutual Insurance Fire Company

The following

Report

Was submitted to the Company, at their Annual meeting, held March 13, 1843.

Cash paid out for Losses, at last Re-port, of March, 1842,	$4,027 65	
Less the paid your of,	0 00	
		$4,027 65
Whole amount of Losses,		$8,745 85
Amount of Expenses, as-sessments paid to Members,	$1,402 49	
Expenses and Interest paid members last year,	232 03	
		1,634 49
Whole Amount of losses & ex, since		$6,360 34
Whole amount of Interest received,	$13,204 44	
Cash received for Annual Premiums at last report	1,195 70	
Cash received for Annual Premiums last year,	132 00	
Cash received for the eight Annual Premiums,	7,077 71	
	$16,619 90	
Amount out in Bonds and other Securities,	8,000 37	
Balance on hand,	226 20	
	$16,619 90	

Capital, in Notes, &c.	$23,199 35
Amount of Surplus,	$6,181 93½
Amount due from Interest on the Stock,	234 50
	$6,696 32½

JACOB MANNING, President
C. Bosce, Secretary.
March 13, 1843.—22 3t.

See how the English suppress the Slave Trade—The Madagascar, 44 Capt. Foote, was at Ascension 14th of Oct. last. Capt. F. had destroyed several slave factories on the coast of Africa, and had some battles with the natives, in which some of the crew were killed. Result: the captures of 956 slaves on the 22d of May, and 280 more on the 31st. The captured negroes were taken to St. Helena, and put to labor as "bound apprentices!" Of course they were not taken out of their country by their own consent: but this is not slavery!—A note by any other name, &c.—*Boston Post.*

R. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Lung complaints, pleurisy, asthma, &c. A discase which cannot be relieved by taking in the space of two years, there is no instance of the kind recorded in the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually and as certainly as any other disease, and in a much shorter time. Then why delay until the last moment, and then apply for relief, and discuss until these Lungs are entirely affected, and then call in the last resource to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort, which medicine has proved even in the case of Consumption in the last stage of the disease, to be a perfect and speedy remedy. Read the following certificate from Capt. Daniel Cranston, of Providence. Many others from 100 physicians in New York city can also be given, if required.

Extraordinary Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for many years past, and from the effects it has had, I am fully convinced that it combines every requisite medicine in the cure of Lung Complaints and consumption. I do strongly recommend it to the public and to the Faculty.

D. D. RANDALL, M. D.

Hempstead, August 1 1842.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and proving of many fatal cases, with very few exceptions. Parents should not be without Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort, as it is only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during seven years.

Sold by W. A. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 80 Barclay st New York.—Also

By A. Marsh, Plainfield, and Jesse Pearson, Rahway.

April 4, 1842. 27 3t

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super-nine,		4 75
Genesee,		5 00
Rye Flour,		3 25
Indian Meal,		3 50
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		1 25
Rye,		0 56
Corn, 56 lbs.		0 56
Barley, 56 lbs.		0 56
Oats,		33

Dr. LIZZY'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a household word in every family in the country. Their unparalled sale, and unbounded confidence in them without distinction. The poor and cowardly are alike filled with their praise. The subject and the proud, the learned and the unlearned, the old and the young, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or season. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their operation, searching in all their operations, and unexcelled in their results.

Dr. Israel Delamater's

Nervous and Bone Liniment.

It is frequently acquainted Rheumatism cannot be cured by external applications. But it is certainly true, that it can be not only relieved but frequently cured by external and internal applications. Of the former class, is the prescription of the Liniment and Spirit is required to prove to the entire satisfaction of every one who is afflicted with this most distressing complaint, by a liberal and universal warrantee, that whoever will faithfully use one bottle of Dr. Delamater's Rheumatic Liniment externally, and one bottle of the Indian Specific internally, and receive no benefit from the same, the money refunded, if not cured, shall have the purchase money refunded in full

Sold by Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Barclay street, New York. Also by

A. T. Sharwell, Plainfield.
Preston Morton, New Market.
Wm. Tucker, Bound Brook.
R. S. Freeman, Metuchen, and
J. J. Bowman, Washington Mouth River.

April 18, 1842. 27 1y

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been tried in four families in this place, and been found to remedy a better purgative altogether, than any thing heretofore tried.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

FARM TO LET,

For one Year

From the 1st of April next.

SITUATED in the township of Scotch Plains, about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, and about 4 miles from the N. J. Rail Road, and one mile from Fanwood Depot, containing about 100 acres. Said Farm has about 30 acres, with a good Farm House and all necessary out buildings, and is a good meadow and pasture Farm. Also, a Farm House and Garden lot, with about 2 acres of land, situated in Plainfield, on the corner of Front and Cedar streets, the garden lot adjoining the Cedar street school house. Apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

ABRAM DUNN.

March 29, 1843.

$100 Wanted.

A PERSON owning 50 Acres of Land near New Market, and will give a mortgage on the same, wishes to loan $100 for one year or longer, for which a mortgage on the above property will be given if required.

Apply to the Printer.

March 15.—tf

Just Received,

A FRESH and FULL Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, among

Which are Cloths, Satinetts and Cassimeres, that will be sold very Low for Cash or Country Produce. Wood Wanted in payment of Goods.

Nov. 21. E. A. CORY.

Victoria and Alpaca Lustres,

JUST RECEIVED, by

Nov. 4. WEBSTER & MARSH.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

A DVERTISED in another column, for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

FOR SALE.

The Building and Lot on the corner of Main street and Mountain Road, lately occupied by Myers & Dixon, as a Store House in which business is now carried on by the Subscriber.

A Bargain for a Business Man. J. R. ARMOR.

Table Suit.

3 CASES Double Knitted Table Suit for sale by

Sept. 25, 1842. DANIEL SPELLMAN.

Damask, Worsted, Kubyle, and Belvidere Shawls. For sale by

Nov. 14 WEBSTER & MARSH.

3 PIECES Apollo Cassimere. Also Three Cases Cassimere Suits.

Oct. 17. DANIEL SPELLMAN.

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscribers having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by WILLIAM G. DUNSTED, dec'd. on the corner of Main and Somerset streets, would inform the public that they are prepared to execute to order all kinds of work in their line, which will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

CORNELIUS VAN ARTA.

Opened this day, a few pieces of

Scotch Ginghams

of very desirable patterns. Also a few

Mousseline d'laines,

White and Colored

English, French, & Domestic prints.

Also just opened, a piece of very good

Alapacha Cloth.

Aug. 9, 1842. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Absolute Relief!!!

10,000 TABLES are now in use, giving entire SATISFACTION. Agencies to be established in every town in the United States. For particulars address (post paid) to the Proprietor, Dr. J. C. Brandreth, Utica, N. Y. Pamphlets containing full particulars may be had gratis of any authorized agent. Dr. Brandreth's Pills are now prepared and have been for years, by a regular Physician, and are offered to the public as a family medicine, and not as a quack nostrum. They are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and are mild in their operation, searching in their effects, and powerful in their cures. They are the result of long and extensive practice, and have been prepared with the greatest care and attention. They are not recommended for all diseases, but for those only for which they are found to be a safe and effectual remedy. Full directions for their use are given in the pamphlets. Dr. Brandreth's Pills are now in use in every part of the United States, and in the British Provinces, and have been for years, and are daily increasing in reputation. The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Brandreth, Agent for the sale of his Pills in Plainfield, and is authorized to sell them at the manufacturer's prices. Any person wishing to purchase Dr. Brandreth's Pills, can be supplied at the subscriber's store, or by calling at his residence in Somerset street, Plainfield. Those who have used them, and those who have not, are requested to call and examine the certificates of the many persons who have been cured by the use of these Pills, when all other medicines had failed. Also, for sale, a few bottles of Dr. Brandreth's Extract Buchu, which is a safe and effectual remedy for diseases of the urinary organs

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness in the Breast, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES.

A compound balsamic preparation of the Pectoral Trigeminus of Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, and by which the active principle of these two celebrated physicians, and universally acknowledged as the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

No Quack Medicine!! No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no disposition to deceive the afflicted or to impose upon the credulity of those who are labouring under affection, nor do we wish to enlarge on those points it justly deserves. Volumes we understand we could write upon the wonderful cures and distressing cases of consumption, and the many other diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, in that they we cannot refer to cases in every city or town in the United States.

Various remedies of late have been offered and called into notice by the cure of diseases in the Lungs, and some have no doubt to some very partial extent, but they have never been equal to the one offered by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

Extraordinary Virtues

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to give relief, the use of this medicine has in a great measure, if not entirely, restored the patient to perfect health, and to the fond hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, termed Catarrhal Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., it has been used with unbounding success and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to its extraordinary healing power. In the further Consumption, commonly termed debility or "Gone Into a Decline."

An ointment with which thousands are buoying themselves up with the fond hope of recovery, but which in every instance has ultimately proved unsuccessful, and consigned the sufferer to the grave. Many, after exhausting their means and trying all the quackeries and nostrums of the day, without effectually healing any of the diseases they were professed to cure, have come to this Balsam as a last resort, and in every instance it has proved successful in restoring them to perfect health.

Many certificates of the most astonishing cures in Consumption, Liver Complaints, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the Lungs, and blood may be seen at the wholesale agents, after every one of which we have already published numerous

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 11. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1843. Whole number 323.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $4.00 per annum if paid during the 1st three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $3.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding 8 square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion. And nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BECKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago I was attacked with a pain in my right side and darting to my right shoulder, without any symptoms, which made me very sick, which pain continued for about two years, and then left me in Consumption. After being under the care of a long time, pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I found occasionally slight better and worse a little, but I would soon be taken a fresh cough occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry; sometimes in the small, and sometimes in the throat; perhaps I had a severe pain and soreness in the pit of my stomach; my food did not digest, as it appeared be, and my stomach was completely stopped up, for nothing I had a most distressing regular cough, which was very severe, my cough increased and I became very weak, and my flesh consequently all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I was advised to get Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, which I did, and continued to use it for some time, but found no relief. I then got Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Vegetable Pills, and found a perfect relief upon my sickness; I continued using them for a few months after words, I thought that I was entirely cured. I thought that I was as well as I could be. I continued the most horrible acid I ever saw coming up of phlegm, matter, &c., in a large quantity, which I spit up, and sometimes I would swallow it. I then found for several days something at my throat, which seemed to choke me, and I thought I was going to die. I then got Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Vegetable Pills, and continued using them through the summer, and found myself gaining in flesh and strength, and in the fall of the year I was as well as I ever was in my life, and my cough entirely left me, and I have not had any return of it since. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months, and am like a different being. The pain that was in my stomach and breast has entirely healed, and that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the existence of my own flesh, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it ever has been.

Health what truly is in the world! how many thousands carry about in foreign bodies and, many claim, and have

Sarsaparilla, and have known of her suffering [illegible] *ONOLS, Bishop of New York.*

Given at New York, this 11th day of December, 1842.

I have full confidence in the statements made by Martha Comstock, and have full confidence of her case.

JOHN POWER, J.
Vicar General of the Diocese of New York.
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Given at New York, this 11th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Collin, and have known of her suffering three years. ANTHONY DROLS, Bishop of New York.

I have full confidence in the statements made by Martha Comstock having in such a the past 20 years. I will cheerfully vote any particular in relation to her case to those who may call further of her situation. &c. ELIZABETH.

Given at the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince street, New York, Dec 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Comstock and have full confidence of her case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Alderman 2d Ward of the City of New York.

Dec 14, 1842.

Martha Comstock lingered in my family the last 13 years, and I hereby certify that the foregoing statement made by her is correct. JOHN DOWER.

Dec 14, 1842.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings 273 Broad way, corner of Chambers street, New-York. Price, $1.

Also For Sale by the subscriber, sole Agent for Plainfield.

M. F. CUSHING.

LAP STONE AND HAMMER.

THE Subscribers grateful for past favors, continue to offer to the public at the old stand corner of Main and Front streets, in the Mountain House, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, for gentlemen and ladies, of their own manufacturing, warrant & will make and of the best materials, as they will employ none but good workmen. Viz:

Gentlemen's French and American Calf boots.
do Coarse peg and sewed boots and shoes
do Calf Brogan shoes
do Stuff Pumps
do Pumps and slippers
Ladies' Stuff Gaiters.
do stuff half gaiters
do Prunella Buskins
do Kid slippers
do Leather boots and shoes
Youth's boots and shoes of all kinds
Misses' Bein Morocco and Ties
Children's shoes of all kinds,

Also, Sole Leather by the side or half side to suit purchasers. Calf skins, Morocco skins, linings and bindings. Also Shoe makers' windings of all kinds. Wood and Lasts.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Country Produce taken in exchange.

The subscribers continue the sale of Dry Goods and Groceries at the old stand.

April 25, 1842. J. R. DUNN.

Horse and Sleigh for sale.

A fine Horse Sleigh, and Horse, both very good for sale cheap. Inquire of the Printer.

Feb. 13, 1843.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. Hundreds of testimonials have been forwarded to us, but the following, as they are from persons of the highest standing, and fully experienced whose results still more remarkable. The proprietors have selected the numbers of the opportunity of the cures in question, and feel confident in stating that they are such as will command the confidence of the community.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

*Sands' Sarsaparilla.—Having had extensive experience in its use, I feel for your treatment to me, a strong testimonial in favor of the most valuable medicine. I prescribe it in my practice. I feel for your treatment to me, a strong certificate

brought to their sweetest issues. Here the atoning blood is applied to the human soul, for whom it was shed, and anoints the whole man *with its cleansing and invigorating power.* For the progress of this spiritual work, a thousand causes act, and from it a thousand brilliant results. It is a grand harvest-time of grace, preceding some terrible reaping day of divine wrath not far away. For indeed, it has always been the course of Providence to gather in his elect ere wherever the storms of his anger were about to burst on the world. When the flood came and swept the wicked down to hell; when Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by the penal fires of holy indignation; when Jerusalem was overwhelmed with curses which her willful unbelief provoked; when the plials of divine wrath were poured out successively on pagan Rome, the glorious seasons of mercy and salvation preceded, and the voice of God was first heard exclaiming "Come, my people, enter into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee, until the indignation be overpassed." Even so at this present time, is a season of preceding salvation. That great and fearful punishment will fall upon anti-Christian nations in years not far hence in the future, we have every reason to believe. Therefore, the falling and ascendant spirit of human affairs at this time, is the effectual spirit of salvation, gathering into the Savior's fold, and away from the impending storm, a glorious company that shall be forever saved.

But while this work advances, it casts abroad various aspects and influences on the affairs of men. It gives birth and unparalleled success to schemes of moral improvement. It hushes the storm of war, and calms the passions of men.—It has originated and moved in the Temperance cause, and is moving and acting now upon the cause of universal emancipation. The spirit of the Lord is in this land preparing the way for the abolition of American slavery more rapidly than all other causes combined.

* * * * * * *

Ports of Guadaloupe Opened—The Earthquake.—The Consul General of France in New York [M. De La Forest,] announces officially that in consequence of the disasters attendant on the dreadful earthquake of Feb. 8th, the ports of the island are declared open for the admission of provisions of all kinds, and of wood suitable for building purposes. The official despatch estimates the loss of life at from 4 to 5000 souls. St. Pietre was utterly destroyed. The papers bear the warmest testimony to the conduct of the people in other parts of the island, one base exception being here mentioned :

"Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the destruction of their sister city, the people of *St. Pierre, Port Royal, and other places*, without waiting to learn the particulars, thronged together together to contribute food, clothing, medicines, and whatever else could in any way alleviate the sufferings of the survivors. Men, themselves without bread, gave their last shilling—asking for two cents of it only to purchase a loaf—and women brought almost their last article of dress to make lint for the wounded. Several vessels were freighted with aid and dispatched to the scene of horror. Amid this general generosity, a schooner arrived from St. Pierre, declining to give details of the disaster, as she had come to speculate upon it! The clock upon the church at St. Pierre, stood still, the hands pointing to 35 minutes past 10, the moment of the catastrophe; and almost the only walls left unhurt in the city were two, one having upon it a painting of the ruins of Babylon, and the other a portrait of the King."

Progress of Revolt in Hayti.—The Revolution in Hayti promises to be complete, and a new Constitution, like ours, will probably be adopted. The brig Pandora, arrived at Boston from Jeremie, brings intelligence to the 22d inst. The history of the revolution is thus given :

The unjust policy of President Boyer provoked a secret conspiracy, which was organized as early as October of *last* year. *On the 31st* of January three or four days before the outbreak was to take place, in consequence of an apprehended arrest of some of the chief conspirators the Commandant of the Province was waited upon by the National Guard, under the direction of a 'Committee of Popular Rights,' and requested to take command of them on the side of liberty. He declined but promised to remain neutral. The arsenal was then seized, and the Commander of the Post forced to surrender. The Committee have transferred all through the country; and the Boyer's administration is thoroughly and universally detested the prospect is that he will soon be driven from power. The utmost order and sobriety prevail throughout both people and soldiers, and the most devoted respect for the rights of all is apparent. The principal demands or objects of the Patriots are stated these ; 1. A revision of the constitution ; [as the one in force since 1816, provided that it should be revised in five years, which Boyer to us his own ends has resisted. 2. That the President shall be ineligible be elected for five or seven years, and not life. 3. That the enormous standing army shall be dismissed, the country not being able to support the expense. 4. That Boyer shall be made to give a strict account of the finances, and refund what he has *sent out of the country on his private account.*

The patriots had possession of the west end of the island, from Leogane to cape Donna Maria, and intended to march to Port au Prince. They numbered about 12,000 men and were interesting daily : six regiments of Boyer's troops had gone over to them. They had fought two battles with Boyer's troops, defeating them in both instances, killing 300 of his troops, and two of his principal generals. The troops of Boyer at Port au Prince were said to amount to only 4000 men.

It is estimated that more than 3,000,000 of pounds in England, Scotland and Ireland, are going to emigrate to Australia or America the ensuing summer.

Petition.—In the Port of Savannah there have been eight British and three American ; six British and one American ; and eight American brigs.

FOREIGN.

Twenty-one Days Later from England.

The steam-ship Columbia arrived at Boston last Monday, with 21 days later news from England—it is not important, however.

The Cotton Market is still dull, and it is even feared that the lowest point has not yet been reached, and there appears to be no improvement in the manufacturing districts. The Corn market is also heavy, with but few transactions and declining prices. When the Columbia left there were only five vessels belonging to the U. S. in Liverpool. The wind had been blowing from the eastward for several days. Money is abundant, great sums are lying comparatively idle, there being no encouragement to embark in *mercantile or other speculations.*

The sad condition of the working classes of Great Britain is thus described in an English paper, of the 4th inst.

"The condition of the work ng classes in our country is truly deplorable. The lengthened and unwelcome continuance of easterly winds, has it has prevented the arrival of homeward bound ships with supplies of their means of subsistence the mass who depend upon the shipping for their daily bread, whilst this unhappy contingency has not been atoned for by a revival of trade in the manufacturing districts. At other periods, the briskness of some particular branch of trade has been cited as a contradiction to the assertion that the "times are bad," but at the present moment the most tortuous ingenuity fails to discover in that direction of the laboring classes in not fearfully and unequivocally wretched. Over the entire length and breadth of the community, one wide cloud of gloom is spread."

It is reported in the London papers that the British mission to Brazil is likely to be of no beneficial result. The Brazilians refuse to enter into negotiation with the English, except upon terms so decidedly disadvantageous to Britain, that it would be impolitic, and perhaps dishonorable to accept them.

A letter from France states that the fine steam *frigates*, which are intended for the transatlantic navigation between France and the United States are ready for sea, and will commence service in the *Spring.*

It is the intention of the Pacha of Egypt to form a bank at Alexandria, in conjunction, with three European merchants; the capital is to be $600,0 0.

The gales during January in the Mediterranean have been greater than any known during the last 20 years. The sea made a breach through the mole of Genoa, a wall 40 feet thick.

The Great Iron Steam-Ship, of the Great *Western Steam-Ship Company, the largest vessel* ever built, is now complete, except her decorative part, and will take her place on the New York and Liverpool route this season. This splendid mammath (320 feet long) will accommodate 300 first class passengers, and carry engines of 1500 tons of merchandize. She has 4 engines of 300 horse power each.

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced in Scotland, at Lochgilphead, on the 25th of Feb.

The debates in Parliament were said to be as "verbose and dull as those of the American Congress." Votes of thanks have been passed *to the officers in India and China.*

The Oregon Question.—In the House of Commons on the 24th ult. apprehensions having been expressed by a member that a collision would arise between England and the United States respecting the territory on the North west coast; Sir Robert Peel said in reply ;

"That the relations between this country and America on the subject of the Oregon territory, were at present of a most friendly nature, and he did not think the speech of an individual member of the American Senate should be taken as a criterion of the general feelings of the American people, any more than the speech of the honorable gentleman himself should be taken to indicate the spirit of the public feeling of England on the subject."

Mrs. Wood in a Convent!—Mrs. Wood, the delightful vocalist, has embraced the Catholic religion, and, contrary to the earnest entreaties of her husband and friends, entered the Convent at York, on the 11th, having been conducted from Mr. W's residence, in the vicinity, by Mr. R. Brennan, a family friend, who endeavored in vain to dissuade her. A Dublin paper says—

"The separation of Mr. and Mrs. Wood was solely on the ground of the impossibility of her being reconciled into the Catholic Church while professing on such separation, as that church does not recognize the doctrine of divorce, and Mrs. Wood felt there could not be any compromise in matters that regarded eternity. The parting of Mrs. Wood from Mr. Wood and their infant son was truly affecting, and proved the intensity of their attachment, the sacrifice they made, and the triumph of religion over this world. She had been for several months in communication with the Roman Catholic clergyman of Wakefield, as her instructor in the tenets of that church, into which she was publicly received on Sunday, Feb. 8th.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest on loans secured by bills of exchange, exchequer bills or East India Bonds, from 3½ to 3 per cent. per annum.

The distress at Stourbridge is stated to be so alarming that numbers are subsisting on turnips alone!

The Columbia brought about a million and a half of dollars in specie.

The Board of Commissioners of the city of Raleigh, N. C. have passed a resolve that they will not grant a recommendation to the County Court on behalf of any person for a license to retail ardent spirits, unless a tax of $100 be paid into the city treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for building the hulls of one, two, or three Iron Steamers to be used as revenue cutters on the sea coast. It is expected that these boats will be built in reference to Hunter's or Ericsson's propellers.

From the New Brunswick Times.

An Important Trial.—Intense excitement has pervaded the community during the past week, in relation to a trial pending in the Circuit Court of this county, between Jackson Freeman plaintiff, and George Y. Brewster and Rev. H. W. Hunt, executors of Ezra Mundy, deceased, defendants.

This suit was brought on a promissory note $10,359, said to have been given by Ezra Mundy during his life, in satisfaction of an old claim growing out of a copartnership existing previous to the year 1804, between himself, Phineas Mundy and Phineas Freeman. The original claim was only about $1500, which if we may believe the testimony of Phineas Mundy, the principal witness for the plaintiff, was loaned to the deceased after he had left the firm, and which ultimately came to belong to Phineas Freeman assignee, and by him was assigned to the plaintiff. While this claim remained in force, it is averred that Ezra Mundy frequently promised to pay it, but after it was barred by the statute of limitations, he refused to recognize it. The next we hear of it is from the testimony of Lewis Dunham, who says he had a conversation in 1836 with the deceased, in which he mentioned a claim existing against him growing out of his business in the city of New York, and expressed anxiety to have it settled. In the fall of 1840, Phineas Munda and his uncle Ezra Mundy, went to Hathway together, when they separated, each attending to his own business. On their return Ezra Mundy said he had seen Phineas Freeman, and got his account, and desired him, the witness, to examine it, as he was acquainted with the business out of which it grew. He made the same request several times afterwards, but he, the witness, neglected it on account of a coolness existing between himself and Phineas Freeman. About the 1st of Feb. 1841, the deceased was taken very ill, so that his life was despaired of, which illness lasted about a fortnight. On the 12th, Phineas Mundy says he called on the deceased with a note which he wished him to endorse, that he found him sitting at a table, calculating the account of Phineas Freeman; he requested him to endorse his note which he did. About that time the carriage of Mr. Hunt was seen approaching the house, and Ezra Mundy gathered up his papers, giving to the witness the account, and requesting him to go over it and to call the next day and he would fix it for note.—Phineas Mundy did so, and avers that he himself drew the note and saw Ezra Mundy sign it.

The defendants deny the whole transaction and pronounce the note to be a forgery. They brought a number of witnesses who testified that they did not believe the signature to be Ezra Mundy's, three to prove that he was too ill at that time to have made the calculation and signed the note, but the latter varied in their dates This evidence is the substance of the evidence material to the issue.

The case lasted six days, and was conducted with great ability on both sides.—Messrs. Chetwood, Field, and Blauvelt, for plaintiff—Vroom, Dayton, and Van Dyke for defendants. The jury returned several times without agreeing, and were at length discharged without a verdict. Seven were in favor of finding a verdict for the plaintiff, and five for the defendant.

Earthquake in New York.—We have undoubted evidence that the earthquake of Feb. 8th, which *occasioned so dreadful a destruction* of life and property in the West Indies, was distinctly felt in this city. Three persons who were together in the upper loft of a high building, engaged in a sedentary employment, observed their tables to shake, and one of them felt a sensation similar to sea sickness. They mutually expressed surprise at what they saw and felt, and could in no other way account for it but by attributing it to the shock of an earthquake.—One of them noted the date on the wall of the room—and allowing for difference of longitude, it is found to coincide with the date of the earthquake in the West Indies. Guadaloupe which appears to have been the focus of the explosion, is situated in lat. 16 to. 17; consequently, the concussion was felt through 24 degrees of latitude in this direction, and probably as many in the opposite, making an aggregate of 48 degrees or more than one eighth of the circumference of the globe! How tremendous must have been the convulsion which could make itself felt over so vast an extent of the earth's surface! *—Journ. of Com.*

The Somers Affair in England.—We make from a late letter from a gentleman abroad, the following extract, giving what we have other authority for asserting is the universal opinion *among naval men in England*—

"An equal interest in America as great interest in the Somers affair; you doubtless would like to know what is thought of it by naval men in England. C—— informs me that a friend of his, a Post Captain, Royal Navy, lately from Portsmouth, told him it created great excitement here, but that he heard but one opinion expressed from an Admiral down, and that opinion was a perfect justification of Mackenzie's measures."

Exemplary Liberality.—Amasa Stetson, of Dorchester, Mass. has presented to the citizens of that town, a beautiful building, 87 by 50 ft. and 30 feet posts, which cost $10,000. He has fitted up in it two stores, and a spacious school room, and the rents of the stores are to be appropriated towards the support of the school.—He has also presented to the town $1000 Massachusetts State scrip, the income of which to be appropriated to the support of an English High School.

The Hagerstown, (Md.) News says, that on Friday night, "one of our citizens, Mr. Waery, taking occasion to cross a paling fence, missed his hold, and fell in such a manner that one of his feet caught in the palings and left him suspended in a most painful and perilous condition. Before assistance came to hand, he had entirely lost the power of speech, and had he remained a few minutes longer, he most inevitably have died."

There is now no bank in Illinois.

Those of the so-called Democracy, who deem themselves most fortunate and happy in creeping into office under the huge legs of John Tyler, may find it in the end as unprofitable as it is immanly and degrading. For unless all the signs of the times are to be rejected, Mr. Van Buren will receive the nomination for President of a National Convention; and then these office holders will find themselves quite as much out of their reckoning as they would be under a Whig Administration. Van Buren Democrats can never fraternize with Tyler apostates.—*Fredonian*

The crime of seduction is becoming so common, and is attended with such appalling effects, that the Legislature of New York, now in session, proposes to visit it with penalties short only of capital offences.—*Ib.*

Flour will not rise this year.—A writer in the Rochester Democrat, after taking a view of the Wheat Crops in this country and in the principal wheat growing countries in other parts of the world, including Great Britain, and comparing the probable supply with the probable demand, comes to the conclusion that he "cannot see any prospect of an advance of prices," for this important article of human food. The article embodies much information.

The U. S. Sloop of War Concord, was lost on the Coast of Africa in October last. Capt. Boorman, Purser Hart, and one of the crew were drowned, in attempting to go ashore in one of the boats. The other officers and the remainder of the crew were taken in a British vessel to Cape Town. The Sloop of War Saratoga, destined for the same African service, was dismasted in the late gale and snow storm on her way from Portsmouth to New York.

The Cotton Manufacturers of the United States to a large amount, now enter into the trade with China. This is somewhat better than the old plan of sending silver dollars.

A Dog Story.—The Troy Whig relates the following anecdote of a Newfoundland dog :

On a certain Sunday after church, the family were all assembled in the drawing room, and every member of it, with one exception, occupied in reading. The dog after making a reconnoissance of the party, proceeded of his own accord to the library, and taking down a book from the shelves, returned and presented it to the individual who was supposed with that convenient instrument, for whiling away a quarter of an hour before dinner.

In Detroit, a Whig Mayor and other municipal officers have been chosen this Spring.

In Philadelphia City, Whig Ward officers were elected in all but one Ward on the 18th inst. by increased majorities from last year.

The editor of the Lowell Courier writes from Washington that Hon. Caleb Cushing is soon to marry a Miss Harper, of Baltimore, granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a very beautiful, wealthy, and amiable lady, and a member of the Catholic church.

Some fifty removals were made last week, it is reported, at the Philadelphia Custom House, the vacancies being filled with the friends of the Administration.

We every day sacrifice principles which we esteem, through fear of being blamed by people whom we despise.

In any adversity that happens to us in the world, we ought to consider that misery and affliction are no less natural than snow and hail, storm and tempest; and that it were as reasonable to hope for a year without winter, as for a life without trouble.

To be angry about trifles is mean and childish; to rage and be furious is brutish, and to maintain perpetual wrath is akin to the practice and temper of devils; but to prevent or suppress rising resentment, is wise and glorious, is manly and divine.

It is temper which creates the bliss of home, or disturbs its comforts. It is not in the collision of intellect that domestic peace likes to nestle. Her home is in the forbearing nature—in the yielding spirit—in the calm pleasures of a mild disposition, anxious to give and receive happiness.

Of 500,000 acres of government land recently offered for sale at Chicago, only 70,000 were sold.

The Bridgeton, N. J. Chronicle and its correspondents are vigorously engaged in scoring certain persons thereabouts for the practice of note shaving or usury, which they treat as one *of the very blackest of crimes*, if not quite unpardonable. The Grand Jury in the same County (Cumberland) formally presented this practice as a nuisance and a violation of law, to be visited with heavy punishment.

No politician is considered any thing now a days who has not tried both sides. Like a buck wheat cake, he must be turned once before he is fit for use.

The quantity of eggs used annually in France exceeds 7,250,000,000, of which enormous number, Paris uses about 120,00 ,000.

More than thirteen of the fixed stars, it is said, *have disappeared within the last two centuries.* One of these presented such a brilliant appearance for about sixteen months, as to be visible to the naked eye at mid-day. La Place supposed it was burning up, as it has never been seen since.

A writer in the Newport (N. H.) Spectator, recently proved a debt in bankruptcy, and received 94 cents. The debt was $100. The expense of proving the debt was $1 50.

Vermont Sugar.—The Montpelier Watchman estimates that the maple sugar produced in that State this present season, at the very low price of 5 cents a pound, will amount to $1,900,000. This will make the quantity of sugar about 20,000 hhds. In 1840 the quantity was but 5500 hhds.

There is said to be a rhododendron tree in the public conservatory at Boston, which has now more than 2000 flowers expanded, forming a truly magnificent sight.

Another Murder in New York—Charles G. Cortice Murdered.

About 15 minutes before 7 on Monday evening, the report of a pistol was heard near the door of the Carlton House, on Leonard street, and some persons hastening out found the deceased lying on the walk within a few feet of Broadway apparently lifeless.

He was taken up and carried into the reading room, where he lingered, bleeding profusely and struggling for breath, only within a few minutes of ten, when he expired. From the time when he was discovered until his death he remained in an entire state of unconsciousness without being able to speak a word or move a muscle.

Dr. Putnam examined the body, and found the ball had entered the back of the head, at the base of the skull, passing upwards towards the forehead, and lodging in the brain. He felt on his face, bruising his forehead and face considerably. Dr. Hosack was called to, but no medical aid could avail. Deceased was attended by some of his friends, and his brother, who held the dying man by the hand, crying and sobbing with grief.

The deceased, Charles G. Cortice, had been engaged in a bowling saloon, at 360 Broadway, a few doors above Carlton House, and for the past six weeks was the proprietor of the establishment.

When the news of the event reached the police office, Justice Matsell, Mr. Osborne, and several other officers, went immediately to the residence of Mr. Henry Colton, at 24 Vesey street, who had been held to bail for an attempt to shoot Cortice in Leonard street, on Friday the 10th inst.

Justice Matsell found Colton seated with Mr. Parsons, the keeper of the house, in the parlor. The Justice immediately said to Colton, saying "that man is murdered, and it is supposed that the deed was committed by you or a woman."

The prisoner appeared hurt in thought, and said that the black boy had told him that his wife went out in this afternoon, but he thought it could not be she, as she loved him. He denied all participation in the murder, and Mr. Parsons subsequently stated to the coroner, that he had been sitting in the parlor with Colton, some time before 7 o'clock.

It was but a short time after 7 when Justice Matsell was in the house, and while he was there a female came in, having on a green bonnet and veil, and went up stairs. One of the officers stopped her, and she said she had just come from Greene st. down Broadway, and that she had "run like a racehorse."

She was suffered to proceed without further inquiry. Mr. Colton was taken to prison and locked up.

Mrs. Colton was boarding at the next house where her husband had been living with her previous to last Tuesday week, when he left, taking with him his two children to the house of Mr. Parsons.

Just before 9 o'clock the coroner called at the house of Mrs. Colton, and was admitted.—She had, however, previously sent word to Mr. Matsell that she could not see him or any one else, that evening. He then went up to the room in the third story, and knocked at the door several times, but received no answer. The coroner, when he came, broke the door open and entered, when he found Mrs. Colton dressed in white, in a black shawl, flowered gown, a shawl her, and sitting on a sofa resting her head on a pillow.

He raised her head and asked her why she did not open the door when he knocked, and received in answer only a vacant stare. He had before breaking the door, suspected that she had been taking poison, or in some manner. As it could not now get a word from her, his suspicions were increased. It was soon after ascertained that she had taken no poison, as she soon began to appear better.

At about 11 she was taken to the city prison. She slept some time in the watch house, and in the morning. The servant, however, said she had nothing on Monday, and not enough for 3 days to keep her from starvation.

Just before 6 o'clock Monday afternoon a woman dressed in a straw bonnet and green veil came into the bowling saloon and Cortice went out with her. He was seen talking with the woman in Leonard st. opposite the place where he was shot, but a few minutes before the commission of the deed. A woman with a sandy bonnet and veil called at the boarding house of Cortice early in the evening, and the servant who opened the door recognized the bonnet and veil found in Mrs. Colton's room to be the same worn by the woman who called at the house.

There are, however, different stories about the bonnet and veil. Some say that the woman who called at the saloon wore a velvet bonnet, and one person said she had on a black veil. It was stated by some that they suspected it was Mrs. Colton who called at the saloon.

Officers are in active pursuit for the woman who came into Mrs. Colton's boarding house while the magistrate was there. It is supposed they have obtained a clue to her residence.

There is also good reason to believe that Mrs. Colton may have been this woman, and that she had changed her dress before the coroner arrived.

It is not improper or unprofitable to add that this fatal affair arose from an improper intimacy between the deceased and Mrs. Colton, who is young and attractive woman.

We have heard it said however that the advances were not made by the deceased, but that he did not know Mrs. Colton to be a married woman until some time after the intimacy between them had been of the most intimate character.—*Evangelist.*

Nauvoo abolished—Mormons Rebuked.—The Illinois Legislature on the 27th ult. the bill to abolish the law creating the Nauvoo Legion, or military corps. They also repealed the Charter of the Mormon city of Nauvoo. The vote in favor of the latter was 22 to 11. Members of the Senate were very free in their expressions of disgust at Mormonism, and from appearances we judge that Smith and his dupes will not be supported any longer by special legislation in their favor.

THE UNION

Plainfield, March 27, 1843.

Removal.—The Plainfield Drug Store has been removed from the corner of Cherry and Main streets, where it has been so many years, one door up Main street, in the same building, in with the Post Office.

We have received a number of the "Juvenile Lyceum," a small sheet, published weekly, by a society of that name in New Brunswick, at 50 cents per annum. We find it as useful and interesting paper, well worth its cost.

☞ The line of Railroad from Buffalo to Albany is now complete, and embraces eight different companies. The distance is about 325 miles, and the whole cost $7,500,000. As the whole line is now open for the first time, a harmonious connection between all the Railroads on the line is now being effected, in order to bring the line into effective operation.

Better Times Coming.—Nathan Appleton, of this city, a gentleman of large experience and sound judgment, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, in replyto certain inquiries relating to commerce, made by that officer, gives it as his opinion that the present depressed state of things growing out of the wild overtrade of 1835 and 1836 and the consequent derangement of the currency in 1839 is drawing to a close. He says—"It is inevitable that a very considerable improvement in trade should take place during the first half of the year 1843."—*Boston Recorder.*

☞ In the previous column will be found an account of another Murder in New York. The investigation into this mysterious affair has been going on ever since, before the Coroner. On Thursday a most important witness was discovered, an elderly colored woman, whose testimony is positive that Corliss was killed by the female with whom he went out, and was talking. She states that she was coming down Leonard street, from Broadway, and noticed a man and female standing by the railing of the Duane House.—The man was in the act of leaving the female to go down Broadway, and as she passed them, she turned her head and saw the female with something in her hand. In another instant she heard the report of the pistol, saw the man (Corliss) fall, and the woman (whose face was not seen) went towards Broadway.

This tallies precisely with the testimony of Mr. Bates, who stated that as he was going out of the Carlton House, on hearing the report of the pistol, a female passed him as he stepped on the stoop. That female was undoubtedly the one seen by the black woman, and was the one who committed the murder.

All three of the parties appear to have been abandoned characters, of the right sort. Colton kept a fashionable club house, the resort of which was the resort of the well dressed roues of the city, and Corliss was a gambler in Broadway. The latter, the Journal of Commerce says, has been a notorious character in various parts of the country, south and west. He was for some time a bar keeper, &c. in Charleston, Georgia. In one of the western towns he blew up himself so much on the hatred of those like himself, that one time arrangements were made for a regular battle with a dozen on a side. The battle, however, did not take place, but Corliss thought it prudent to withdraw. He has copied all the good which could be expected from his course he has pursued, and his career has been terminated as he had merit, this once fruitful to approbation.

Mrs Colton still remains in one of the apartments attached to the Lower Police Office, and is attended by her mulatto servant, under charge of officers. Her mother, who is said to be a woman of wealth and family, and her brother, a lad, arrived on Thursday, from Providence, R.I.

The funeral of Mr. Corliss took place on Thursday.

New Hampshire.—An election has just been held in New Hampshire, for Governor and other State officers, and for four members of Congress, by general ticket. There were four parties in the field, Democratic, Whig, Abolition, and Tyler. The Democratic beat them all, though by reduced majorities—having elected all their candidates, both for State and Congress.

Extraordinary Cabinet Rumor.—Letters were received in New York yesterday by prominent members of the "democratic" party, stating that President Tyler had called Gen. Cass to the office of Secretary of State; Richard M. Johnson, as Secretary of War; Andrew Stevenson, late minister to Great Britain, as Postmaster General; and Charles A. Wickliffe, late Postmaster General, as minister to France.—And that they had consented to accept the appointments! We believe nothing now-a-days until it is proved, albeit quite prepared for any thing that may occur.—*Newark Daily, of Saturday.*

In London, a duty is imposed on every advertisement published in a newspaper. The London Times paid the Government for advertising duties, in the last three months, about $20,000

Young ladies and gentlemen are very plenty now-a-days, but there is a great demand for boys and girls, which is the present highly sublimated state of civilization, are wholly exterminated.

Thunder may be heard from 20 to 24 miles—lightning is reflected from 150 to 200 miles.

James D. Wasson has been appointed Postmaster at Albany, in place of General Solomon Van Rensselaer, removed.

Wm. C. Bouck, son of the Governor of New York, has been appointed Postmaster in Schenectady, vice Thompson, removed.

S. B. Wolcott, the Whig Postmaster at Elyria, Ohio, has been removed. Three citizens of that place petitioned for his removal.

☞ It is said a large quantity of counterfeit quarter and half dollars, are in circulation in Philadelphia.

A house in Boston sold, the other day, in one contract, cotton domestics for China to the amount of $350,000.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference has expressed itself against the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and other similar associations.

In a notice of a very extensive revival in Pittsylvania county, Va. it is mentioned that at the bar of the county there are seven Presbyterian lawyers.

Dean Swift remarked, doubtless with much truth, that in the establishing of colonies, the French commence with a fort, the Spaniards with a church, and the English with a grog shop.

The Comet.—The nearest approach of the comet to the earth will be 29 millions of miles, according to recent observations. It is travelling towards the northeast, and as it rises higher in the heavens and becomes disengaged from the sun's light it will be plainer to the eye, and the nucleus will probably be seen without the aid of glasses. It reaches its highest point towards the latter part of the month.

Water Melons and Shad.—Now whatsoading the snow was several feet deep last week, there were plenty of shad in the Philadelphia markets, and what was still more out of the way, a number of peaches were served with watermelons. The melons were brought from South America.

Fresh North Carolina shad were received at New York on the 19th inst.

Derangement of the Bowels.—It is from this disorder that sickness first arises; when the digestion becomes impeded, owing to this irregularity the whole system becomes impeded, and the regularity of the body becomes unsound. Stanburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are calculated to remedy these disorders at once—one of two trials convinces us they are from the Purest Vegetable Extracts, they bring nature's system of cure to act upon the physical organization of man and thus drive out those latent remains which if left to themselves invariably destroy the healthiest of the most rugged. The origin of disease can be easily traced. Whenever the bowels cease their proper functions—digestion ceases—it is a sure sign that the stomach is not in a healthy state. A remedy should at once be taken, to restore the tone of that organ to its proper operation—Stanburn's Pills will do them effectually.

Dead Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, at 1 by agents published in another part of this paper.

ASK KNOWLEDGE HENCE.

R. S. Potter, 2 84; Ephraim Drake, 2 00; South Webster, 1,50; Tyler Lozier, 91; Jas. Webster, 50; J. C. Ayers & Co 50; W. H. Neal, 50; S. B. Drake .47.

MARRIED,

At Scott's Plains, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. John Wyss, Mr. Wm. Drake, to Margaret A. Osborn, all of that place.

On the 12 inst. John Buckelew, to Cornelia W. Grover, both of New Brunswick.

DIED

At Elizabethtown, on the 20th inst. Maria W. wife of James B. Barnet, Esq. Sheriff of that County, aged 39.

At his residence in Piscataway, on the 16th inst. Isaac Drayton, in the 66th year of his age.

At his residence in the same township, on the 18th inst. Reuben Drake, aged 67 years.

In Rahway on the 13th inst. William Martin in the 68th year of his age.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

For Sale by M. F. CUMMING

Sixpence Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indentured apprentice to the Baking business, named Wm. Brant. All persons are forbid harbour g or trusting said boy under the penalty of the law.

JACKSON POUND.

March 27, 1843.—3w

American Mechanic

To be published every Saturday

At No. 209 Broadway, New York,

and by Agents throughout the United States,

S. C. DELTH & CO.

S. C. DELTH, Editor.

The publishers of this paper design to issue each number with a full description of at least one new Mechanical Invention, with numerous illustrations of general features of the progress of Mechanical and other Scientific Improvements; American and Foreign Discoveries and Inventions. Contributions of Original Articles on Science, Mechanics and Mechanical Principles; Useful Information and Instruction to Arts and Trades; Curious Philosophical Experiments; Biography of Eminent Mechanics and Men of Science; Selections from Foreign and Domestic, with occasional Literary Notices, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. &c.

Terms—The American Mechanic will be furnished to subscribers at the low price of one dollar per annum, or $1 for 6 months; 3 copies will be forwarded to one address for $5; 4 copies for $6; 7 copies for $10; 15 copies for $20; 30 copies for $35.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as generally as may be convenient to them in procuring subscribers, to obtain money to pay the amount of newspaper fees of expense.

All communications must be post paid to secure attention, and directed to "S. C. Delth, New York city, New York."

March 6.—3w

Victoria and Alpaca Lustres,

JUST RECEIVED, by

Nov. 4. WEBSTER & MARSH.

An unusual religious excitement is said to prevail in Albany. Protracted religious meetings were commenced in the city some two or three months since, and are still continued with unabated interest. Meetings are held every evening in the churches and at session rooms of fifteen churches; including all the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist Churches. It is computed that from 3 to 4000 persons attend divine worship every evening, and about 2000 have been and are about to be united with the churches.

Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and understanding, said, "I never take up a newspaper, without finding something I should have seemed it a loss not to have seen; never without grieving from it instruction and amusement.

Dr. Israel Delamater's Nerveand Bone Liniment.

THIS remedy has the happy and powerful effect of reaching the nerve from both ways, viz. from the internal and external use. Although many cases are cured by either the external or internal remedy alone, yet the proprietor does not position a positive cure unless both are brought together, and in all such cases, no matter how severe, when both articles are used in connection according to the directions, the most positive warrantee is given, that the money in every case will be paid back to the purchaser where a cure is not effected.

DR. LEBEE'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ARE anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-mercurial, and may be justly considered a universal remedy, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints—yellow and bilious fevers, fever and ague, dysepsia, croup, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, scrofula, all cutaneous eruptions, female obstructions, scirrhous, fluted tongue, nausea, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, blindness, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, &c. &c. They are compounded by the proprietor of the same, whose character or an upper seat is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation producing neither nauseau, griping, or debility.

Sold by Comstock & Tyler, Wholesale Druggists of Saratoga street, New York—Also by

A. V. Smithell, Plainfield.
Peters Mason, New Market.
Wm. Tucker, Round Brook.
R. R. Freeman, Metuchin, and
J. J. Dunham, Washington, South River.

April 19, 1842. 27-1y

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour:—N. Y. Super sand,	4 75
Ohio,	4 62
Rye Flour,	3 12
Fancy Meal,	3 12
Grain.—Southern Wheat,	
Rye,	75
Corn, 56 lbs.	37
Barley, 56 lbs.	50
Oats,	25

R. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumptions and Liver complaints.—Consumption is a disease often accompanying in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs.—And at this stage is the most favorable time to check it, before the lungs are much diseased. Let not persons delay the use of remedies until their Lungs are seriously affected, but in the present case let Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort and Pleurisy Root be used, and it will be found to be a powerful remedy. The above is all recommended and have always proved to be the best remedy in use. Now York city was the most healthy place in the United States, during the months of August, 1842.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is generally very troublesome, and in many cases proves fatal. Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only remedy that will cure this disease. Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only remedy that will cure this disease. Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only remedy that will cure this disease.

Liverwort is the only remedy that will cure this disease.

Sold by W. A. Tyler, Wholesale Agent, 98 Fulton street, New York.

Also by A. V. Smithell, Plainfield.
And by Agents throughout the United States.

April 4, 1842. 27-1y

The Plainfield Mutual American Fire Company

The following

Report

Was submitted to the Company, at their Annual meeting, held March 13, 1843.

Cash paid out for Losses, at last Report, to March 6, 1842,		$6,837 93
" " the past year,		708 00
		$6,745 93
Whole amount of Losses,		
Amount of Expenses, as per Report, including Salary paid to Wardens,	$1,402 40	
Expenses and Interest paid members last year,	232 03	
		1,634 43
Whole Amount of Losses & ex penses		$8,380 36
Weekly amount of Interest received,	$12,294 66	
Cash received for the Annual Premiums at last report	1,195 78	
Cash received for Annual Premiums last year,	136 00	
Cash received for the eight Annual Premiums,	2,877 71	
	$16,513 95	
Amount out in Bonds and other Securities,	9,000 00	
Balance on hand,	250 05	
	$16,513 95	
Capital, in Notes, &c.	$12,100 35	
Amount of Surplus,	4,181 94	
Amount due from Insurance Company,	334 59	
	$16,616 88	

JACOB MANNING, President

C. Bonnell, Secretary.

March 13, 1843.—22-3t.

The Self Instructor,

A Monthly Periodical,

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK; translated into Spanish, in the city of Mexico, for circulating in schools and families through Mexico, South America, and Cuba; and

fitted to aid any person in any part of the world in educating and elevating himself.

It is the cheapest and best reading book for schools, and an entertaining companion for families.—Especially as a medium of Scientific Knowledge with all parts of the world, it is designed to aid both schools and families in making valuable and economical experiments and questions in works of Nature and Art.

Price: in English, half a dime for a single number; half a dollar for 12 numbers; or five dollars for 12 copies, 12 numbers each. To be had at the Exchange Reading Room, New York.

Also, at the same place, Geological Cabinets, at $1 to $10. Geometrical Diagrams, 1 dime; mounted Boards. Three Cabinets, illustrating Cubic Measure, one dime; with Geometric Solids, and various other Geometricals, useful in every school and family.

March 27, 1843.—3w

STRAY DOG.

A SPOTTED POINTER DOG was taken up about a year since in this village. The owner is requested to prove property, pay all charges, and take him away. Enquire at this Office.

March 27, 1843.—1w

FARM TO LET,

For one Year

From the 1st of April next.

SITUATED in the northern part of Woodbridge—within a quarter of a mile of the Village, and about three miles from the N. J. Rail Road, and the same distance from the Rahway Depot. The Farm contains 100 acres, with a good House, Barn, and all necessary outhouse doings, and in a good state of cultivation. For further information, apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

March 20, 1843. AARON DUNN.

$100 Wanted.

A PERSON owning 40 Acres of Land near New Market, and not any incumbrance on the same, wishes to have $100 for one year to purchase for which a mortgage on the above property will be given. Apply to the Printer.

March 13.—tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

ADVERTISED in numbers column, for sale by M. F. CUMMING.

FOR SALE,

The Building and Lot on the corner of Front street and Somerset street, Plainfield, occupied by Ayres & Bloodgood as a store. For further information as may be desired, apply to A. Sargeant for the Executors or any of the Trustees.

March 13.—tf

Table Salt.

3 CASES Double Refined Table Salt for sale by Sept. 26, 1842. DANIEL BULLMAN

Damask, Worsted, Kabyle, and Belvidere Shawls.

3 PIECES Damask, Also Two Cases Cassimeres.

Nov. 14. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been tried in four years in this place, and has never failed in one instance to perform what is recommended. Those who have used it, know its worth. Those who have not used it, can do so and prove its worth.

For Sale by M. F. CUMMING.

Just Received,

A FRESH and FULL Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, among which are a Choice Lot of Cassimeres, which will be sold very Low for Cash or Country Produce.

All wishing to call will find me at the old stand.

Those indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts, as I am desirous of closing the same.

Nov. 21. M. A. CORY

Absolute Heal All!

10,000 TESTIMONIALS in favor of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, in use. It not only removes pain, but heals the wound or sore, and leaves no scar. It has repeatedly restored fractured limbs to their natural shape and use, when all other means had failed. It has cured cases of white swelling of long standing, and has restored the use of limbs which were drawn out of shape and useless. It has cured cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Corns, Bunions, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Piles, Rheumatism, Tetter, Ringworm, Felons, Whitlows, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Sore Nipples, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Chronic

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. To the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure Instructors that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to secure mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils in the school. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Rare reliance is placed on the persuasion rather than the punishment of offenses which solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, so secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are introduced as the standard of doctrine; and religious instruction is given without weakening the peculiar doctrines of any one class of pupils.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Beds and rooms are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of clothing should be distinctly marked with the name of the owner in full.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public library rent, issued by the trustees, of each youngster boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either district at.

For the tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town should be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the westerly bank of Green Brook, in a retired, yet central situation, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation, without exposure to the storm. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co., N. J., Oct. 20, 1840

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given wherever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

To All the World who are Loathe to pay Forty Dollars for

OIL OF TANNIN,

or Liquid Extract of Cubebs,

a new Galenical Discovery.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that the school so successful in operation, which began to commend for College or for the ordinary pursuits of busy life, and for Mercantile or Mechanical [illegible] by the Principal. The course of [illegible] will be pursued by the Principal. The terms of [illegible] $100 per year, one-half [illegible] and one-half [illegible] quarterly or [illegible] years. There will be an extra charge [illegible] the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the first Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each charge [illegible] the commencement of the term in which [illegible] Parents may be assured that [illegible] will be employed as aids to [illegible] for the entire [illegible] and moral welfare of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, except those necessary for their use. Bedsteads are [illegible] It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name on it.

The buildings for the accommodation of the School are located on a retired part of Plainfield. They are constructed expressly for such an object, and are well adapted to the [illegible] there is well ventilated dormitories, [illegible] class study, one room, a [illegible] Library, &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical Apparatus, as well as [illegible] and Globes for reference, &c. The town of Plainfield are well known for [illegible] and are endeared to all who [illegible] are [illegible] reputation.

[illegible] pupil, as [illegible]

JACOB A. WOOD, *Principal*,
GEO. E. HUNTINGTON, A. M.,
Teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.
Mons. JEAN O'TAVE MAURIAC,
Teacher of the French and [illegible] Languages.
Rev. REUBEN CRANDALL,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Plainfield [illegible] a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few hours of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 24 hours, by the [illegible] and Hudson, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1842.

LOOK AT THIS!

JACKSON POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that he has taken the [illegible] old stand. He has [illegible] and is now prepared to [illegible] in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. He hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public. He expects to sell [illegible] and pay for the same in the way of trade. He hopes [illegible] to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. He [illegible] Plainfield and the surrounding country, that he will [illegible] Plainfield, Sept. 1, 1842.

Doct. Sterling's

PULMONARY SYRUP,

[illegible]

From Rev. J. L. Reese, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Bridgeton, N. J.

[illegible]

For Sale only at the Office. Price 75 cts. per bottle, containing 28 pills.

Dr. Sterling's Vegetable

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

[illegible]

Doct. Sterling's

STRENGTHENING PILLS.

[illegible]

For sale only at this Office, at 75 cts. per box.

Doct. Sterling's

strengthening and Healing Plaster

[illegible]

From [illegible] For sale at the Office [illegible]

PLAINFIELD INSTITUTE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Terms [illegible]

Penmanship and Book-keeping [illegible]

Use of Globes [illegible]

Use of Philosophical Apparatus [illegible]

Use of Chemical Apparatus [illegible]

Use of Library [illegible]

Board, including Washing and Mending [illegible]

Fuel and Lights [illegible]

Tuition in the English Department, with the use of Globes [illegible]

Book-Keeping, Surveying, Mensuration, Gauging, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, &c. [illegible]

Extra charge for Instruction in Drawing, Painting, and for the Latin and French Languages. [illegible]

Mr. Rogers [illegible] Assistant Teacher in the Male Department.

ISAAC CORNELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 20, 1840.

The Truth is mighty and will prevail

STAINBURN'S

VEGETABLE EXTRACT OF PILLS.

[illegible]

PRINCIPLES OF THESE COMPOSITION.

VEGETABLE EXTRACT OF [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 13. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1843. Whole number 353.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

TERMS.—Subscription—To Village subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if not paid during the first six months, $2.25; and if not paid before the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $3.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive their paper by mail, and those who call at the office, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00 per annum. No discontinuance until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Not exceeding a square, 16 lines, 75 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those exceeding a square, will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per square. Long notices in proportion. Court and other legal notices will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. Advertisements will be discontinued at the expiration of the time contracted for, unless otherwise directed, and will be charged accordingly.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For the cure of CONSUMPTION, Diseases of the Liver, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most remarkable cures on record.

I, Peter Stryker Blackman, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset, state of New Jersey, do hereby certify and declare, that for about seven years past I was afflicted with a pain in my right side, and a hard cough, which pain and cough increased in violence, with occasional spitting of blood, until the fall of 1841, when I was confined to my bed, and was attended by two physicians, who gave me up to die with consumption. After having spent between two and three hundred dollars with the physicians, and finding myself no better, I was induced to try Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I was then spitting a great deal of blood, and had a very bad cough, which was tight and distressing. I had also a very severe pain in my right side, which was very much inflamed, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton, and expected at the point of every breath I drew, as it seemed to me, that my lungs would burst. I was confined to my bed, and could not turn myself without assistance, and had not been able to sit up for three months. I had a very bad appetite, and had been using calomel, which had salivated me very much. I had a very bad cough, and could not sleep, and was very much reduced in flesh and strength. I had taken a great deal of medicine, but found it produced a happy effect upon me before I continued using it, which, a few months after, I brought up about half a pint of phlegm at one time. I continued on, and a few days afterwards, I brought up about as much more. I brought up, in all, about three quarts of phlegm, matter, and blood, and from that time began to mend very fast. I am now in good health, and attribute my recovery entirely to the use of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I was under the care of two physicians for about seven months, and am fully convinced that I should have died in a few months, had I not been relieved by the above medicine. I feel confident in stating that several consumptives, I was acquainted with in the neighborhood of my residence of my own type, but such as the first I named, as nearly as it is possible for one man to be like another, have gone before me to the grave. Numerous others have proved themself the good effects of this medicine, for which I feel grateful to the Author of all our cure services. And I do hereby certify that the above statement is correct in every particular, and I have given it voluntarily, and without any pecuniary consideration whatever. I have given this certificate for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with consumption, hoping that they may be induced to try the same medicine which has been the means of restoring me to health, after having been given up by my physicians and friends as a case of confirmed consumption, and have full confidence in the efficacy of the medicine.

PETER STRYKER BLACKMAN.

Dated, October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, held for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Blackman, and having been duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the above statement by him subscribed and signed is true in relation to the cure of himself by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as therein set forth.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1842.

W. S. GARRET.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the above statement of Peter Stryker Blackman is true, and that he is a man of truth and veracity, and further that he has many of my personal acquaintance, and is considerable in the neighborhood where he resides.

Somerville, Oct. 11, 1842. W. S. GARRET.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office No. 146 Race street, opposite Carter, Pollock, Phillips. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

April 10, 1843. 2m

Facts for the People.

It is a fact that the Subscriber has returned to Plainfield.

It is a fact that he has taken the New Store house on the corner of Main and Middle streets, directly in the centre of business, and opposite to the Railroad Hotel.

It is a fact that he has just received a handsome and choice assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the season, which he will sell for purchasers on as liberal terms as usual. [Insertions of Groceries.

Also, that he still has a splendid assortment of Cut Glass and Looking Ware of the latest style for sale.

Our fast motto: He intends to keep good articles, and sell them at such prices as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

N. B. Grain, Wood, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the Market price.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 10, 1843.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. Whenever great achievements have been performed by the use of this invaluable medicine, we deem it our duty to give those results still more remarkable. The proprietors are proud the numbers of the opportunity of presenting to the public their unbounded satisfaction. But they are made the means of relieving such an extreme of suffering.

Newark, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842.

Messrs. Sands:—Gentlemen—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your invaluable medicine, the Sarsaparilla, under one of the most malignant diseases that nature is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted—Ulceration of the lungs, in the year 1838, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was under the care of several physicians, but they are unable to cure the disease, or even to check the further development of a scrofulous affection on my lungs, near the elbow. I.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for weeks my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different physicians in New York, but all to no purpose, the ulcer on the lung, under one of the most malignant diseases that nature is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted—Ulceration of the lungs, in the year 1838, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was under the care of several physicians, but they are unable to cure the disease, or even to check the further development of a scrofulous affection on my lungs, near the elbow. I.

1816 There was not then one solitary voice in opinion with mine. I declared that the cars would be driving by steam 15 miles an hour, day and night, that they would be provided with the accomm dations of steamboats.

I was wrong in a single point, the speed I did not dream of that which is now done,—that a car would fly at the enormous velocity of 50 and even 100 miles an hour.

Now what is the prospect before us? Nicholas, the Autocrat of Russia, borrows money for the construction of a Railroad from the Baltic to the Black Sea—only one hundred millions of dollars—and a road only 1500 miles long!

In 1816, one might have told the nursery tale of Jack and the Bean Stalk with as much claim of its being considered a truth, as to tell me that in 1842 we shou d fly at 100 miles an hour, and that the rude Russian would make a tour of a thousand miles to fly on!

Let the Institute go on to its ultimatum of human ingenuity and human labor. The cry of the million in our lanes, now is, "go ahead!" I have often dreamed late we go on too much steam, and I have often cried "look ahead!"

An Austrian Edito , a few weeks ago gave his readers a brief sketch of the Railroads of the world. He gave, in round numbers, 5,000 miles of United States, 5000 in Germany and 2 600 in Britain. We have indeed gone ahead, and we owe 200 millions for the roads. But great as has been our work, and much as we feel to have thrown ourselves in debt, yet who doubts the value of the work done? Who will vote for the taking all the rails up and filling up the chasms we have made in the hills and mountains?

Why, my dear sir, we could not at this time afford to do so. We could not pay twice the sum we pay now. And do not and trust that we shall yet be able, by dividing the payments with posterity, to pay every dollar we owe, and thus prove that while we go ahead with such mighty velocity justice rides with us in our car of speed and that among all the luxuriances of which we justly boast, there shall not be fastened upon us that vile modern vice of Repudiation.

Oh! let us pay it a bet but a dollar a day, all our debts.

So much for the rails. The iron works of one country have always fixed my regard. What stupendous operations are now performed with that most precious of all metals. With it, said the warrior, I can command all the gold! Now that machinery and difficult metal has become as war of wood to the hands of our artificers, Iron enters into every thing. Iron! from which the needle points the north, from the watch spring to the steam engine—from the common needle to the Paixhan 100 lb. gun—from the hooks and eyes of a doll's dress, to the 10,000 pound anchor of a hundred gun ship. We now fly upon iron,—we sail in iron; and our neighbor England, over the awry, offers iron houses cheaper than wooden ones!—iron houses which can neither burn nor rot—iron houses which would take the bolts of 100 thunders all of which in the hands of Jupiter himself could not pierce them. Iron houses! what is to become of those future rats and mice whose ancestors, for the last 5,000 years, have opened through our wooden dwellings their secret passages to our cheese pantries? There was once, it is said, in Amsterdam, a lady cheese ge of Rotwaage upon iron, but that is considered now as madness-ible.

Cotton? What a theme! When the daughter of the patriot General Green, quietly reading upon a Georgia Sea Island, had raised a few black seed cotton plants in bean pots, as pretty flowers! what would have been said if it had then been foretold, that a fifty years the fibre of that vegetable would furnish from the United States, cloth enough to make a shirt for each of the whole human race, one thousand millions!! And yet, it is so.

Thirty years since, I went to India to buy a yard of linen Hums, (well named when compared with our cotton shirting,) at thirty cents now we have for expence a shirt worth at least two of the Hindu Hums.

I am pleased that what we say now cannot go back to our fathers, for assuredly they would resent them that they had ever begotten us. To hear us talk of our steam flights!—our augre to bore square holes!—our card machines!—our spinning jennies—our lathes for turning cane bats or square blocks &c. &c. But one of our yards of cotton shooting at ten or twelve cents, would settle the question and they would conclude that the end of the world had now come.

Gen. Scott On Slavery.—This gentleman in quite a long letter to the Editor of a Virginia paper has given his views on the subject of slavery, from which we make an extract;

I suppose I scarcely need say, that, in my opinion Congress has no color of an authority, under the Constitution for touching the relation of master and slave in a state.

I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of its owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the Legislature of Virginia and Maryland it would be dangerous to both races, in those states, to touch the relation between master and slave within the District.

I have from the first, been of opinion that congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, whether it ought to reject petitions: but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable excitement which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colonies—whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has, every where among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves—well knowing that liberation, without the consent of such slaves themselves, to some situation preferable to the pursuit of happiness, would, in most cases, be highly injurious to all parties as well as to the unmanumitted families themselves—unless the operation were general and under the auspices of prudent legislation.

But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters, and slave holding states to employ all means not incompatible with the safety of the colors to emancipate slavery to extinction.

☞ The following communication was received too late for insertion, last week—but as it is a well-written and well considered article, we consider it well worthy of publication, though the subject of it has ceased to be the absorbing topic of interest.

For the Hall-Field Union.

The Comet.

The momentary excitement occasioned by the appearance of this rare celestial phenomenon has partially subsided, and the comet itself as a mere matter of curiosity has lost its interest, yet of a philosophical point of view, it would well worthy of attention. Probably no simple natural phenomenon has occurred in many years to attract public attention to such an extent, upon which at the same time so many absurd ideas and ridiculous conjectures have been advanced. The subject itself a well worthy of surprise and interest, and ought to elicit curiosity, for it is one of the grandest displays of Nature. It must be confessed at least strange that so much uncertainty has prevailed upon points which even a superficial observer would settle at first sight, since it has at no time been the most distant resemblance to the Zodiacal Light or indeed to any other object except a comet.

Its uncommon brilliancy arises rather from its nearness to the Earth than from extraordinary size. Although some even larger have returned to the sun within the last century, yet we believe none has been so conspicuous to the naked eye in many years.

The orbit is inclined at a considerable angle to the plane of the ecliptic, cutting it near the orbit of the earth, and not far from that part which our planet now occupies. This satisfactorily accounts for the fact that it was not conspicuous in the morning in its approach to the sun. For the sun and comet being at that time in nearly the same plane with the earth it must set before the twilight had disappeared. Thus it would be invisible until it passed several degrees below the ecliptic in southern latitude near its perihelion, when a line joining that point and the earth in its present position would have the several degrees to the west. Had it appeared six months sooner, when the earth was 180 degrees from its present position, it would have been visible during the morning. The line joining its perihelion and the earth would then have passed to the east of the sun thus making it visible until it had passed that point a considerable distance, when it would have returned in the twilight and consequently been invisible. It is now receding rapidly from the sun proceeded by its tail, which approaches nearer the line of its own orbit as it advances. Hence its inclination and the passage of its node may be easily discovered as it ascends above the ecliptic.

The nucleus is seen through a telescope, consisting of a rare luminous vapor increasing in density towards the center, is very aptly compared by Professor Alexander of Princeton to a cause of wool or to light partially obscured by being seen through keen. Its appearance is such as fully to justify the opinion generally entertained that the quantity of matter composing the coma, as well as the nucleus itself is exceedingly small. Professor Alexander has, we understand, been most successful in calculating the elements of its orbit, but the period of its revolution is still a matter of uncertainty. The difficulty in ascertaining accurately the latter circumstance will be understood when we reflect that the orbit approaches so nearly to a Hyperbola that a small error in the observed geocentric places will be greatly magnified in the calculation of the transverse axis of so eccentric an ellipse. Besides this the motion of the body is so slow when in its aphelion, that slight differences in the length of the major diameter will materially affect the time.

We are glad to see that the subject has attracted attention in different parts of the country and that scientific men have been called upon to spread before the community the results of their observation. In the age of the world when the phenomena of Nature are no longer attended with superstition and terror, such splendid exhibits as ought not to be allowed to pass without contributing to our gratification and improvement.

E.

Domestic Silk.—We were shown a piece of grode tap silk to day, measuring 36 yards, which was manufactured at the Astoria Factory, from cocoons reared by Mr. Darius Carter, of East Bloomfield, Ontario co. This silk is rarely double the weight of the imported article, and though of not quite as brilliant lustre, is of a beautiful texture, and will do excellent service. Mrs. Carter is a pioneer in the Domestic Silk business. She has labored diligently for many years, by precept and example, to introduce the culture of the Mulberry and the feeding of Silk Worms as a part of the Domestic Economy of American Families. She received a Premium at the September meeting of the State Agricultural Society, for admirable specimens of Domestic Sewing Silk. Though 65 years old, Mrs. Carter now dresses in Silk which passed, in all its changes, from the Leaf to the Loom, through her own hands.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

It is said that there is only three ways to get out of a quarrel; fight out, wear out, or back out, but the safer mode is to keep out.

What actually passed in the Senatorial conv'n of which Mr. Wise made movements so so terrific and Mr. Benton so deeply interested, we have published in New York, we are obliged in courtesy to regard it as a true exponent of the views of the Administration. We copy therefore from that paper the following very clear definition of the "principles of the Administration, to which the chief of the Administration, with all the people of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Aurora and Union of Saturday.

President Tyler and the Democratic Party.—Having just returned from a most agreeable and satisfactory visit to Washington, during which we had a most complete opportunity of informing ourselves of the views and sentiments of the members of the Administration regarding its present position and future policy, we have the satisfaction of announcing to the Democratic party, in this city and throughout the country that the Government will continue to be administered upon the strictest democratic principles, and that a thorough and perfect harmony of feeling and action with the great democratic interest of the country forms the basis upon which the administration found its claims of the confidence and support of the people. Whatever may be the clamors of a few disappointed ambitious demagogues who control a few persons here and there in the democratic, we distinctly aver that President Tyler and his administration are one and indivisible with the great Democratic party of the country. Already both in profession and practice, has the President given the most unequivocal evidences of his democratic intentions; and we pledge ourselves that these evidences will, at the future be neither few nor far between. In all his official acts he resigns not only the administration power, but also the principles which constitute a democratic party, throughout the United States will be a man fully to the support of Mr. Tyler, as the firm and uncompromising advocate of their principles and the chief upon whom the hopes of the country are centred.

Sharp and Ship.—If unluckily you should by chance get into a dispute on the way, as to stop short, and ask your antagonist to enter into a consideration of what the point of debate is. This apt to have a cooling effect on both parties, and to result in a clear understanding of the real question.

A few years since, I happened to be travelling in a stage coach, where among half a dozen passengers, there were a Frenchman and an Englishman. The latter seemed to be a sort of cut and dog fooling between the other two. One opened his pipe, the other was sorely to fly at the observation with the teeth and claws of dispute. As we were driving along, the Englishman spoke of a sheep he had seen in some foreign land, with a tail so long as to drag upon the ground. Thereupon the Frenchman shrugged up his shoulders, curled his lip, lifted his eyebrows, and took a pinch of snuff.

"What do you mean by that?" said the Englishman, not a little nettled at the contemptuous air of his rival.

"Vat do mean?" said the latter. "I mean dat a sheep has not got von tail at all."

"A sheep hasn't got a tail, ha?" said the Englishman.

"No, not von bit," said the Frenchman.

"Well, they cannot dance eating frogs," said John Bull. "I bet can you expect of a man who eats frogs?" "You say a sheep hasn't got a tail. I tell you, gentlemen, a sheep has got a tail."

"Pardon, monsieur," said the other, with a gallant bow, yet with a very sneering expression; "I say de sheep has not von tail."

By this time the parties were greatly excited, and we cannot say what might have happened, had not one of the passengers asked the French gentleman how he knew it was a sheep?

"Vat do I mean by it a sheep? vy, I mean one larak thing, with neck and rudder, that goes upon de sea."

"Oh, ho!" said the Englishman, "you mean a ship."

"Oui, monsieur," was the reply; "I mean vat sheep, that has de rudder and de anchors, and vats goes on the vater."

"Very well, sir," says the Englishman, "I mean a sheep, a creature of four legs, and covered with wool."

"Ah, you mean vat sheep vit de vool," said the other. "Oui, sare, monsieur; de sheep vit de vool has de tail."

The incident taught me a lesson, and I have a grate to say readers—if they ever get into controversy let them consider whether one of the parties does not mean a ship and the other a sheep.

A great Compliment to Commodore Morris.—The Baltimore Clipper states that several ladies and gentlemen of that city have it in contemplation to present to Commodore S. Morris, one of the U. S. Navy, a piece of gold epaulet, as a token of respect for his firmness and ability as an officer, and his character as a man. A considerable portion of the money is already raised, defraying the expense, has already been subscribed.

Cincinnati merchants import a much greater amount of goods directly from Europe, we presume, than is generally supposed. Seven hundred tons were imported in their own direct trade from England, by way of New Orleans, and one of 300 tons is already on the way. Others, with an average of 200 tons each several are supplied that way in the same manner. The papers contend that the fact that "country dealers" can be as well supplied in that city as by coming to the Atlantic cities.

We hear that upwards of two thousand children in this city, boys and girls, members of the Juvenile Temperance Band, under associations have, we understand, been formed in the various towns in the vicinity. Orange, Stroudsburgh, Plainfield, &c. through the labors of the Rev. Mr. Wa ren, number ng on an average of about three hundred each, as far as reports have been received; and the *enterprise* is still progressing.—*Newark Daily.*

Mulleries and Mormonism.—In the Nauvoo "Times and Seasons," of March 1st, Joe Smith, the Mormon impostor, addresses a communication to the editor, which closes as follows:—

"Therefore, hear then, O Earth! the Lord will not cease to reign over the righteous to the end of time, until every thing for the bridegroom is ready."

☞ *Robbery in this City.*—The dry Goods store of James James, in this city, was entered last night by forcing the front door, and three pieces of fine Black Cloth, several pieces Cassimere, pieces of silk handkerchiefs, &c. stolen. A reward of $30 is offered in another column.

It will also be seen by the advertisement that a Pocket Book containing valuable papers, belonging to Mr. A. W. Kinney of this city was lost or stolen yesterday on board a Jersey City ferry boat. A liberal reward is offered for its recovery.—*Newark Daily.*

News from China.—To the 1st of December some 15 days later, was received at New York on the 31st ult. The papers contain a price current, by Sir Henry Pottinger, closing the ports of Ningpo, Chang-hae, Loo-choo-foo, to British vessels, until the commercial arrangements are completed. Every thing seemed quiet but it was a matter of conjecture how trade will work under the new system.

Source of the Storm.—It is stated that the tremendous storm of the 16th ult. began at Nantucket twenty-four hours before it made its appearance here.

Famine in the Stores.—It is stated that the tribe or horde of the 16th ult. began at Nantucket twenty-four hours before it made its appearance here.

Famine in the Stores.—It is stated that the trees in Michigan are dying off in great numbers, of sheer starvation. The mountain rats have eaten the bark, as far up as all the Edibles and there is nothing left for them to eat.—

A Steady Beggar,—was taken up in New Haven a day or two since, on a charge of vagrancy last week, upon the application of the city agent to practice the "right of search," a bell was found strapped around him, containing upwards of $25 in small change. His right of visitation to the county jail was clearly recognized and the necessary "accommodations" immediately provided by the accommodating magistrate.

A Bank Broke.—The Northampton Whig announces the failure of the Northampton Bank at Allentown in this State. It adds that great efforts will be made to resuscitate it, and that but little loss will fall on the community, as the circulation has been very restricted for some time. The currency of the interior never will get right until the relief Notes are cancelled and all the weak and doubtful banks closed up.—*Phila. Gazette.*

Fashly Worship.—The Chinese worship their grandfathers, grandmothers, and other dead relations, which is called "family worship."—*Family worship.*

U. S. Gazette.

Eight hundred women applied to the President's Treasurer Money during one day last week, for work. They offered to make shirts for some private spleen.

A Scottish Mahomet.—According to the latest census, the four States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, contain nearly 4,000,000 souls. The improvements of Lord Dundonald, in the article of oil and gunpowder, which is capable of an almost unlimited extension, must augment ours greatly, the population of the West.

Joe Smith is 39 years old.

For the Friendship Union.

Enigma.

I am composed of 19 letters.

My 4, 2, 7, 12, 9, 10, 8, 5, 13 is a Roman Poet

14, 2, 17, 6, 2, 18, is a warrior.

1, 2, 3, 6 is a Heathen God,

14, 19, 1, 17, 7 has attracted the attention of many persons for a few weeks past.

16, 17, 7, 12, 5 is the Latin name for an inland sea of the sea.

8, 16, 2, 10 is a chain of mountains bordering on Russia,

2, 5, 13, 7, 2, 15, 2 is a kingdom in Europe.

10, 19, 12, 11, 6, is the name of a French king

1, 19, 3, 17, 2 is a place south of Turkey in Europe.

1, 15, 16, 19 is an island in the Archipelago.

12, 1, 17, 2 is a river in Sweden.

1, 2, 16, 7, 2 is an island in the Mediterranean

My whole is a Roman Orator. O. W. J.

Solution of the Enigma of last week.

Cornelius Nepos.

Nile—Nelson—Lyon—Seine—Pyne—Erie—Superior—Corn Is.—Serce—Leipsic—Lyon—Pyne—Nice—Goose. O. W. J.

The trial of Mercer came on at Wooster the 29th ult. A jury was impannelled without any difficulty. The act of killing was admitted distinctly by the State. The main defence relied on by Messrs. Swan, Sawyer, and Parish, counsel for the prisoner, was that the deed was committed in a fit of insanity, produced by a long continued course of intemperance, and that the prisoner was at the moment the deed was done, wholly unconscious of what he was doing. This defence was known, he was frantic, and acted both wildly and outrageously to all who attempted to reason with him or threaten him in his insanity or drunkenness. He first attempted to kill himself, and was restrained from that, especially by force. After coming to himself he said to one of the bands on board of the boat "Come, now let's have a drink!" Mon Hall was sworn and testified that her daughter was affected by threats of force and violence; that she was in the habit of visiting the prisoner's house, and had been by professions of love; that on the morning of the murder, the prisoner came to her house, and told him that his wife was dead, and sent him three miles to fetch a doctor.

Later from the Revolution in Hayti.—Intelligence to the 12th ult. was received in New York last evening. Jacmel and Aux Cayes were both in complete possession of the people or insurgents. The Government troops had before fled, after a conflict in which the people's forces were killed. The patriots were in full march upon Port au Prince. Several inhabitants of Jacmel and Aux Cayes were in favor of Boyer were leaving those towns and flocking to St Domingo. All the public property, including some $25,000 in the Treasury, was sent to Jeremie for the revolutionary army.

A few days previous to the above transactions General Inginac Boyer's confidential adherent and commander of his forces, who had stationed himself near, three leagues from Port au Prince, narrowly escaped being killed by a musket ball, which passed through his coat sleeve. In the fight he left behind him a number of papers, &c. &c., which were found by the patriots. On his arrival at Port au Prince he was refused admission by the garrison of that city, who sent him word he must have to the coast guard, and we must see out of town.

Inginac has been the tyrant and minister of Boyer's administration, and is accused of being principal author of the cruelties inflicted on the unfortunate and misguided people. He is expected, before trying to make head in the country, for he is not at all popular, and is very doubtful if the offering will be accepted by the people.

Islands of the Pacific.—We see it reported, with a view to commercial intercourse of England, that of its recent visit to some of the islands, the English have resolved to take possession, if it should not be in the use of the Sandwich, the Four Crown, &c. situated in the Marquesas, as well as the Isle of Jesus, at the northwest of those islands. These statements are regarded of great importance as pretexts of annexation.

It is however, the English expedition, or expedition of these several places, finds them already in the possession of the Islands, it will only be seizing on the other unoccupied ones, as it shall consider most favorable.—*Jour. Com.*

Emigration.—It may well admit of a question how far it either was or is right to encourage indiscriminate rush of the populace of the old world to our shores. Letters from Europe announce the largest emigration to this country that ever was known. Ireland is to send forth the greatest number, and Germany the next. It is expected 100,000. Whole communities in these countries are preparing to embark, from the richest to the most destitute. America is subject to many evils which must soon be rectified, or the blessed whose presence does not endanger its permanence. There is room enough and to spare for all, should the whole multitude of all other old world may pour upon her coast be added without regard to moral capacity, to a single individual. But the evils of the country will be done away by the instruction and care we exercise over persons they become identified with its interests, and learn to appreciate their duties!

Railroads in the United States.—From a recent article in the Railroad Journal it appears that in seven years there have been laid down in the United States, but 4 of which were completed within the last year. Five hundred and twenty-six miles of locomotive engines are employed upon these roads, and upwards of 1,000 in the United States. Seven hundred and twenty-two miles are in operation in Massachusetts, and England. Many of the roads are insufficient to accommodate the business done upon them, and are in a great measure unable to get ahead of it. The improvement made in their construction is very great, and is daily establishing the necessity of expensive and permanent stationary power on inclined planes.

The fuel is daily established by experiment to be the best and cheapest. The whole freight of the United States is carried on railroads more than equally that of all boats. The most productive of the Eastern railroads derives half its income from baggage.

The profits of well constructed railroads have doubled those derived from the most profitable investment of capital. The New England roads yield 10 to eight per cent. The Utica and Schenectady, ten to twelve, and the stock has sometimes risen to par since it was first opened. There is no limit to the speed at which a road may be worked, except the necessity of expensive and permanent stationary power on inclined planes. The fuel is daily established by experiment to be the best and cheapest. The whole freight of the United States is carried on railroads more than equally that of all boats. The most productive of the Eastern railroads derives half its income from baggage.

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Missionaries and Rum.—The ship which lately took out twelve missionaries from Boston, with the Bishop May Yohannan, had on board seventeen thousand gallons of rum. It is said another ship in which the Board were concerned, carried missionaries to Africa, (Cape Palmas) and no other to be found) carried in her hold a very quantity of powder.

Others are sending to the heathen the weapons of and means of drunkenness; and if a benevolent individuals wish to send out some to overthrow the kingdom of Satan it must be in the same ship. It affords ground for serious reflection whether the gospel, introduced on such attendants, will prove a blessing or a curse to the heathen.—*Evangelist.*

THE UNION

Plainfield, April 19, 1843.

☞ *Mercer Acquitted.*—The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on Thursday evening, after having been out only 20 minutes.—The prisoner was immediately discharged, and retired to the residence of Mr. Sheriff Ware, where he received the visits of his friends, and was afterwards escorted, by quite a procession, to the private mansion in which his family have resided; and on Friday morning, he returned to Philadelphia.

Rhode Island Election.—The success of the Whigs is entire and complete—they have elected their Governor by 2000 majority, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Connecticut Election.—The Election in Connecticut last week, resulted very decisively in favor of the democrats. They have elected all four of the members of Congress—16 of the 21 members of the State Senate, and a majority of about 30 in the House. There is no choice of Governor, the Abolition vote exceeding 2000, but Mr. Cleaveland, the Democratic candidate, will be chosen by the Legislature, as last year.

Spanish Small Change.—Some of the stores in New York, and all the banks, take Spanish quarters at 23 cents—shilling pieces at 10 cents, and sixpences at 5 cents. This is their value, according to the U. S. Mint assay. Some of the stores continue to take them at their former value.

The Boston Banks have since come into the same arrangement.

One New York paper states that bullion dealers give 24 cents for the quarters.

Massachusetts.—The election on Monday for five members of Congress, resulted as heretofore in no choice, in all the Districts save one,—in which Mr. Hudson, Whig, is elected.

A Touching Picture of Ruin.—A clergyman correspondent of the Episcopal Recorder, writing from Antigua, under date of February 8th, gives this touching picture;

"Antigua is in ruins—an earthquake having nearly swallowed it up. There is not a stone building in the Island that is not level with the earth, or rendered uninhabitable. My beautiful parish Church, on which I prided myself, rent in every direction from the top to the bottom—the pretty Chapel of all Saints, a heap of ruins—Falmouth Church, St. Mary's Chapel, St John Church, similarly destroyed. Johnson Hollister, Esq. narrowly escaping with his life while in the act of marrying a couple. The mills, which are the mainsprings of the Island's resources, the crop having commenced with a pleasing prospect, have shared the same fate as the Churches. Actually, some of them have not one stone standing upon another. The earth reeled to and fro like a drunken man for over two minutes—the inhabitants just having time to rush from their houses and look around with breathless awe. With a murdered element I saw the house crumbling and falling around me, every minute expecting the earth to open. We are dreading another shock, a slight one having occurred during the night."

Murder by a Slave.—Mr Etheridge an overseer on Mrs. Cannon's plantation, four miles below Randolph Town., had his brains beaten out with an axe, a few days since by a negro. The negro seized Etheridge while in the fact of whipping him, whereupon Etheridge allot him through, when the negro seized an axe and killed him.

The Rev. Mr. Kirk's congregation in Boston are negotiating for the Tremont Theatre, for the purpose of either converting the present building into a church, or of tearing it down, and erecting a new building upon the site.

The banks in the State of New York have more specie in their vaults than they have actual circulation. The excess is $1,334,102. The excess in the New York city banks is $6,196,888.

Boston paper gives an account of the loss of lives by shipwreck, so far as they appeared in American papers, from November 6, 1842, to Febuary 4, 1843. The number of human beings, who have perished by shipwreck in these three months, is one thousand six hundred and twenty. It seems that most of these persons might have been saved, had one of Francis' life boats been at hand.

The water was let into the Pennsylvania canals on the 28th ult., and navigation was expected to be resumed on the 30th.

An iron palace has been constructed at Liverpool to be sent to Africa for the use of a native king.

The Roman Catholics have negotiated for and are about commencing to build one of the handsomest churches in the United States, at the corner of Franklin and Fifth sts., Philadelphia. The building, it is said, will cost upwards of $100,000 when finished.

Buffalo has recently elected Democratic municipal officers. It has heretofore been Whig.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Robert D. Woodland,
Zebulon Whittlesey,
John Woodland,
Caleb Price,

Please to call at my house and settle your respective accounts, and avoid further exposure.

April 19. JOHN AYRES.

Experience of the Age.—The latest experience of the age in the way of medical discoveries is to be found in Stansbury's Vegetable or Direct Pills formed of 27 extractions from the vegetable kingdom to preserve and restore health; in all vegetable preparations heretofore the raw material has been used when the extract has been neglected. Stansbury's Pills are made of Extracts only, from the most useful plants, roots and barks that nature seems to have designed for the cure of disease. They operate on the liver, cleanse the system, and purify the blood, without occasioning any pain or disturbance of a chance whatever, as frequently the accompaniment of impure and badly prepared medicines. Persons on going to Sea or to the Southern States will find this medicine peculiarly adapted to preserve their health and fortify their constitutions against the dangerous attacks which change of climate or of season affix to the body. Guard against disarrangement of the digestive and bowels. Remember this notice, use Stansbury's Vegetable Extract Pills in time and you are safe.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Dr. A. V. Shotwell, $4,50; E. Kirkpatrick 2,50; S. Anderson, 1,75; Thos. Steed, 1,50; J. Manning, Esq 1,50; Wm. Morrison, 1,25; Andrew Smalley, 1,00; H. A. Cory, 1,00; E. B. Titsworth, ,98; Wm Terry, ,81; Jno. Woodruff, ,75; J. . Compton, ,63; E. Fairchild, ,50; Aden H. Harris, 2,00; J. C. Ayres, 1,00.

MARRIED,

In Washington Valley, on Tuesday evening the 4th inst. by the Rev. L. Bond, Mr. Hezekiah Sedaker, of West-Chester, N. Y. to Miss Maria Ann, daughter of Mr. David White, of the former place.

At Metuchin, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Crandall, Mr. Daniel Rogers, of Rhode Island, to Miss Mary A., daughter of A. D. Titsworth, Esq. of Metuchin.

At Basking Ridge, on the 21st ult. Benj. T. Harris, formerly of Elizabethtown, to Amanda, daughter of Jonathan Moore, all of that place.

In Piscataway, on the 22d ult. George W. Stelle, to Isabella T. daughter of Samuel Smith, all of Piscataway.

In New Brunswick, on the 28th ult Carriell Megahi, to Abby, daughter of James A. Prudy all of New Brunswick.

On the 6th inst. Lieut. George W. Wallace of the U. S. Army, to Susan H. daughter of Thomas Salter, of Elizabethtown.

DIED

In this place, on the 6 h inst. Mahlon R. Brewant, aged 35 years.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 29th ult. Stephen Headly, in the 83d year of his age.

On the 1st inst. at Connecticut Farms, Aaron H. Winans, aged 43 years.

At Morristown, 27th ult. John R. Brown, attorney at law, aged 44 years.

At Raritan Landing, on the 28th ult. Miss Matilda Carstan, aged about 22 years.

In New Brunswick, on the 23d ult. Eve Van Nostrand, in the 74th year of her age.

Rhode-Island Lime.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by April 19. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Scotch Gingaams.

A FEW Pieces of very desirable patterns just opened by WEBSTER & MARSH.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, doing business at Boundbrook, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm will be left at the store of C. Walton, where all accounts can be settled, or by either of the subscribers. Those having claims against them will please present them for settlement; and all outstanding debts must be settled immediately. CHARLES WALTON,
JOEL DUNN, Jr.

March 31, 1843.

THE BUSINESS will be carried on as heretofore, at the same place by the subscriber. CASH; *Sull at all times be paid for* GRAIN. And will constantly be kept on hand for sale *Coal, Salt, Fish* and *Plaister*.
CHARLES WALTON.

Boundbrook Basin, March 31, 1843. 2t—3w

Dentistry.

DR. PEARSON, DENTIST, having located himself at Somerville and established an office for the practice of Dentistry, offers his professional services to the citizens of Plainfield, in order to render it convenient to those wishing his assistance, he designs visiting this village the fourth week in each month. Dr. Pearson has had many years' experience in the practice of Dentistry, and feels himself as well qualified as most practitioners, to treat successfully not only decayed teeth, but all the diseases of the gums, sockets, tartar, &c. and having every facility for performing all Dental Operations, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Dr. Pearson's charges are moderate, and all his operations warranted.

Inserting best Mineral Teeth on Gold Plate 2 to $5
" " Silver Plate 2 to 3
" " Healthy Stumps, 1,50 to 2
Cleaning a set of Teeth 50 cts. to $1
Filling decayed Teeth with gold, per cavity 75 to $1
" tin foil 50 cts
Regulating Teeth 1s. to 2s.
Extracting Children's First Teeth 12½
" Adult Teeth 25.

April 19, 1843.—tf

MILLINERY

MISS MARTIN informs the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity that she has removed her Millinery Establishment to Second Street, opposite Rev. Mr. Reed's.

April 19, 1843.—2m

R. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

For Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often neglected by looking to the symptoms and not to the cause. Many are troubled with a cough for years before they are aware of the danger of it. And in the end, that cough is sometimes cured, or effectually and so certainly as they might desire. Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are already affected, and in the last stage of consumption. Dr. Allen's Balsam Horehound and Liverwort has proved itself to be "Conquered at Physicians," for which self-evident it will have almost universal use. Dr. Allen's Balsam Horehound and Liverwort is now prepared in New York only and has come into use.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen:—Sir:—I have used your Balsam Horehound and Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effects it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver complaint, Coughs, Consumption and other diseases of the breast and in the Family. J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hartford, August 1, 1842.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively, and is sweeping off many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands

The Truth is mighty and will prevail

STAINBURN'S

VEGETABLE—EXTRACT—PILLS.

Are receiving daily, any hourly, proofs of the increasing patronage of a discerning public.

Each following agency respectable housekeepers and heads of families, and for years need, have given the proprietors testimonials speaking in the highest terms of their gentle, still, all sufficient exercise of feeling upon the system, which is principally to be attributed to the

PURITY OF THEIR COMPOSITION,

for being made from

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY,

they are available, and far superior to ordinary medicines, which are made of compounds, drugs and chemicals.

READ AND JUDGE.

Mrs. Murlin, of No. 478 Greenwich st. N. Y. suffered the liver complaint and violent pains through the outer body, of 4 years' standing.

Mr. Waterbury, of No. 98 Vesey st. N.Y. cured of dreadful headache, attended with frequent pains in the head, of 20 years' standing.

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 34 Dominick st. N.Y. cured of violent pain throughout her body, of 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Rachel Pettbick, of Williamsburg, Long Island cured of habitual costiveness, of over 16 years' standing.

Mrs. Maloy, of No. 76 Sheriff st. N.Y. cured of the measles.

Mrs. Frisbie and 2 children, of Brooklyn, N.Y. cured of Sugebura's the firm of Sagebury & Sherwood (brewers) No. 102 Duane st. N.Y. cured of a terrible cold and pains throughout his body.

Mr. J. Mount, of No. 293 Greenwich avenue, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague in its first stages and of liver complaint.

Mr. Wm. Wood, of Philadelphia Hotel, Battery, N. Y. cured of a very severe cough.

Mr. Lawrence Moore, No. 323 Madison st. N.Y. cured of habitual costiveness and pains in his stomach & liver of 5 years' standing.

Mr. A. Dorsheimer of No. 208 Broadway, N.Y. cured of vomiting and pains in the bowels of a long standing.

Mr. T. G. Dean and family, No. 7, 11th st. N.Y. cured of every known complaint.

Mr. Robert Murlin, No. 478 Greenwich st. N.Y. cured of the influenza, pains in his body, &c. of many years standing.

Mr. R. Wardner, No. 2, York st. N.Y. cured of asthmatic consumptive complaint of several years' standing.

Mr. G. B. Root, of Bloomingdale, N.Y. cured of the fever and ague of 3 months' standing.

Mr. John H. Temple, of Harlem, N.Y. cured of the general fever and ague of 3 months' standing.

Mr. William L. Moore, of Hackensack, N.J. cured of a severe cough and reduced him so low as to be unable to walk.

Mr. John Thorn, of Jersey City, N. J. cured of dyspepsia, debility and weakness of the nerves.

Mr. Wm. M. Sherwood, of Jersey City, cured of the piles, which entirely deprived him of ever day labor.

Mr. Francis Lane of Hoboken, N. J. cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years' standing, accompanied with an intolerable swelling, that covered nearly his whole body.

Remember, the above are but a few respectable citizens we will be seen from the residences which are given, and which establishes the fact beyond doubt, that the

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

Are fast securing public favor, wherever they have been introduced they have given the greatest possible satisfaction.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 20 pills) at the following offices—

New York—326 Broadway.
Philadelphia—Ledger Buildings.
Boston—0 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.
South Plains,—Osborn & Wilson.
Brookfield—Nelson Webster.
New Market—Israel R. Cornell.
New Durham—Joel Tappen.
Hetachin—R. R. Freeman.
Somerville—Chas. Cook.
Rahway—John Pearsall.
Connidtrack—S. Clark.
Chilldelbrood—T. S. Bonnell.
Stone Mills—Noah Dickey.
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.
Union Village—Peter Probasco.

STAINBURN'S Office 326 Broadway—Medical Institute for the Tubercular—New York.

Jan. 1843.—1y

MARTIN would inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Somerville and its vicinity that he has removed to the store one door south of the Baptist Church, where she intends keeping on hand a full and complete assortment of Millinery.

D INSTITUTE.

the Winter Session of ... will commence on Monday the ... and Female Departments.

...ful and judicious ... be employed.

...ge. $2 50
... with the Globes $ 3 00
... $ 3 00
...istry, Mineralogy, Philosophy, ... Composition $ 5 00
...l Philosophy, &c. $ 5 00
...instruction in Drawing and ...the Latin and French Languages.

...d Townsend has been engaged as ...the Male Department.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.
...ville, Oct. 10, 1842.

...reat Achievement in Medical Science.

...after reading the following can longer doubt ...Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest ...dicine in the World!

...New York Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the asthma for 24 years ... no relief to be obtained to any consider... for weeks, and though attended by various medical ...ors of the highest reputation and skill in the ...country, I was the object and the only one ...which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH.

...in Wilson's Law Office, 56 William st.

...acquainted with the above of the above ... and his statements are subject to the full ...of the public. F. A. TALLMADGE, ...Recorder of the City of New York.
...POWER, Vice-Consul of New York.
...NG, Agent for Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most eminent physicians, and universally acknowledged to contain the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery !!! No Deception.

In putting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are afflicted with disease, but to give correct information as to what it is justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases to which the human frame is liable, and how many there are who feel their weakness, urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and published from time to time for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects that none have proved so successful as Taothin. So indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, when all the usual recommended remedies have been found to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually prevented cures after all hopes of recovery were considered gone.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from Neglected Colds, it has been used with unbounding success, and in all affections of the Lungs, it has never failed to effect a cure. Indeed the combination of this healthful balsam is a safe medicine alone. In the first form of Consumption no persistent cough or delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

"Going into a Decline,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and one only persevere in the power of checking the progress of the alarming complaint, by the strengthening and energizing effects of this balsam more effectually than any medicine we have ever pointed out.

Besides its supporting effects in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Fever & Ague Cases. And for all complaints of all affections of the Lungs, it has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which appear in circulars around all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to publish a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few of the most recent that has come to our knowledge.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

We Have Still Some Hope.

A Surprising Cure.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the following case:

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most approved remedies, but still she could get no relief, and at last was given up by her physicians as incurable. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally, raised with it pieces of the lungs, night sweats continued to ensure, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—While in this distressing situation, hearing upon the recommendation of those around her, she procured a bottle of this Balsam, which to our her own surprise soon relieved her like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, and in a very few days appeared entirely relieved of her losses, and now in place of that emaciated and suffering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoy'd for years.

DOCTOR'S EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true in every respect.

J. C. WARNER, M.D.

Chester county, North Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife is much improved very much since she commenced taking the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee of Isaac Hilles, and one from Dr. Thomas Speakman, she also always well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. Thee will please give the history two bottles more for

Thy Friend, EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with a severe cough for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and have tried various remedies for relief, but found no relief until I got one bottle from you, which relieved me much more than any medicine I ever took before, and I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and he informs me it has benefited him more than anything he has ever taken. I think no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ESAU HOOPES.

Rahway, Bond Hooper.

LUNG COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with the complaint for nearly five years, during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried every, Botanic and Homœopathic medicine, and every thing she heard her any hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the left breast, under the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, night sweats, &c. and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir:—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry based me of some astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady, Mrs. Kunzel, who had been suffering for a long time with a severe cough, pain in the breast, weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and in a few days was able to sit up in her chair, and will be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

Caution.—As there is a spurious nostrum called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. Wistar's Balsam, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. Wing, in Morristown.
And in Plainfield, by Dr. LEWIS CRAIG.
Price—$1 per bottle.
Jan. 1st 1842—1y.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its great aim is the preparation rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction inspires without embracing the peculiar doctrines of any one class of christians.

There are forty-two weeks each session of five months, or two sessions a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner, entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule in the institution; and the pupils may rest assured that no idle, imbecile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, when no parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south side of Green Brook, in the retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 20, 1840

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

To All the World who use Leather in any Form,

OIL OF TANNIN,

or LEATHER RESTORER.

a new Chemical Discovery.

Most particularly to Saddlers and Curriers, who have encountered much injustice by the use of Tannic extracted from certain barks, &c.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is removed, leather becomes dry and hard, cracks, is easily cut, covered with a crust, &c. This all know. To restore these life, softness, smoothness, strength, smoothness, and renovate all crust. By so doing—Leather will not crack, or become hard, and by this you can receive the second time, but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the Oil of Tannin—which is extracted from the seed of the bark. Now it has been 20 years in use, and if it does not satisfy, with the finger, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, and will not crack, or become hard, but soft, pliable, and makes all Leather consistently and perfectly impervious to water—principally boots, shoes, carriage-tops, harness, boot, trunks, and in fact all things of leather. A spoonful to a pint of water, will be found higher than new leather has, and at least doubling in wear and durability, in whatever manner the Leather is used. Shoes are Leather.

To conclude of the great trust I have in trying the article and not finding it so, shall have no money a gain. This is serious and true.

We have in use, and every would have believed the wonderful effects of Oil of Tannin—which without seeing it, and we ask no for the credulity of the community till they have seen and then, we ask no more. Call and see for them. Directions for use for our with each bottle. Patent Leather and for sale only retained by this oil.

Cows cannot long exist where this is used for flies cannot stay where it is applied to cattle.

Leather cannot decay, or crack, wound, or blister, during the common age of man, so far as we can judge by experience of those who have generally used it. Leather, after being wet, if this is applied and re-stored water passed by it, and so are the shoes or boots of all others who use it.

Now, if these things are true, the discovery is of infinite value to the world. If it is not true, it is the greatest thing in the world to prove it, without cost. We have them, and will prove it.

Those who will only wear old shoes, green with corns, rub with old carriage tops—have old harness and throw them away half used—expend double the amount for boots, shoes, &c. that they need, or heart's content, for what we care, if their prejudices are so strong, they will not try a new discovery, and we have no favors to ask of them, they are the greatest sufferers, and we do not solicit their favor or patronage. Now, Gentlemen, please yourselves.

Nonegenuine unless from Comstock & Co. No 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by the subscriber, sole agent of Comstock & Co. for Plainfield.

M. F. CUSHING.

Dec. 19, 1842.

WARRANTEE DEEDS, Just printed and for sale at this Office.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are prepared for College, or for the various avocations of busy life, and for Mercantile pursuits in particular.—The Italian book-keeping is practically illustrated by the Principal. The terms of this School are $150 per year, including washing and lights, to be paid quarterly in advance. There will be an extra charge for the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 22 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils will furnish beds and bedding, or pay $25 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield. They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its accommodation, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as a Cabinet, growing for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent idleness, and vice are enforced on a mild but powerful principle.

Plainfield has a central situation in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and is within about 24 hours by Steamboat and Rail-road from New York. Those who wish to educate their sons in such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

JACOB A. WOOD, Principal.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1842.

LOOK AT THIS!

JACKSON POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that he has just received from New York a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at a small advance for cash or approved credit. He has not had any business, but intends to devote his whole attention to it, and will take pleasure in waiting upon those who may favor him with their custom. He would like to have it, and will take in exchange for Boots and Shoes, Leather, Calf-skins, Sheep-skins, Kip-skins, Hides, Wool, or Tallow, as they will be taken at the highest market price. He would also like to have a cash customer, and nothing like to buy cash.

He keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Brush, Calf, Cow-hair, Shoe Brushes; Mills Blacking, Paste Blacking, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale or Retail as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all favors.

N. B. He will sell as usually at said shop for J. F. his shaving Tickets, which in many cases will prove very convenient.

☞ J. F. forbids any one trusting him without his order. Sept. 12, 1842. 1y

Doct. Steeling's PULMONARY SYRUP,

The best article that can be produced for colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, consumption, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs

☞ It has been tried by thousands, and can produce the best recommendations.

We have room only for the following:

From Rev. J. B. Bennett, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bridgeton, N. J.

Bridgeton, Feb. 19, 1841.

Dr. Wm. Steeling—Dear Sir—Some four weeks ago I was attacked with a severe cough, at time when I was suffering considerably from an old and distressing complaint, viz: the Asthma—you very kindly furnished me with a few bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup, which I used, and found relief from it. I therefore, from experience, think it best to recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that distressing complaint.

I am respectfully yours, &c.

J. L. RINEHART.

Price—only three shillings a bottle—for sale at this Office; also, by Ayres & Dunn, and Berry & Dunham.

Dr. Steeling's Vegetable ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The best Purgatives now in the country.

May be relied upon in your extremity, when other pills have been used by thousands, and with the same happy result in carrying off diseased humors, and restoring health. Those who have used them are ready at any time to attest to their virtues.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We do hereby certify that we have used Dr Wm Steeling's Vegetable Anti Bilious Pills; and found them a safe and efficient purgative, and free from all objectionable effects; and we therefore recommend them to public notice.

S. W. Edwards, M. D.
Charles Heald.
M. Seymour,
H. Kennedy,
E. Whitaker,
Jonathan Bowne.

Bridgeton, March 23, 1841.

For Sale only at this Office. Price 1s. 6d. a Box, containing 25 pills.

Doct. Steeling's STRENGTHENING PILLS,

Being so good an article as can be found for Weakness, Loss of appetite, Prostration of the system, and general aversion to all

Doct. Steeling's strengthening and Healing Plaster

Is one of the First Rate remedies for Wounds, Bruises, Pains or Aches of every kind; also for Weakness, Soreness and pain in the side, breast, or any part of the body.

Price 6¼ cts. a roll. For sale at this Office.

June 8, 1842.—1y

3 PIECES Apiarbe Lustre, Also Three Cases Coarse Boots. Oct. 27. DANIEL BULLMAN

Kolmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been used in four families in this place and has proved to be a certain remedy for worms altogether, than any thing heretofore known.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH,

by Dr. S. L. ARMS, Elizabeth Town, N.J.

(A few doors east of the Court House.)

Intending his operations as a Dentist in this and its vicinity of Plainfield and vicinity. Dr. A. would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that he intends to remain in Plainfield for a few weeks, and will be found at the house of Mr. Jacob Drake, where he will be prepared to attend to all operations in the line of his profession, with neatness and dispatch. Dr. A. would say to those that is prepared to insert Gold Plates, Silver Plates, Pivot Teeth, Block Teeth, and Natural Teeth, and will be prepared to do so, and warrants the work done by him to be done in a workmanlike manner, and will be prepared to do so, and warrants the work done by him to be done in a workmanlike manner, and will be prepared to do so, and warrants the work done by him to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Dr. A. would say to those that is prepared to insert Gold Plates, Silver Plates, Pivot Teeth, Block Teeth, and Natural Teeth

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 14. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1843. Whole number 326.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON T. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid before the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office further than $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,
Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most remarkable Cures on Record.

I, Peter Stryker Beckman, a resident of the town-ship of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my breast, which extended to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physicians pronounced the Liver Complaint. I employed three of them successively, who administered to my case reasonably, considering attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I could be in misery; they declared would either die or have a settled consumption. I began to cough, which was tight and dry; distress in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and had a severe pain and soreness at the end of my stomach, and could not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and became very severe, with pain in the breast nearly all the time, so that I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse so I was able to work, and continued part of my time in my bed, and part of all the time. I was reduced to the lowest time all the physicians of consequence in that part of the country. I tried a great many remedies, both at home and from abroad, but none of them would afford me any permanent relief.

I remained in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, this I must soon die when, hearing Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to one, the first one effected that I encouraged using it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my sickness. I continued using it, and in a few days I began to cough, and bring up matter in small quantities of the most horrible, stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of a tough, solid substance, resembling liver. I soon felt better, I then found for several days, something start and tickle in my throat, when I would cough, and would bring up something resembling black sealing scabs. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was about to cure me entirely of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels were regular. I began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm all summer, and have felt well except a little weak. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time get as sound as ever I was in my life.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are not sufficiently powerful to give a proper description of the miserable condition in which I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a statement of my case, in any one case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have received from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me than all the doctors or anything else that I could do. I have no hesitation in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Hillsville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope it will be gratified in hearing from no one lips, the repeal of many of the most extraordinary cures ever performed in this section of the country.

PETER STRYKER BECKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1842.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beckman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and to him subscribed, in relation to his cure effected by the Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1842.

W. R. GASTON.

Somerset County ss.—I do hereby certify that the statement of Mr. Beckman, as to him above described, and his restoration to health are true; and further, that he is a man of irreproachable character and standing, and high respectability in the neighborhood. W. R. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Racestreet, opposite Crown, Philadelphia.

Dr. JOSEPH M. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 2m5 9w

Facts for the People.

It is a fact that the Subscriber has returned to Plainfield.

It is a fact that he has taken the New Store house on the corner of Main street and the road leading to the mountain, and opposite to the Railroad Hotel.

It is a fact that he has just received a handsome and general assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the season which cannot fail to suit purchasers.—Also a general Assortment of Groceries.

Nor is this all. He has a handsome and assortment of Chinas, Glass and Earthen Ware, of the latest styles and patterns.

One Fact more. He intends to keep good articles, and sell them at such prices as cannot fail to suit the people.

N. B. Grain, Wood, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the Market price.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

April 10, 1843.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificate. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, daily experience shows results still more astonishing. The proprietors have had the pleasure of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

Messrs. Sands:—Sirs:—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering from the effects of the most distressing disease that nature is capable of having. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated in my family relieved. But the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scrofulous affection on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for 2 years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different physicians in New York and Jersey, among them the late Dr. Burdo, who told me that the disease of the arm was from the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflamation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumors formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making in all seventeen running sores at one time, some of which remain to this day. The doctors gave me up as incurable, and I was told I could not be in the room where I was. I then applied to another distinguished physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only means of saving the half from dying. If it was possible to cure so dreadful a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it, he recommended me to use Sands's Sarsaparilla. Only think! without desiring but little benefit, for the sores I had used so many bottles that I was induced to think my hair, and the scrofula not made its appearance in my head destroyed the bone in different places, causing exfoliations to take place, and I feared it might cause a disease in the brain—the head swelled very much accompanied with violent pain, none four external remedies were recommended, but they did no good. About a year since I was taken very ill with an affection of the lungs, from which I was confined to my bed for 3 months with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could hardly get my breath. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this rendered with another medicine, rendered me truly miserable. Such was my situation in September, when your agent, Joseph Hall, of this town, induced me to try your Sarsaparilla, but to tell the truth I had no faith in it, as I had used so many kinds and got no relief. I was induced to persevere, my pains gave easier, my appetite returned, food relished, the sores healed, new flesh formed, and once more I felt within me that I might do well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about six months, and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can sincerely believe the restoration of my eyesight, but can say to the feet, and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

*Health! what magic in the word! how many thousands of dollars have been spent in search of it, consuming disease sought in vain! Let come to me when I had given up to die and as I felt the pulsations of health coursing through my system, my heart and eyes bore forth a strong gratitude to the author of all our cure mercies, that he had been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of. Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted—your Sarsaparilla is better appreciated (or rather) the use of, than invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I was nay, for the use of your Sarsaparilla, and I am indebted to you (or rather) the use of your

From the Greenfield Mercury.

An Old Soldier's Story.

By an Eye Witness.

A few days since, I stopped at the public house in Colrain, and while my horse was eating, I sat down in the bar room, and heard a sensible old man relate the substance of the following account.

During the revolutionary war, there was a point of land on the Jersey side of the Hudson, and was the scene of a bloody conflict. There were about three hundred acres next to the river from which the wood and timber had been cleared off—back of that was a forest. On this cleared point a large number of fat cattle, destined to supply the American army, were placed. Four or five miles distant in New Jersey, there were three thousand light infantry, under the command of Lafayette. I was one of that detachment. Our business was to see that the cattle were not taken from the point by the enemy. One morning intelligence was brought into camp that seven vessels had come to the point and that a large force of British soldiers were landing. My regiment was ordered immediately to the point. Rufus Putnam, a nephew of the old General, was Colonel. He was well stocked with the Putnam metal. He was a brave officer. I could never discern but that he was just as cool and self possessed when going to battle, as when sitting in his tent. We made a hasty march, and upon approaching the edge of the woods, the Colonel ordered the Adjutant to go forward and see how the troops were and what was the number. The Adjutant soon returned, and reported they were forming on shore in three columns containing about one thousand each. 'Then,' said the Colonel, 'ride back to the camp quickly as possible, and tell Lafayette to come on.' When the Adjutant had gone, Col. Putnam rode up to my captain, who was Daniel Shays, of insurrection memory, and said to him, 'well, Captain Shays, what we be playing with them until the General comes.' 'That must be as you please,' replied Captain Shays. 'Orders were soon given to advance to the open land upon the point. We now stood face to face with our foes. Firing very soon commenced. Cannon from the shipping in the river poured forth their rattles, and small arms did fatal execution. Col. Putnam rode back and forth in front of the regiment, as calm as at home, though the balls were whistling about him in every direction. We worked very fast and for one regiment made considerable noise. The corporal of my right hand received a ball through the body and fell dying. I was young, and a dying man at my feet, bleeding and gasping, might perhaps cause my color to fade a little. Captain Shays stepped forward, 'George,' said he, 'never mind it—I will take your place;' and he immediately did so, and he took the corporal's gun and used it. Shays was the best captain I ever served under. He was bold and kind, I will give him his due though he has done unworthy since. We stood shoulder to shoulder in that day of peril. I was loading my gun the twenty second time, when General Lafayette with the main body of the light infantry issued from the wood. Never shall I forget the feeling of that moment. Wellington was hardly more pleased to see Blucher in the battle of Waterloo than we were to see our brothers in arms. The main body formed at once upon our left. Lafayette rode forward, an elegant officer—and never did he fill my eye so entirely as at that moment—though a stripling in appearance, in action he was a man—and that Cornwallis seen him as we saw him, he would not have called him the boy.—As he approached, 'Col. Putnam,' said he, 'how do you to fire before?' I never—Oh,' said the Col. 'I thought I would be playing with them a little.'

Lafayette at that moment seemed full of energy and fire—turning towards the line and with loud clarion voice, marked by French accent—said he "We fire, no! Oh! whole line charge bayonet! rush on and drive them where the devil drive the dogs!' The effect was astonishing. Every heart beat quick and full. We did push on, and such a scene as closing in my eyes never shall. At first the British lines charged to meet us, they could not stand against us, and fled from the shore, we followed and drove them into the water; of the three thousand, about fifteen hundred got aboard of the vessels. The rest were slain, and most of them at the point of the bayonet.

I have described to you the most painfully interesting and horrid scene I have ever witnessed. I never enjoyed killing a man. I fought because I thought it my duty."

A Curse and a blessing.—If there be one curse more bitter than another to man, it is to be the offspring of an irreligious home; of a home where the voice of praise and prayer ascends not to God, and where the love of human affection are not purified and elevated by the refining influence of religious feeling; of a home to which, if the cares of the sorrows of life shall bring relation to the heart, in after days, that heart cannot turn without anguish and vexation of spirit. If there be a curse to any country where the truths of religion are known, the deepest and bitterest curse which can be inflicted on it is a multitude of homes like that which I have supposed. Such homes send forth their souls unchecked in evil thoughts, unhallowed in their habit, and untaught of ove God; the name and cross of Jesus Christ stamped perhaps upon their forehead but not written in their hearts and they send them forth to prey upon the land and to become its destructors. But, on the other hand, there is a blessing in the religious home which no tongue can speak, language cannot describe. The home where the young heart is trained to a love of God, and to take pleasure in his worship and service, interweave with the existence of man's holy affections, that which does not with the corruptions that grieve them forth; which last long even though they may for a season be forgotten and neglected; and which exercise at last a silent check upon the evil of his heart and of his after life. Such, we presume, are the homes which all of us can probably recall it to hear again the voice of God, and to return to the paths of holiness and peace.—How great, how unspeakable is the happiness of a home where homes like these are common!

There is scarcely a more worse than drunken mistress.

Conn. Mackenzie Acquitted.—The American public will rejoice to learn that Commander Mackenzie has been honorably acquitted by the judgement of the Court Martial, and that the finding of the Court, after a most full and patient examination, has been approved by the Executive. We are in obed to the correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer for the following copy of finding of the Court, as approved by the President;

I enclose to you a synopsis of the charges and the finding of the Court in the case of Commander Mackenzie.

Charge 1.—Murder on the high seas on board of a United States vessel.—Specification 1st alledged that Commander Mackenzie, then commanding the United States brig Somers, did, on Dec. 1st, 1842, on the high seas in latitude 17° 34', 28", and longitude 57°, 57', 45", without form of law, wilfully, deliberately, and with malice aforethought, hung and caused to be hanged by the neck at the yard arm of said brig until he was dead, Philip Spencer, a midshipman then serving on board, thereby violating the 21st article of he 1st section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved April 23, 1800.

Specification 2d, Alleges the same thing in regard to Samuel Cromwell, boatswain's mate, &c.

Specification 3d, in relation to Elisha Small, seaman.

Charge 2d. Oppression, under three specifications, the same as the others, except that they allege he did without form of law and without good and sufficient cause, oppressively kill by hanging, &c.

Charge 3d. Illegal punishment—three specifications as above, except that they charge that he did, of his own authority, and contrary to the Act of Congress in such cases made and provided, kill, &c.

Charge 4th. Conduct unbecoming an officer.—Specification—In that he used taunting and insulting language to Spencer at the moment of his execution.

Charge 5th—Cruelty and Oppression—Specification—In that he habitually inflicted cruel and unnecessary punishments upon his crew.

Finding of the Court in the case of Commander Alex. S. Mackenzie.

On the first charge and its spec fications the Court finds,

That the 1st specification is not proved.

That the 2d specification is not proved.

That the 3d specification is not proved.

That the first charge is not proved.

On the second charge and its specifications,

That the 1st specification is not proved.

That the second specification is not proved.

That the 3d specification is not proved.

That the 2d charge is not proved.

On the third charge and its specifications,

That the 1st specification is not proved.

That the 2d specification is not proved.

That the 3d specification is not proved.

That the third charge is not proved.

That the fourth charge being waived by the Judge Advocate, and no testimony or evidence being offered to sustain it, the Court took no action upon it.

The specification of the 5th charge being deemed by the Judge Advocate too vague, was waived by him. No one having complained to the Department of specific ill treatment, it could not be made more specific, as the Department had no particular information. The Court therefore took no action.

As far as evidence was offered under the 5th charge the Court do find no proof of mistreatment of the crew of the Somers generally by Commander Mackenzie, nor of individual mal-treatment, and therefore find it not proved.

The Court do therefore honorably acquit Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie of all the charges preferred against him by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Gold Watch, an emblem of Society.—I have now in my hand a gold watch which combines embellishment and utility in happy proportions, and is usually considered a very valuable appendage to the person of a gentleman. Its hands, face, chain and case, are of chased and burnished gold. Its gold seal sparkles with the ruby, the topaz the sapphire, the emerald. I open it and find that the works, without which this elegantly chased case would be a mere shell whose hands motionless, and those figures without vocation, are fixed or, proof of inexcusable sloth, and ask, what is the spring by which all these are put in motion made of. I am told it is made of steel. I ask what is steel? The reply is, that it is iron which has undergone a certain process. So then I find the main spring, without which the watch would be motionless and its hands, figures and embellishments but toys, is not of gold—that is not sufficiently good; nor of brass, that would not do—but of iron. Iron is therefore the only precious metal of this watch an emblem of society! Those hands and figures which tell the hour resemble the master spirits of the age, to whose movements every eye is directed.—Its useless and sparkling seal, sapphires, rubies, topaz, and embellishments, the aristocracy. Its works of brass the middle class, by the encreasing power of which the master spirits of age are moved; and its iron chainspring, that is a box always at work, but never thought of, except when inordered, broken, or waste winding up, symbolizes the laborious classes, which like the main spring, we wind up by the payment of wages, and which classes are shut up in obscurity, and though constantly at work, and absolutely as necessary to the movement of society as the iron main spring is to the gold watch, are never thought of, except when they require their wages, or are in some way or disorder of, some kind or other.—*Edward Everett.*

No less than ten thousand bunches of fresh fish were exposed for sale in Baltimore market on Saturday last.

The dividend of the Boston banks, for the year ending this day, exceed those of the preceding year by $16,475.

Maurice Edwards.—The notorious individual attempted to escape from the State Prison at Sing Sing on the 5th inst. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a prisoner went in great haste to the keeper and informed him that Edwards had run to the river, jumped off, and sunk. On going to the river Edwards' cap was found on the dock with a note in it stating that he was tired of living and had resolved to end his existence.—The river was dragged without success, and information sent to New York to intercept him if he had escaped, as the drowning was doubted by the keeper. On Thursday morning the search was renewed, and he was found in the drawer under the table on which he had been employed in cutting boot patterns, with a bottle of brandy and some crackers, which were intended to sustain him until an opportunity offered to escape. An individual named Shortwell has been arrested on suspicion of aiding him in his ingenious attempt to leave the prison.

A Lesson for Young Men.—A correspondent informs us that he was acquainted, some 30 years ago, with three young men, all then apprentices to mechanical trades, who boarded together at a boarding house in Murray st. Each of them was poor, having no means but the scanty allowance of apprentices, which barely sufficed to pay their board and provide them with working apparel; so that on Sunday, when most young men sported holiday suits in Broadway, these lads remained at home, reading, having not one Sunday suit between them. But all of them were honest, industrious and prudent; and, as time wears on, one of them has since been Mayor of Georgetown, D. C., the second Mayor of Newark, N. J. and the third is Robert Smith, who, we trust, will very soon be Mayor of New York! such, young men! are the rewards of patient Industry and solid though humble worth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Moral and Literary Influences of Novels.—The evils of novel-reading are confined principally to the young and thoughtless. The old and the responsibilities are dead, can scarcely be made worse by false rhetoric, bad taste, or corrupt morals. But when a passion for romances seizes a young mind, it is ruinous. It destroys all relish for serious duties of life, and renders a victim unstable and giddy. His reason is subjected to feeling, he lives in an unreal world. He dreams of Elysian fields amid the very deserts of life. He sparkles and writes in the borrowed sentiments of the novelist. A fictitious takes the place of ingenuousness. His manners are artificial, his plans a mere dream of romance—He imagines himself a hero, and the object of his young affections a heroine. Nothing but sad disappointment can enlighten such an enthusiast. All, to be sure, are not equally injured by promiscuous novel-reading, but very few escape unscathed. It requires the strongest minds, the very highest order of intellect, to resist its e ervating influence; for there is no mental d scipline in it, no profit to be derived from it. It is only the profound critic, who studies a novel as work of art, analyzes its plot, and duly estimates its character, that derives intellectual improvement from it.

The common reader is excited pleased for the hour, then left in a state of languor and mental imbecility. The understanding, thereby loses its healthy tone, and the young romancer becomes a sickly sentimentalist. No man could appreciate the influence of novels better than Sir Walter Scott. It may be supposed that he would certainly view them in the most favorable light. I conclude in his words: "Excluding from consideration those infamous works which address themselves directly to the grosser passions of our nature, we are inclined to think, the worst evil to be apprehended from the perusal of novels is, that the habit is apt to generate an indisposition to real history and useful literature; and that the best which can be hoped is, that they may sometimes instruct the youthful mind by real pictures of life, and sometimes awaken their better feelings and sympathies by strains of generous sentiment and tales of fictitious woe. Beyond this point, they are a mere elegance, a luxury contrived for the amusement of polished life, and the gratification of that half love of literature which pervades all ranks, as an advanced stage of society, and are read much as a new amusement, then with the least hope or desire of instruction from them."—*Prof. Sanders.*

A Candid Confession.—Among the traditions of Westminster is one of a certain Sergeant Davy, who flourished some centuries back, in a darker age than the present. He was accused once upon a time, by his brethren of the coif, of having degraded their order by taking from a client a fee in copper; and being sore goaded for his offence in their Common Hall, he spoke pretty the [illegible] reports of court of Common Pleas, that he defended himself by the following plea of confession and avoidance: "I fully admit that I took a fee from him in copper, and not only one but several; and not only fees in copper, but fees in silver; but I pledge my honor as a sergeant, that I never took a single fee from him in silver until I got all his gold, and that I never took a single fee from him in gold until I had got all his silver—and you don't call that a degradation of our order."

A Strange meeting.—Alexandria Feb. 6th. A curious meeting took place last month in the desert between Suez and Cairo. A Mr. Fawcett, who arrived here by the Oriental on his way to India, with his family, heard that his brother was expected by that route in a steamer from Bombay. The two brothers had not seen each other, the one being born in England whilst the other brother was in India, where he had lived thirty-two years. As the younger Mr. Fawcett was proceeding across the desert on his donkey, he called out to the groups of travellers he met coming from Suez, whether Major Fawcett was amongst them, and towards midnight a voice answered to Mr. Fawcett's call, and the two brothers shook hands in the dark; they both expressed a wish to see each other's face; but no light was to be had, and they were obliged to part again not having been together more than three or four minutes.

Court Martials are now very frequent.

Important from China.—The ship Delphi arrived at New York last Tuesday, bringing intelligence from Canton, to Dec. 17th, 21 days later than had been before received.

There was an alarming riot at Canton on the 7th, in which some of the British, Dutch and Greek factories were totally d stroyed, together with a large amount of property. The papers and letters give full details, by which it appears that the city was for a season at the mercy of the mob, who destroyed every thing English or American that they could reach.

A New York paper gives the following account of it:

The victories of the British over the Chinese seem likely to be rendered worthless by the treachery and faithless cruelty of the authorities. The Supplement to the Canton Register of the 13th December is filled with accounts of a dreadful riot which broke out there on the 7th, though it seemed to have been plotted and arranged for many days previous. It had its origin in the deadly hatred which exists between the native and foreign residents, and in the obstinate determination of the Chinese that the British, in spite of the treaty, shall not have a foothold upon the territory of the Celestial Empire. It began in a pretended scuffle between some Chinese and Lascars, provoked, as was said by one of the latter having stolen an orange. The Lascars were obliged to retreat, and the Chinese mob then set on fire first the house of an English man named Morrow, whence they drove the ladies and then set the British factory on fire.—They then proceeded to the house of a Mr. Heard, who with 5 or 6 friends, defended his dwelling with 2 muskets and 2 pistols. The passage was open—but as soon as the crowd approached one of them was shot and the crowd retreated in terror. In this way five were killed and the mob then set the Custom house on fire, plundered Mr. Heard's treasury of three lacs of dollars and the factory of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. of $40,000. The British flag staff was burned down. The authorities made no efforts to disperse the mob or protect the property.

Sir Hugh Gough, who came up the next day, had a conference with the officers, and was inclined to acquit them of all blame. They wished him to withdraw from the city, which he refused to do. They told him that five of the ringleaders had been executed, but this was believed to be false. Rumors of new troubles were in circulation, but the evident cowardice of the natives, left the foreign residents free from any great apprehension. The outbreak, however, is regarded as a decisive mark of the fixed hatred between the Chinese and British.

Other accounts say that the appearance of Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Gough in the war steamer Proserpine, the next day so intimidated the cowardly mob that no farther trouble was anticipated. The American captains and seamen, to the number of about 200, were on hear, grossly fatigue shed in the inches. Where the Chinese Mandarins proved utterly inefficient, being twice driven off, a body of 25 gallant American seamen boldly marched through the great square, dispersing the mob, to the American factories, and preserved them, with their terrified inmates and treasures. Some $200,000, out of half a million, were rescued from the ruins of Mr. Heard's property. The coolness and intrepidity of each gallant country men were theme of wonder and astonishment.

The U. S frigate Constellation, Com. Kearney, was at Macao on the 17th of December.

There were no less than 18 American merchant ships in the Chinese waters on the 20th of December, when the Delphi sailed.

Two British ships were wrecked upon the coast of China, and *two hundred and eighty-three persons* on board, were either put to death by the officers of the Chinese Government or Formosa, or perished through ill treatment or starvation.

How to Cook Potatoes.—There is reason in roasting eggs, says the old adage, and there is got one in a hundred knows how to roast them properly. Still fewer know how to boil potatoes, simple as the process is deemed. We love a good, well cooked, mealy potato, and all our readers, sensible men as they are, no doubt like the same taber, but how often do we see the very best potatoes brought on the table, heavy, drenched, saturated with water, and utterly unfit for food. To remedy the evil as far as in us lie, we copy the following from a poem of some length in the Southern Literary Messenger devoted to teaching the art of planting and cooking potatoes:

Wash them clean and scrape the skin off,
One water never is enough,
Take the eyes and nubbins thin off,
And every little speck that's rough.

Do not let them lie in water,
(So the nice observers say,)
Not a minute, not a quarter,
That will take the taste away.

When the fire is burning brightly,
And the water's boiling hot,
Sprinkle table salt in lightly,
Then put the taters in the pot.

Eighteen minutes, sometimes twenty,
Cook them nicely to a turn,
Some say more, but that is plenty—
Every one must 'ave and learn, &c. &c.

Errors.—The little that I have seen of the world, and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look on the errors of others in another light than I was inclined to do in my younger days. When I take a survey of my own heart that has roused and startled, and repressed to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through, the hurri pulses of joy; the feverish impatience of hope and fear; the tears of regret; the feelessness of purpose the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world, that has little charity in the desolation of the soul's anxiety and threatening voices within; breath gone, happiness fled; I would fain have the erring soul of my fellow man with Him from whose hands it came.—*Longfellow.*

THE UNION

Plainfield, April 17, 1844.

New York City Election.—The Charter Election in New York took place on Tuesday last. As the Corporation of that large City has at its disposal almost as much patronage as the rest of the State, and more than many of the States, the result has been looked for with considerable anxiety. Last year the Democrats elected the Mayor, but the Whigs had a majority of 4 in Common Council—and as the Whigs had a very popular man as their candidate for Mayor this year, they had strong hopes of success. The Democrats prevailed however by a large majority. Robert H. Morris, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor, by 5,628 majority over Robert Smith. The Democratic majority in the city last Fall for Governor, was 3,247.

In Common Council, the Democrats have 11 Aldermen and 14 Assistant Aldermen—the Whigs 5 Aldermen and 3 Assistants—Democratic majority 18.

The Whigs complain very loudly of illegal voting.

In Brooklyn, the Democrats elected their Mayor, but the Whigs have a majority in the Common Council.

In Albany the Whigs prevailed. A Whig Mayor was elected by 263 majority. They also have a majority in the Common Council. Last year, the Democratic Mayor was elected near 600 majority.

☞ We learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser, that the public house of Mr. Thos. W. Reynolds, in Springfield, in this county, was entirely consumed by fire, Monday night last, the 10th inst. Nothing was saved from the fire in the cellar, consequently all the stores, provisions and a quantity of goods, the remains of a former stock in trade, were destroyed. The stable were saved with difficulty. It is unknown how the fire originated. The premises were insured, but have the property insured had been taken, but the arrangements were not completed, consequently the whole is entirely lost. The citizens regret this occurrence as a calamity both to themselves and Mr. Reynolds. He had recently purchased the property, and fitted it up in a handsome manner as a Temperance Hotel.

The Excel was situated at the junction of the Newark and Elizabeth turnpikes.

Navigation on the Hudson was opened last Wednesday, the 12th inst. which is the latest date of opening on record. Last year it opened Feb'y. 8. In 1841, March 26. In 1840, Feb. 25.

Water has been let into the whole line of the Pennsylvania canal.

The New York canals are to be opened on the 1st of May.

Treaty between Mexico and Texas.—General Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, has offered to Texas the following propositions, as the basis of a new treaty:

1st. Texas to acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico.

2d. A general amnesty to be passed for past acts in Texas.

3d. Texas to form an independent dependant of Texas.

4th. Texas to be represented in the general Congress of Mexico.

5th. Texas to originate all local laws, rules and regulations.

6th. No Mexican troops to enter any part whatever, to be stationed in Texas.

One of the Texan papers speaks strongly in favor of these propositions, as it will open to Texas a large market for their cotton, at high prices for cash. An other Texas paper condemns them.

The New York Standard has placed the name of Martin Van Buren at the head of its columns, as its candidate for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Convention.

New Jersey Town Meetings.

In Bridgewater, (Somerville) the Democrats elected their whole ticket by over 100 majority.

In Morristown the same party prevailed by a majority of 17.

In Jersey City and Orange, Union Tickets were elected.

In Newark, the regular Whig Tickets were opposed to all the by Union Tickets; and the Union Tickets generally prevailed, by which means several Democrats were placed in office City Government. Mr. Wright, (Whig) was re-elected Mayor without opposition. Common Council is about equally divided.

In New Providence, the Whigs carried all their officers except Assessor.

A majority of the townships in Middlesex County went for the Whigs. In North Brunswick the entire Whig Ticket prevailed, with the exception of the candidate for Assessor. The same party also prevailed in Perth Amboy, one of the strong holds of Democracy. South Amboy is strongly democratic as usual.

In Patterson, the regular Democratic Ticket

was opposed by an Union Ticket, but the former succeeded by about 100 majority.

Westfield Township.—But one ticket was put in nomination, composed of candidates of both political parties. The following are the principal officers elected. Those marked with an * are Whigs.

Robert Anderson,* Clerk.

Zachariah Webster* and Aaron Ogg, Chosen Freeholders.

Elisha Runyon,* and Charles Marsh, Collectors.

Elias Kirkpatrick, and John M. Clark, Assessors.

Samuel Lee, John R. Clark, and Benjamin Bedley, Commissioners of Appeal.

Andrew H. Clark and Erastus Miller, Surveyors of the Highway.

John W. Foster and Ezra Hand Overseers of the Poor.

Isaac French, Elisha Runyon* and John M. Another large comet, 30 degrees in length, 45 from the other, which appears at 1 o'clock, A. M. is reported from Lagrange, where this with Mr. Miller's tracts, translated into Spanish, was producing great consternation.

Clerk, Judges of Election.

Cornelius Bacon,* Samuel Lee, Zophar Hetfield, jr. Henry Baker, jr. and Levi Hetfield, Town Committee.

Cutler Dunbar and Elias Kirkpatrick, constables.

John Layton, Cooper Pearse, and William Clark, jr. School committee.

Among the 24 Overseers of the Highway, we see the four following, in this part of the Township—Martin Runyon,* William Townson, Benjamin Cromelt, Samuel Lee.

The poor to be put out at the discretion of the overseers, and $600 to be raised for their support.

$1 to be raised for the support of schools.

Tax on dogs 50 cents each.

For labor on the road $1 per day.

$1200 to be raised to work the roads.

For the destruction of noxious animals $5.

The number of all officers not fixed by law to be the same next year as at present.

Next Election to open at John W. Laing's Plainfield, and close at John M. Clark's, Westfield.

Next Town meeting to be held at John M. Clark's, Westfield, and open at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Warren Township, Som. cnty.—The spirits were most strongly contested. Each party succeeded in getting precisely 159 tickets into the box, consequently all those who did not run either ahead of or behind their ticket, were lost. The Whigs elected their Clerk, Assessor, Constables, Freeholders, one Town Committee, two Commissioners of Appeal, 1 Surveyor, and one Overseer of the Poor. The Democrats elected their Collector, Judge of election, one Town Committee, and one overseer of the Poor. The following were lost—Three Town Committee, 2 School Committee, 1 Commissioner, 1 Surveyor, and 11 Overseers of the Road,—which must be elected at a Special Town Meeting to be held on Saturday or Monday next.

Later from China.—In another column will be found important news from China. By the arrival of another ship, twelve days later intelligence has been received. Order had been restored at Canton, but it seems to have been the general impression among the foreigners there, that the disturbances were connived at by the authorities. Sir Henry Pottinger, the British Plenipotentiary, however, acquits the Chinese authorities of blame, and attributes some of the blame at least, to the foreign merchants. He positively refused to accede to the request of the merchants to send troops of ships of war to Canton.

☞ Four days later intelligence from Europe has been received by a packet ship. Nothing important however. McNaughten, who was tried for shooting Mr. Drummond, whom he mistook for Sir Robert Peel, was acquitted, on the ground of insanity.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 3 per cent.

March 7th £30,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in Liverpool—by which 250 men were thrown out of employment.

Great distress exists among the manufacturers of Sheffield.

☞ At a regular meeting of the Classis of New Brunswick, of the Dutch Reformed Church, after an animated discussion of two days, it was decided, 10 to 11, that "the word of God does not prohibit the marriage of a deceased wife's sister." A decision of much importance.

Hayti—End of the Revolution—Abdication of Preesd nt Boyer.—The following is an extract of a letter in the Journal of Commerce, from Port-au-Prince, of March 21st,—

President Boyer has abdicated, and is now on his way to England, on board an English man of war. The Government is now administered by a committee of 25, appointed for that purpose until a new President can be elected. To day the Patriot army of 10 or 15,000 men entered and took possession of the city.

A Good Movement.—A meeting of grocers is called for Friday evening, at the Military Hall, Bowery, for the purpose of agreeing upon measures for avoiding the opening of their stores on the Sabbath.

The Sun is 1,384,462 times greater than the Earth.

Four Kidnapped Children were brought back from Mississippi to New York, on Sunday night, by an officer who had been despatched for that purpose. A person by the name of Samuel Rowe had obtained them from the Long Island Farms with the professed intention of taking them to Iowa County, N. Y. but carried them further. He attempted to sell one of them, being a colored child, but was unsuccessful. Rowe jumped overboard, and escaped from the custody of the officer by swimming to the shore.

The Banks set at naught.—The attempt on the part of the banks of this city to reduce the value of specie, has had very little effect upon community. They appear very generally to disregard it, and those small pieces of coin are taken by all classes of dealers at the old rate. This step on the part of the banks, was taken, in consequence of the depreciation of those coins by wear.—*N. Y. Eve Post.*

There was a Tyler meeting held at Rochester N. Y. a few evenings since, but like those which have been held in other places, it was a magnificent failure. People of all parties made it the place a general meeting ground, and so long all were free to the expression of their several opinions, and some of them being particular about waiting for his neighbor to finish his remarks ere their own commenced, the proceedings thro' them were nothing but confusion and noise.

The dwelling house of Mr. J Vanderbelt, near Perth Amboy, together with all its contents was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon last.

The forked lightnings illuminated the vaults of heaven—peals of thunder shook the earth—the wind rocked the mountains, and the rain descended in such torrents that the ducks could swim in the gutters.

Avarice is a gulf, which would not be filled if the whole world was thrown in it.

Solution of the Enigma of last week.

Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Catullus—Caesar—Mars—Comet—Cetus, the whale—Leal—Austria—Lens—Moses—Miles Umes—Malta. Tyro.

Be Cautious of Heedth.—This caution be too often impressed upon the minds of all. At this season of the year when sudden changes of the weather come upon us with horrify a moment's notice, we should have the system prepared to meet it.

Stanbope's Vegetable Extract Pills, formed by a process of extraction from entire vegetable matter, is the best preventative for placing the system in perfect order. They purify the blood, thoroughly purify the blood, and leave the system prepared at the slightest approach of cold or contagion; the value of this medicine cannot be too highly spoken of. They remove all superfluous bile, and by their natural properties of cure, give strength and tone to the digestive organs. Let them be tried, and no other medicine will be found necessary.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. R. Bonn, $10,00; Dwight Woodard, 4.41; Ezra Fairfield, 5.00; R. E. Jennings, 2.00; J. Stine, 1.10; Rev. J. A. Wood, 2.35; C. Stanle, 1,75; James Leonard, 1.60; Thos. King, .50; J. Simpson, .60.

MARRIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 5th inst. Silas E. Weir, of New York, to Miss Sarah H. daughter of Dr. Fitz Randolph Smith, of New Brunswick.

At Canal Church, on New Brunswick, on the 6th inst. Edward Briggs, to Elizabeth D. Dunscomb.

DIED

In this place, at the residence of Mr. Jachariah D. Frazee, on the 12th inst. at eleven o'clock, Mr. Edmund Trundle, aged 35 years. Mr. Trundle was a native of England, resided five years in the West Indies, and more recently at Newark in this county. He had resided with Mr. Frazee about 7 months. Though he had no relatives on this side of the Atlantic, and possessed no property, every attention and care requisite to his comfort and appearance to the situation, was paid him by his medical attendants and the family with whom he lived. He was a man of good education, pleasing manners of engaging habits and good moral character.

In New Brunswick, on the 4th inst. Jane Rhodes, aged 99 years.

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE Subscriber has commenced his trade to the well known stand, corner of Main and Cherry streets long occupied by Dr. Craig as a drug store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in all the various branches of the above business, in a neat and workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE.

Plainfield, April 17, 1843.—3m

The Kitchen Gardener,

A excellent Book to instruct persons in the cultivation of Garden and Vegetables. Price 25 cents For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The summer Session will commence on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, in the upper part of this village.

Tuition in English studies from $2,50 to $3, per quarter.

Particulars next week.

April 17.—3t ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED, an Assortment of Ingrain Carpeting, of Fashionable Patterns. For Sale at Manufacturers' prices by

April 3, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Eliz'town & Somerville Rail Road.

Change of Hours.

On and after Monday, April 17,

Leave Elizabethtown at 6 1-2 A. M. and 1 1-2 P. M.

Leave New York, Pier No. 1, North River, at 9 1-2 A. M. and at 4 P. M. On Saturdays, extra, at 2 P. M.

Leave foot of Courtlandt street, at 9 A. M. and at 4 1-2 P. M. On Saturdays, extra, at 2 1-2 P. M.

Spring Shawls.

JUST Opened, an Assortment of Damask, Silk, Cloud and Cotton SHAWLS, adapted to the Spring Trade

April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Mousseline D'Laines

A FEW Pieces just received, of Plain, Figured, Cloud, satin, striped, &c. &c.

April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

KITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. by

April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, French, English and Domestic Prints, For Sale by

KENTUCKY JEANS, Striped and Plaid Drills, and Cotton Cassimeres, for Spring and Summer wear, just opened by

April 17 WEBSTER & MARSH.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour—N. Y. Super extra.	5,00
Ohio.	4,93
Rye Flour.	3,19
Indian Meal.	3,62
Grain—Southern Wheat.	90
Rye.	55
Corn, 56 lbs.	50
Barley, 54 lbs.	50
Oats.	32

LARD LAMPS, Argand's Patent, by

April 3. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Rhode-Island Lime.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

April 10. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Scotch Ginghams.

A FEW Pieces of very desirable goods just opened by WEBSTER & MARSH.

MILLINERY

MISS MARTIN informs the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity that she has removed her Millinery Establishment to Second Street, opposite Mr. Reed's.

April 10, 1843.—3m

Dentistry.

DR. PEARSON, DENTIST, having located himself in Somerville and established an office for the practice of dentistry, would tender his professional services to the citizens of Plainfield. In order to ensure a discontinuance of his visiting his customers, he designs staying in this place for a few months, and will be found at his office, ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage. Dr. Pearson's charges are moderate, and all his operations warranted.

Inserting best Mineral Teeth on Gold Plate $10,00

" " Platina " 12 00

" " Hedsby Mineral, 15 00

Cleansing a set of Teeth, 2 00

Filling decayed Teeth with gold, per cavity 75 to 00

" " Platina, 50

Separating Teeth 1s.

Extracting Children's Plate Teeth, 1s.

" Adult Teeth 2s.

April 10, 1843.—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, doing business at Bonnebrook, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm will be left in the store of C. Wilson, where all accounts can be settled, or by either of the partners. Those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement; and all note owing, desire same to be settled immediately.

CHARLES WILSON,
JOEL DUNN, Jr.

March 31, 1843.

THE BUSINESS will be carried on as heretofore, at the same place by the subscriber.

CASH will at all times be paid for GRAIN. And will constantly be kept on hand for sale *Coal, Salt, Fish and Plaster.*

CHARLES WILSON.

Bonnebrook Bridge, March 31, 1843.

Flower Seeds.

OVER 100 Varieties, carefully selected, and put up with all the usual information. Flowers for an evening Garden and Green House. For Sale by

April 3, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, by

April 3 WEBSTER & MARSH.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Family Bibles.

POCKET Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books of all kinds, also Sabbath and Sunday School Books, For Sale at Ackerson's Bookstore and Periodical Depot, adjoining the Library.

N. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A FRESH and FULL Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

among which are Cloths, Satinetts and Cassimeres, that will be sold very Low for Cash or Country Produce

We intend to purchase of Customers after Nov. 21. E. A. COST.

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MESSRS G. GILSON, GOWDY, desires to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which he will cheerfully execute and promptly deliver as directed.

CORNELIUS DEVAUX.

SCHOVILL, Spades, Edged Garden Hoes, &c. by

April 3, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

R. ALLEN'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint. This is the original and only genuine preparation of the kind, and has been used in this section of the country for the last 20 years. And we think we can confidently send on our testimonials as any other article of the kind. Many persons have been induced to purchase the counterfeit articles that are now in circulation, in consequence of the similarity of the name, and the wrapper in which they are put up. Be sure and inquire for Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, and see that the name of Dr. Allen is on the wrapper. For sale by all the principal druggists throughout the country. Also, for sale wholesale and retail at Providence, R. I. by the proprietor and agent for the sale of Patent Medicines in New York city; and also wholesale by

J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hartford, August 1 1842.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is generally very successfully treated by the administering of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort and Pleurisy Root. Persons should observe that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort and Pleurisy Root is the only remedy ever discovered for the cure of Liver Complaint, and has never failed in the cure of Whooping Cough.

For sale by J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hartford, August 1 1842.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 20th of April, the 6 1-2 A. M. Train from Somerville will be discontinued, and the following Trains will be substituted:

Leave Somerville for New York

At 5 o'clock, A. M. and 1 1-2 P. M.

To Leave New York for Somerville,

At 5 1-2 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

To leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 9 1-2 A. M. and 1 1-2 P. M. and at foot of Courtlandt st. at 9 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M. and on Saturday 2 1-2 P. M.

A Train exclusively for Freight.

Will leave Somerville, on Tuesday Thursday & Saturday, at early work, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and leave Bound Brook, at 9 1-2 ; New Market, at 11 ; Piscataway at 12 ; Scotch Plains at 1 ; Westfield, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This Train will stop at all the regular stopping places, to receive and deliver freight; and at such other places as persons wishing freight may request, if they provide conveyance of goods to and from the Depot.

Persons sending freight by this line, must have it delivered at the depots, at 5 o'clock in the morning before the time advertised for leaving such depots; for loading and freight in all cases will be taken at the discretion of the Agents.

Summer Rates for Freight.

For barrel Flour or Meal of 196 lbs. from Somerville to Elizabethtown, 12 1-2 cts.

Do. Do. Somerville to New Brunswick, 25 cts.

Do. Do. Somerville to Perth Amboy, 25 cts.

Do. Do. Somerville to Bonnebrook or New Market, 12 1-2 cts.

Do. Do. Somerville to New York, 62 1-2 cts.

For all common Freight per ton, 62 1-2 cts.

For Cord Wood, Stone, Lime, Merchandize, Boards and all other articles by the cord, 62 1-2 cts. per cord.

For Agricultural Implements, Manure, Furniture, Carriages and all Freight contained in similar quantity, 62 1-2 cts. per ton.

N. B. Trains Coach, or be omitted with the necessary alterations, as the business may require, and due notice will be given of the same.

N. B. Persons wishing to ship Freight by this line, will apply at the Depot at the foot of Courtlandt street, North River, New York, or at the Depot at the foot of Jersey street, Elizabethtown, where Bills of Lading will be signed, and Freight received.

April 3, 1843.—3m

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. April 1st, 1843.

A
John Anderson,
B
Isaac Bonham,
P. Bonham,
John Bayless,
W. Bates,
E. P. Bates,
Charles Bowne,
Robt. Brown,
Edward Bonnell,
C
Mr. Colwell, jr.
Wilmot Allen,
Henry Cox,
Rodgers V. Cullum,
Thomas F. Cornell,
John A. Conroy,
D
Ann Dunn,
John Dempsey,
Joseph Dunn,
Isaac Dunn,
Peter F. Dumont,
F
Joel Fitzrandolph,
Joseph Frazee,
G
Amos Gaskill,
H
Dr. Andrew Hoge,
Andrew Hoge,
Daniel P. Hall,
William Hill,
Thomas Hendrickson,
I.
Joseph Lamb,
William Lamb,
Michael Lambert,
M
Daniel D. Manning,
Wm. Charles Manning,
Josiah Miller,
J. H. Mulford,
N
Isaac C. Nott,
O
Reuben Page,
Benjamin Pinkney,
R
George F. Randolph,
David W. Randolph,
Nathaniel J. Randolph,
Moses Elizabeth & Barbara Randolph,
S
Thomas Seal,
Nathan A. C. Smalley,
John P. Sayres, Esq.
William H. Sullivan,
T
John Taylor,
J. Thompson,
V
Lindley M. Vail,
Jessie W. Vail,
Mary A. Vermilye,
Miss Phebe Vermilye,
Catherine R. Wickham,

Which letters are still due, and will be delivered on payment of postage.

JOHN W. CRANE, P. M.

3 FULLER Spectacle Lenses. Also Three Glass Colour Shades.

Oct. 17. DANIEL SULLIVAN.

Kelmstock's Vermifuge

HAS been used in four families in our place with great success. Call before buying to ascertain where it can be had. Price 25 cents per bottle.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

For Sale by M. F. CUSHING.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The Subscriber hereby notifies the public that he has purchased of the Executors of the late Dr. Townsend, all the right, title and interest in and to the valuable medicine known as

Townsend's Sarsaparilla

and will continue to manufacture the same at the old stand, and in the same manner that the late Dr. Townsend did during his life time. The public may rest assured that no pains will be spared to maintain the reputation which this medicine has so long enjoyed, and that no effort will be wanting to render it worthy the confidence of the afflicted. The family should be in search of a good medicine.

Townsend's

BALM OF COLUMBIA

which will strip in a few days, any person of the disease, and no children under a year should be without it during the summer season. Quiet who have had the disease in a severe form, and who have been reduced by it to a mere skeleton, are guaranteed to be restored to health by the use of a few bottles. Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on the wrapper of every bottle. Remember the storage

Townsend's

RHEUMATISM, and ERUPTIONS

positively cured, and all disorders of the blood and skin removed, in the shortest possible time. Physicians, Nurses, Druggists, if you are the only true Doctor Townsend Sarsaparilla Extract and Balm are sold. Dr. Townsend has never authorized the name of Comstock & Co. to use his name.

PILES

are wholly prevented, if persons will use the Sarsaparilla, if you are the only true Doctor Townsend Sarsaparilla Extract and Balm are sold. Dr. Townsend has never authorized the name of *Comstock & Co.* to use his name.

Townsend's

HORSES that have Ring Bone, Spavin, Wind Galls, &c., are cured by Townsend's Extract.

Foundered horses entirely cured by Townsend's Extract.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extensively ever introduced for all sore or old

SORES

and burns, and also **PILES**. It has done what is unknown. It will take out all pains in one minute, and in future. It will cure the **PILES**

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more cure and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the more in place of the alcoholic principle, which has destroyed so many thousands. To be had only at

Actor-Office

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

will effectually cure this complaint, either from habit or from any other cause. Directions of business and

NERVES

using it will soon be restored.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of

FEVER AND AGUE

and all other diseases, between the months of June and October, and is a safe and certain remedy for the same. Also

LIVER

PILLS

prove to the house, bottom, and are usually cured by it. Never fail to relieve.

CORNS.—The French Pain Extractor

has only to be applied once with the finger, and the corn will shrivel up and die, root and branch, in a few days. Be sure and ask for the Indian Pain Extractor.

SARSAPARILLA

COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can be relied on. If you are sure to get Comstock's, and see that the signature to all others. It is valuable.

ADAMS' NEW YORK

CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A genuine compound of the most valuable ingredients known in the Celestial Empire, for the restoration of the hair, and for all diseases of the scalp. Sold by all druggists and fancy dealers throughout the United States and Canada. Each bottle is accompanied with a pamphlet containing full directions for use.

Dr. Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT

for all diseases of the throat and lungs, such as

COUGHS & COLDS

that have settled on the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, bronchia, &c. Sold by druggists.

KELMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

is a safe and certain remedy for worms, and is recommended by many of the most eminent physicians in the country. Sold by druggists.

TUTTS PILLS.

By applying to one agency in each town, the subscribers will supply the trade with the most approved articles on the market for those diseases for which they are used, and will have the best assortment of every article in the city. HAVE THEIR OWN LABELS PRINTED, and will supply merchants with them at the lowest possible rates. All their articles will be found unadulterated and of the best quality, and will be sold to wholesale and retail dealers only at

Comstock & Co.

71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at all country

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic cough, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsam of purest juice of the "Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry Bark," combined with the Essence of Tar, prepared by skilful chemical process, improved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged to be a *medicine of great discovery.*

No Quackery!!! No Deception.

In putting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are afflicted under affliction, nor do we wish to extol it upon false or exaggerated grounds. Let it be well understood and for the vast am unt of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases to which this medicine has proved so highly successful, let the fact speak for itself, as an evidence for recommending it to the favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and published to the world for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, and colds, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved so universal and effectual as

SCHERMERHORN'S VEGETABLE

Of the Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most celebrated remedies or Physicians had failed, many cases of the worst kind of this malignant disease has been conquered by the use of this medicine as has been evidenced by the most astonishing relief, and actually recovered cases after all hopes of recovery had been considered off.

In the cure of diseases of the Throat, Chest, Consumption, originating from Neglected Colds, it has been used with unbelieving success. A Doctor of extensive medical skill, and practice in the city of Philadelphia, commenced several debilitating symptoms, commonly termed debility, or

GOING INTO A DECLINE,

A complaint with which we are beginning to be familiar, proved highly successful, now recommends the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint: he also prescribes and recommends it as being effectual by their use, as a medicine of extraordinary efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains in the Breast, Lungs, and Side, and in all diseases of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest and most respectable sources, we deem it superfluous at present to add more, but we consider it unnecessary to publish a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few names, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

We Have avail. Sam Hors.

A Scandalous Case.—Among the many singular cases which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

Mrs. Langhead has been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of that time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most celebrated remedies, yet grew worse and worse, and was fast sinking into a consumption. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step was fearful drawing nearer to the grave, and by all whom she knew was evidently despaired of—While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very brink of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, when to her own surprise and almost utter astonishment, in a few days she experienced relief, the cough was gradually wearing off, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her limbs, and now in peace of that emaciated form, wasting to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoy ed for years.

Wonderful Testimony.—Having witnessed the astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully attest the above statement as correct and true.

J. C. WALTERS, J. P.

Chester county, South Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken but two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, and she is able to do all her work herself. We found nothing to give us so much relief. Thee will please give the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend,

EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the fourteen years, and have been very much with it severely for the last two months, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c., and have tried numerous remedies and physicians without any relief until I used some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have made up will of another myself.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT HOBBS.

Liver Complaint.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was attended with their complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had a distressing pain in the left side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for fifteen years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected astonishing results in the case of my wife, who died lately. Mrs. Rastel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After using one bottle of your Balsam, I perceived so much relief commenced using your Balsam and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more, was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

Caution.—As there is a spurious nostrum called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for *Dr Wistar's Balsam*, and observe the signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietors, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Bunn, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in *Morristown*.

And in Plainfield, by Doct. LEWIS CRAIG.

Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan. 2, 1843—1y.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH,

by Dr. S. E. ARMS, Elizabeth Town, N. J

(A few doors east of the Court House.)

In tendering his services as a Dentist to the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, Dr. A. would take the liberty to say that he has been engaged in the dental surgery for the last twelve years; and for the last nine years in succession he has visited this town, but has confined his business to a few days at a time, but from the many improvements that have been constantly making in this useful art

He is aware that a prejudice exists in many minds against the Dentist, on account of the wrong advantages that has too often followed them; but this, in his opinion, is attributable to one or both of the following causes, viz.—Wanting Skill, or Want of Principle.

Dr. A. continues to perform all Operations on the Teeth for arresting decay, and restoring them to a healthy state when diseased. For which purpose he will insert Gold in the operation of Filling with Pure Gold. This operation if faithfully done and at the proper time, effectually arrests decay and preserves the tooth.

Particular attention is paid to the straightening of children's Teeth, and the removal of deformities in the teeth of adults when it is practicable.

ARTIFICIAL SETS OF INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, the most perfect imitation of nature, supplied according to the most correct principles known in the Dental Art. Entire sets of teeth so fixed that they can be used for mastication, and retain their beauty and usefulness for many years.

Charges moderate and satisfaction likewise Guaranteed in those whose services he may employ. As to the character of his operations, Dr. A. refers to the following gentlemen to whom he has given satisfaction, and to whom he has operated, either with or without charge, and to whom he is furnished to those who may desire it.

The following gentlemen, &c. has permission, have operated for, and to whom he is furnished to those who may desire it.

Rev. J. S. Dashiell, Alexandria, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Magill, Elizabethtown,
Rev. N. Murray, do
Rev. D. Chetwood, do
Rev. Benj. Corp, Perth Amboy,
S. E. Woodbridge, Esq. do
Geo. T. Barnes, Esq. of Woodbridge
Rev. J. H. Hall, Plainfield,
Rev. Mr. Cochran, New Providence,
Mrs. Fore Fairchild, Plainfield,
Mr. Jed Scudder, do
Mr. John G. Stevens, of Eliz. & Som. R. R.

P. S. To prevent disappointment, it will be advisable [illegible] for those who desire to operate upon their teeth, to send a line to the address of Dr. A. previous to his visit, that he may be able to make arrangements for the day and hour that they will call.

Elizabethtown, Jan. 20, 1842.—tf

PETERS' MEDICATED LOZENGES.

To the citizens of Plainfield.

The deserved, high reputation of Peters' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, has induced Dr. Peters to publish his celebrated Medicated Lozenges, with the utmost confidence that they will be found to be one of the most desirable medicines ever offered to the public. They are a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy for all diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs, and in all cases of Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Breast, or Lungs, and all diseases of the throat and chest, they are offered to the public with the utmost confidence that they will give entire satisfaction.

Try them when you are sailing, and you will see the praise bestowed by all who have used them.

For sale by

Peters' COUGH Lozenges.

Are now nearly superseding all other preparations in the relief of coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, catarrh, bronchitis, and all pulmonary affections. Taken in connection with Peters' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, they are a cure of the age. No other medicine performs such astonishing cures.

Peters' WORM Lozenges.

Are acknowledged by the faculty to be the most speedy and successful cure ever known for the destruction of Worms ever offered to the public.

Peters' CORDIAL Lozenges.

Are a specific for the relief of nervousness and a weak stomach, sick headache, pain in the side, debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasms of the stomach, strengthening the digestive organs, and all diseases of the stomach, bowels, or out of order and palpitations of the heart. From their effect on the relief of headache they are called by many the headache lozenge.

☞ The agent at Baltimore writes—Peters' Lozenges are all the rage. They give perfect satisfaction. His Cough Lozenges have effected cures where all other medicines had failed.

Hence, the greatest predilection the world affords, or known to the ingenuity of the benefit derived from Peters' Cordial Lozenges. See his statement at length in the N. Y. Sunday [illegible], daughter, Philadelphia. Peters' Worm Lozenges saved her after the doctors had given her up to die.

But why multiply testimonials? All who have used them say they are the Greatest Wonders of the Day!

Mr. Daniel Smith, an eminent and skilful practitioner at Jobstown, N. Y. says Peters' Worm Lozenges are the best medicine in the world.—He uses them in his practice with decided success.

PETERS' PILLS

Only six years have now elapsed since the introduction of this valuable med cine, and in that short time they have acquired a reputation for their virtues, the highest encomiums of the humble and sincere. To the neediest family as well as to all who have need them, we refer for proof of their extraordinary virtues.

Those averse to taking pills will find Peters' Cordial Lozenges an excellent substitute.

Be sure to ask for 13 Peters' Lozenges, 13 and look for the signature on the box.

Peters' Vegetable Shilling Strengthening Plaster,

This is not only the cheapest, handiest, neatest and most comfortable Plaster in existence.

Peters' Shilling Plaster is an easy and sure effective remedy for pains in the breast, side or stomach—for weakness of the back, loins, or kidneys—for soreness of the neck—affections of the limbs or joints, whether produced by rheumatism or other causes—habitual pains of the head or stomach—backaches, pains in the shoulders, and for all diseases of the consumption to break out in biles and pimples, soreness of the throat, and for general debilitation.

Read the following,—

Newark, Nov. 15, 1842.

This is to certify that I have been troubling with a pain *all my lower limbs* (continued by a fall) for eight years. I had used in vain every remedy that promised relief until a year ago, when I received a Peters' Shilling Plaster, which, to my astonishment, healed up the sore in a short time, and is now entirely well. I am positive I owe this cure to Peters' Plaster alone.

ISABELLA SUTMAN, 85 Broad st.

☞ Be sure to get Peters' Lozenges and Plasters. Buy only of Agents—no others are genuine.

AGENCIES.

Doct. Lewis Craig, Plainfield, for Plainfield and vicinity.
Doct. Lewis Craig, Scotch Plains.
F. Mosher, New Market.

Dec. 29, 1842.—1y

The Truth is mighty and will prevail

STAINBURN'S

VEGETABLE—EXTRACT—PILLS.

Are receiving daily, my hearty proofs of the increasing percentage of its unrivalling popularity.

Hundreds of families have used them, have given the most positive testimony speaking in the highest terms of these goods, all which are the result of the pure extracts, which is principally to be attributed

TO THE PURITY OF THEIR COMPOSITION,

for in the words from

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY.

Many other articles are used for cheapness of manufacture, which are made of poisonous drugs and injurious.

READ AND JUDGE.

Mrs. Martin, of No. 426 Greenwich s. n. N. Y. was ill of the most complicated and violent pains through out her body, of every name &c.

Mrs. Wilson, of No. 5 Cedar st. N. Y. was also much troubled with the frequent pains in the head, as were a large number

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 24 Division st. N. Y. was confined to her room for several months with a severe cough.

Mrs. Rachel Tredwell, of Williamsburgh, Long Island, was confined to her room for many months with a severe cough.

Mrs. Mabey, of No. 70 Sheriff st. N. Y. was afflicted with a severe cough and trouble.

Mr. Daggsbury of the firm of Daggsbury & Ayres (formerly) No. 192 Division st. N. Y. was troubled with a severe cough.

Mrs. W. F. Johnson, of No. 66 7th ave. N. Y. was afflicted with a severe cough and trouble.

Mrs. C. Bonn, of No. 1 Union N. Y. was afflicted with a severe cough.

Mr. Robert Mosher, of No. 5 Bedford st. N. Y. was afflicted with a severe cough.

Mr. R. Wheatley, No. 12, Cook st. N. Y. was afflicted with a severe cough.

Mr. A. Bennett, of No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. was afflicted with a severe cough.

Mr. John S. Tyng, of No. 1 Union N. Y. was afflicted with a severe cough.

Mr. Wm. M. Wheatley, of Jersey City, was afflicted with a severe cough.

Mr. Francis Lane, of Hoboken, N. J. was afflicted with a severe cough.

Mr. Wm. Wheatley

Plainfield Union.

Volume VII.—No. 15. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1843. Whole number 327.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING.
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if sold in 6 months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are settled in the country $1.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those without the limits of the town, $1.50, if paid in advance; otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones proportionally low. Notices of marriages and deaths gratis.

A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements sent without directions as to the number of insertions desired, will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on record.

LUTHER STARNS, Esquire, formerly of the town of Hebron, Litchfield county, Connecticut, State of New Jersey, for the last few years, has resided in Lenox, Madison county, New York, where he has been a man in active life, and enjoying as much health as any person in the town, and was considered a man of uncommon muscular strength. About one year since he was taken with a violent cough, which was attended with a pain in his breast, which continued to increase for some time, when he was confined to his bed, and was considered by his friends and physicians as incurable, and consumption was fast making its fatal work. He was reduced to a mere skeleton, and was unable to turn himself in bed, and was confined to his bed for the space of eight weeks, during which time he was attended by two physicians, who gave him no hope of recovery. He was then induced to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and Seaweed Tonic, and after using the first bottle, he was able to sit up in bed, and was able to walk across the room in a few days. He continued the use of the medicine, and in a few weeks was able to ride out, and in a short time was able to work a little, but I should be in misery often before I would recover, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and distressing in the head, and I was afraid I should be confined. I had a severe pain, and soreness in the pit of my stomach, so that I did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was entirely deranged. The first thing I did was to send to Dr. Schenck, who came and gave me a thorough examination, and pronounced my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and the same very much, and my food unusually ill digested. I began to cough, which was so

The Patent Office of the United States.

There is no place about the city of Washington, where the scientific mind can find more objects of instruction than at the Patent Office. The building is situated on 7th street near the General Post Office, and is a very large and splendid stone building. The stone columns, which support a projection in front about four feet in diameter at the base, are high and ornamented by grooves running up and down. On the second floor are found the patent models. The former building having been destroyed by fire, all the samples of patents were consumed and those which have been restor'd are consequently new, and the collection presents a handsome display of American skill and ingenuity. The names and residence of the patentee is labelled upon his model, and it is worthy of remark that a very large majority of them reside in the New England States and New York, and that it is very rare to meet with a name from the Southern States. I should judge that not less than one-twentieth of them are from those states. I saw a perpetual rat trap, however, which appeared to have been invented at Alexandria, and an intelligent old man to whom the superintendant was exhibiting it when I entered, guessed it was a yankee invention, but on being told the inventor resided in the District of Columbia, he insisted that he must have come from New England. The trap was indeed a very curious contrivance. It is constructed of wire painted green and is about thirty inches in length, about five inches high, and four wide. The rat enters by passing under a sheet iron door which is suspended so as to swing inward as he passes under it, and swings back to its place again. There is space of about an inch under the door when shut, but the animal not having sagacity sufficient to raise the door he must go the other direction. The bait which enticed him in, is suspended over another treacherous door which is laid a little elevated at one end. This door drops when he steps on it and he is immediately transferred into another room. There is still a more distant apartment into which he escapes, but from which there is no return, and having by means of the machinery he passed over, set the trap again, he is not soon left to pine long alone in this secret cell, till his solitude is interupted by the sudden appearance of another convict who also comes posting reluctantly into this back room. And so when this species of vermin abound, it is not unusual for trappers to have the pleasure of seeing 8 or 10 captured fellows looking through the grates of this prison in the morning as the spoils of one night.

The variety and singularity of some of the patterns of stoves, threshing machines, corn planters and shellers, grist mills, shingle machines, horse rakes, clover seed machines, stave cutters, bedsteads, locks, screw cutters, rail road locomotive cylinders, garlic machines, hoes, cutting boxes, bee hives, plows, &c. &c., are remarkable. I have counted above ninety different models of plows and there is almost daily accession made to these.

☞ There is, we learn by the Boston Mercantile Journal, great difficulty at the present time in procuring seamen for the navy of the United States—and unless the difficulty is removed, our cruisers will require to be laid up in ordinary, and our government will not be able to meet its engagement with Great Britain to keep a certain force on the coast of Africa to break up the slave trade. Therefore two causes for the difficulty in shipping seamen for our men-of-war. One, undoubtedly, is the demand for seamen on board our merchant ships, which, we rejoice to say, have been doing good business in the freighting line for some time past. But the principal cause may be found in a regulation of the Naval department, established several months ago, by which only raw American seamen are to be shipped at the different naval rendezvous!

Attempt at Seduction and Death—Female Heroism.—The Philadelphia Sentinel of yesterday states that a young man entered the sleeping department of a young and handsome bound girl in his father's family, and attempted to take improper liberties. When he entered the room he put a lock of her hair to ascertain if she was asleep. He then left the room and shortly returned, and in the mean time provided herself with a dark knife, and when he returned and was about getting into the bed, she stabbed him in the hand and in four or five different places in his side. His hand mortified and was subsequently amputated, and he died a short time afterwards. The girl was only 18 her 15th year; and has the law on her side, which may be found quoted, in the 1st. opening volume of P. A. Browne, Esq. in the Mercedarian. We suppress names at present, but probably may in a few days, if the proper officers conclude upon investigating the affair, advise the public of the whole transaction.

Mr. James F. Hopping, of Chatham, Morris county, committed suicide by opening a vein in his arm, on the 18th inst. The Newark Daily says he appeared well as usual at breakfast, and nothing was observed in his manner to excite suspicion, —not appearing at dinner, his family became alarmed, and after a search found him in the barn, who his arm bared, and a knife by his side, a corpse! A letter was found which proved the act to have been premeditated, stating that he believed he had committed the unpardonable sin, and would end his life. He was a Justice of the Peace, an intelligent and influential citizen, and at the last town meeting was chosen Judge of election. He has left a wife and family.

In Philadelphia money continues abundant at low rates. Bicking's Reporter says — "Good paper may be negotiated at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum. The banks are pursuing the even tenor of their way, and are doing a tolerable business. The Bank of Pennsylvania resumed specie payments on all its liabilities. The only Philadelphia Banks now in suspension, are the Moyamensing Bank—Schuylkill Bank which however paid its notes and depositors—Girard Bank—and Bank of the U. States. U. S. Bank notes are at 46 to 47 discount."

The explosive force of gunpowder, is six tons to the square inch.

FOREIGN.

Fourteen Days Later from England.

The packet ship Columbia arrived at New York last Monday, from Liverpool, bringing intelligence to March 22d. This vessel sailed from New York Feb. 24, and arrived at Liverpool March 12th, thus bringing back the news of her own arrival. She brought 205 passengers. There appears to be no very important intelligence.

The overland mail, expected at last dates had arrived, with news from Canton of the same date as that heretofore received in the United States.

The Chinese news, the Canton Riots, and the massacre of British seamen, &c. was considered unfortunate, but had no effect on the markets. Most goods for that market rose at once.

In England and Scotland the wheats are looking remarkably well, with every prospect of an abundant harvest. There was a fair prospect of an abundant harvest in England.

There had been no change in the cotton or other markets.

Earthquake in the West of England.—The shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 16th ult. thruyghout Lancashire, and along the line of hills which separate that county from Yorkshire. Furniture was set in motion, windows rattled, 'rumblings" were heard, and the concussion of the earth is said to have been as violent as that produced by the "rumblers," a sort of shocks very common in South America. Two shocks, very nearly simultaneous, were felt. They took place between the hour of midnight and 1 o'clock, A. M. The vibrations were strongest at Manchester, where the tremulous motion lasted ten seconds. Some of the inhabitants leaped from their beds, under the impression that their houses were attacked by thieves.—The shocks at Manchester were accompanied by a noise like the faint sounds of artillery discharged at a great distance. At Poulton and Kirkham windows were broken.

The earthquake was confined to Cumberland, as generally noticed in Wales. It was also felt throughout the isle of Man, though slightly —in Cumberland, but no further down than Carlisle. It also extended to the Isle of Guernsey and was felt at Liverpool.

In Liverpool, on the 12th and 13th of March, the number of American arrivals exceeded 100, and the amount of duty paid on their cargoes exceeded £50,000 sterling! This was unprecedented.

Lord Brougham has got into serious difficulty with the members of the American Anti-Slavery League, which is little creditable to that committee, as his Lordship shows by the testimony of one of their number. He stigmatizes the League as a knot of scheming manufacturers, whose great effort is to make up by activity and noise what they lack in numbers and respectability. He calls a portion of the leaders, in a letter in one of the London journals, as men of bad faith and lax morality. He throws himself in favor of a modification of the existing corn laws; but he "abhors" the manner in which, and the men by whom the change is sought to be effected.

Her Majesty's ship Blonde, Capt. Sir T. Boucher, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last from China, having on board, Sycee silver to the amount of $3,000,000. The Blonde is the first ship that has brought a freight of this description it was packed in 523 cases. Her last port's ship Herald, having on board silver to the amount of nearly two millions more. Only two vessels of war have been received at Hong Kong to complete the first instalment of the ransom pay the under the late treaty with the Emperor of China.

The amount of bank notes issued by the Bank of England since it was incorporated, and which have not and are not likely to be presented for redemption, is stated by the Governor to be £5,000,000. This sum, with the interest, is a source of profit.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend of 5½ per cent. for the half year ending 5th of April, declaring therefrom 7 pence in the pound on account of the Income tax.

The Scotch clergy, about to secede from the establishment, and found "a new Presbyterian Church," have promulgated a scheme for the erection of wooden churches, as costing one third less than stone ones. Its manuscript is limited to a penny a week contribution from the hearers. The leading clergy have quitted their spacious houses, and are preparing for poverty.

The comet was first seen in Europe March 20th, at Paris.

LATER.

The steam-ship Britannia arrived at Boston Wednesday morning, 14 days from Liverpool, bringing English papers to the 4th inst. 12 days later than the above.

Strong westerly winds and mountains of Ice were encountered.

The commercial news is encouraging.

The India Mail had not arrived.

The Britannia brought out a large amount of specie, to the value of £213,000, besides several boxes of gold and silver, the amount of which is not specified.

Commodore Porter, the U. S. Minister to Constantinople, died there on the 3d inst.

Lord Stanley, the post laureate of England died March 21st. He left a property of about $50,000.

By this arrival we learn that business has somewhat revived in the manufacturing districts. The sales of cotton had been very extensive, without any marked change in prices. The sales for the week ending March 31st were 50,000 bags. On Saturday, however, the demand materially decreased, in consequence of the accounts brought by the Great Western, respecting the magnitude of the last crop. On that day, and Monday, the sales were about 6,000 bags collectively, prices having receded nearly an eighth of a farthing per lb. A better feeling however pervades the manufacturing and the commercial classes than has been apparent for a long time. An opinion is prevalent, says Wheatman, that our dark night of embarrassment will be succeeded by a fine dawn and a brilliant noon day.

That extraordinary work of genius, the Thames Tunnel, was opened March 25th.

The Queen will visit Dublin next summer, though in opposition to the wishes of the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel.

Flying Steam Machines.—We have received an extra of Wonder to Sunday Liverpool Times, containing a very excellent engraving of the new Aerial Steam Carriage, invented by Mr. Henson, and full details respecting it. A bill has been introduced in Parliament to incorporate a Company to put the thing in operation. It promises to fly through the air at the rate of near 100 miles an hour!—so that the ocean may be crossed in less than two days!

Horrible Case of Starvation.—The following almost incredible account of death by starvation is from the Roma, Oxanda county, Citizen:

On Saturday last a gentleman brought to our village the following heart-rending account. An Irishman with his family, some time since, took up his residence in Florence in this county, 4 or 5 miles from the village, and a mile from any neighbor. Last summer the man was killed by the falling of a tree, leaving a wife and three small children. Left thus alone, the poor woman was unable to support herself and family in comfort, and by the severity of the winter came upon her. The deep snow shut her up within her little shanty, and she was soon forgotten by the world without. One of her neighbors came to call her to mind, but on snow shoes and proceeded to her house, nearly buried in the snow. With much difficulty he succeeded in entering and then, what a scene! In one corner lay the lifeless, emaciated body of the mother. The suffering spirit had fled. By the side of her, nothing covered but the tattered clothing, and gnawing in the last agonies of starvation. They were immediately taken to the neighbor's house, and supplied with food. But in vain, she was too far spent. It soon joined its mother. The others have recovered.

Not a morsel of food was found in the house; the poor woman, faithful to the impulses of a mother's heart, had for days borne the keen pangs of hunger, without tasting food, that she might give all of her scanty store to her starving children. She lived long enough to see the last child after child laid down and yielded to the agonies of death by starvation.

Distressing Occurrence.—We are just informed of a melancholy occurrence that took place on one of the piers at the western part of the State. A family of emigrants from Germany, while on their way to their destination at the north in the interior, the horses became so frightened, that they ran off with the wagon, and upset it, which caught from the wheels, were induced by men on the shore to make a close examination. Upon looking into the wagon they were horror struck at the appalling spectacle which presented itself to their view.

The father and nine children were lying dead in the bottom of the wagon; the mother, probably the last survivor, was sitting up and holding the reins as if driving. We did not learn the name of this unfortunate family or from what part of the country they were removing.—*Pekin (Illinois) Palladium.*

Sagacity and Affection of a Horse.—The following incident, narrated to us by a friend, who witnessed it, is a striking evidence of the value of that noble animal, the horse. On Sunday evening last, our informant, in company with a friend, was walking at a short distance from town on one of our public roads, had occasion to approach very closely to those which was standing very carefully on hand legs, and the other three tied by ropes, when, in a fit of absent-mind, fell down on his head to the ground, and in such a position as to prevent his head to the upper hind foot of the animal. As reckoning cautiously was presented, the horse's position was a very uncomfortable one. He was standing with his two fore feet on three feet, with the other carefully raised from the body of his man, whilst occasionally, and in search of some rest for it, he would gently lower the foot until it came in contact with the body, when he would immediately raise it again. He stood perfectly still and his master was rescued from his perilous position, when he placed his foot on the ground to his relief.—*Char ottesville (Va.) Advocate.*

The Difference between Borrowing and Paying.—Here is a great and most valuable political truth set forth in a few words. It is from the Boston Weekly Herald.

"The way it works is to make the difference between that apparent prosperity arising from spending money borrowed, and the real distress occasioned by repaying that money. From 1797 to 1815, the English government borrowed from each citizen, and spent among the laboring and trading classes, $30,000,000,000 or $200,000,000 per annum. This was spent for arms, munitions, clothes, pay soldiers, &c. It was all taken from the rich to make the rich among the industrious. This result, of course, was great popular prosperity. The moment the war ceased, the enormous expenditure not only stopped, but $150,000,000 per annum was taken from the working classes in the shape of taxes, and given back to them for the interest on the money previously borrowed. Since 1815, to a thousand millions of dollars have been taken from the laborers and given to the rich. The result is enormous popular distress. In this country, from 1790 to 1830, the United States $157,357,000 was loaned among the people, producing great apparent prosperity. Those loans have not been productive, but are now to be paid back again. The end is not in paying back, but in permitting the loans in the first instance.

Mr. Van Buren was nominated by the Democrats of the N. Y. Legislature on Monday evening with the utmost harmony. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of a national convention at Baltimore Nov. 4th, 1843; approving the course of Gen. Jackson; vindicating a bank of U. S. in any form; against the Excelsior plan; in favor of the Sub-treasury; against the assumption of the state debts by the U. S.; and against the distribution of the proceeds of public lands.

The Legislature was in session nearly the whole of Monday night, and adjourned sine die, on Tuesday afternoon.

Our Yankee mechanics are competing with John Bull in his own market. The Birmingham Advertiser of March 16th says—

American clocks of very neat appearance and great utility, far preferable to the old Dutch ones, have among the manufactured articles which the new tariff has let in, and really seem likely to have considerable sale, without materially interfering with the sale of those of English manufacture.

It is stated in the Cecil, Md. Gazette, that a black boy in that vicinity, has made an entire miniature steamboat, with cabins, berths, deck, and upper deck, carved stems and figure head, forward and after cabins, with windows, wheel house, and paddles, steerage house, barber's shop, captain, cable box, settees, bell, patoos, lockers, levers, chimnies, and all other apparatus complete. The machinery is so perfect that it can be put in motion by a child.

Interesting to Girls.—When a boat arrives at any of the landings in Iowa, having young ladies on board, the bachelors crowd and hover about, after the manner of New York or Charleston Cabmen and sing out, "Have a husband, Miss?—have a husband?"

The Grand Jury for this County have presented the Springfield and Newark Turnpike Co. as guilty of a great remissness of duty in suffering their road to be in a very bad and dangerous condition.

Benefit of our Manufactories to the Farmer.—The Rochester Democrat states that the manufacturers of New England last year used over 200,000 barrels of flour, in making sizing starch and using for their goods—being a larger quantity than was exported to England in the same year. The manufacturers of Massachusetts, during the same time, consumed more Wheat flour than was exported to all foreign countries! Is it not worthy the interest of the farmers to foster manufactories.

The Merchants' Exchange was sold yesterday by Messrs. Haliday & Jenkins, under an execution, for $3,500 over the incumbrances, which are about $300,000. The purchasers were Messrs John Ward & Co. If this is the real estimate, the stockholders who paid in a million of dollars, got nothing. So much for the pluck of 1839 liquidated in 1842.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞ Two extra Brother Jonathans and New Worlds, with cheap books, are hereafter to be charged pamphlet postage, 2½ cts. a sheet.—heretofore they have passed for newspapers.

It is said that Mayor Morris, of New York, since his re-election, has had more applications for office than he had majority votes on that occasion.

Numbers of Millerites watched on Thursday night for the Second Advent! their hearts fluttering in every stirring breeze. The body of a young man, John Farrow, was found hanging on a tree near the Lowell, (Mass.) burying ground on Tuesday!—a Miller book and a Bible lying by him.

The fare in the Great Western from N. York to England has been reduced to $105.

☞ The Boston Mercantile Journal says the barque Niagara left that city recently, having on board 400 bales of American Manufactured Cotton Fabrics for the London Market! Is this really all it seems to be, or is it a "move," by some wealthy manufacturer with which to manufacture public opinion?

Last Sabbath 23 persons were baptised and added to the Baptist Church, and in a revival of the other churches in this city accessions have been made recently.—*N. B. Fredonian.*

☞ The Bangor (Me.) Gazette says that Capt. John Pearson, of that city, by his last will and testament, has bequeathed the following liberal bequests:

Bangor Theological Seminary	$1000
A. B. C. Foreign Missions	1000
American Education Society	500
Maine Missionary Society	500
American Home Missionary Society	500
American Tract Society	500

A case of considerable interest occupied the Circuit Court, week before last, at Newark. Chief Justice Hornblower presiding. It was a suit brought by David Morehouse, a respectable farmer of Morris County, against William Kendall, a mechanic of New Providence, in the county, for the seduction of his daughter Isabel Pretences. After a patient trial, during which the Defendant's estate was estimated at $1200, the Jury rendered a verdict of $1500, which will of course more than take the school fund and leave a balance to be paid by bicycle future earnings.

A father at Buffalo has obtained a verdict of $4000 against a rich reckless fellow for seduction of his daughter—$2000 having in a previous trial been awarded to the girl.

The Sheriff's Jury in New York city, in the case of Ross vs. Delmonico, for seduction of Ross's daughter, have assessed the damages at $10,000, being the full amount laid in the declaration.

Opium Trade with China.—With deep regret we learn through the Asiatic Journal that the opium traffic has been renewed with great energy. The drug which before the peace between England and China, was at 600 or 700 rupees per chest, has once risen to 1,300 or 1,400 rupees. The East India Company is expected to realize from the produce of the present year a sum not less short of two millions sterling, nearly $10,000,000.

Judgment has been rendered in the New Orleans Commercial Court in favor of the United States against the United States Bank for $355,000. It is believed that the funds attached will realize enough to pay the judgment.

The bill to repeal the law granting absconding slaves a trial by jury, has passed the New York Legislature.

The County Commissioners for Berkshire County, Mass. have determined not to grant any licenses for the sale of ardent spirits the ensuing year.

THE UNION

Plainfield, April 21, 1843.

The N. Y. Aurora, the only Tyler paper in this city, equally opposed to Clay, Van Buren or Calhoun, thinks that by the divisions between the two latter gentlemen, Mr. Tyler will be elected to the Presidency. It thus speaks of the recent New York City Charter Election—

"The ascertained result of the election, Tuesday, is even more glorious than we thought yesterday. Never was a poor set of devils more satisfactorily and catawampously clawed and exhibitionated as the Whigs. Their wrath yesterday were dreadful to behold."

The Aurora publicly advises the Administration to turn out all the Whig office holders, and appoint in their place Democrats who are friendly to Mr. Tyler. The Administration seem to be following this advice in all parts of the country.

Cincinnati is rightly called the Queen of the West. Its population is about 60,000, which a short time ago was a howling wilderness. In 1841, there were employed in the various manufactures in that city 10,647 persons, and the amount of their manufactures for that year was $17,342,670.

We have received a communication on the subject of "Anniversaries," from Argus. It contains some good sentiments, but it is so long and diffuse we cannot find room for it. Half the thoughts it contains, been compressed into less than half the space it now occupies, it might have been published. We can give weekly to 10 or 11 columns of reading matter, and cannot spare two of them for communications, unless exceedingly well written, or of much importance. All correspondents will please bear this in mind.

Several communications have been received within the last two months, of which none have been taken. One describing the Centennial Meeting at Church, in which several of the speakers were spoken of as their "accomplished Mr." instead of "beautiful Miss," &c. another in prosaic letter! Another in poetry, addressed to a young girl by name! Correspondents will spare themselves all trouble in writing articles on such personal matters, for their articles will serve to kindle our fire, or (for we are by no means careful of them) are packed up by the printer's imp and passed around among the boys of the street as objects of special wonder and admiration. Several communications are received from persons in no way qualified for the business they undertake.

Proper communications gratefully received and respectfully treated.

United States Stock, bearing 6 per cent interest is now selling at the New York Board Brokers, much above par. The prices have back have ranged from 108 to 112!—although a short time ago, the stock could not be sold in Europe at par. N. Y. State Stock paying 6 per cent. interest, sells at 105. N. Y. 6 per cent. stock, 91 to 95. Specie as sold at the Boards is quoted as follows:—American gold, new coinage, and Portuguese gold, per Sovereign, $4.84 and 4.85. Spanish doubloons, $15.04—do. quarters, 24 cts. Carolina do. $15.05. Mexican dollars $100?—do. quarters 23 cts.

Milk sells in Plainfield at 4 cents a quart—Newark 3 cents, and in New York at 2 cts. The latter low price is caused by the cupidity of the Goshen county, N. Y. dairymen, by Erie Railroad, with the New Jersey Long Island milk men. A large quantity is also brought into the city, by steam boat 60 miles, from Connecticut. Milk manufactured into butter and cheese, is worth 2 cents a quart.

The Ashburton Treaty.—Among the news received by the recent arrivals from England, is an account of which will be found in another of this paper, the most interesting to us, of debates in the British Parliament, is that relative to the late Treaty between the U. S. and Britain. Lord Palmerston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the old Administration, having been able to settle the difficulty by amicably attacks those who have. On the 28th, he made an able speech of 3 hours on the Treaty, as highly disadvantageous and dishonorable to Great Britain, and pronounced Lord Ashburton a most unfit person for the mission he occupied, and that Mr. Webster exhibited much more of the skill of the diplomatist. Sir Robert Peel replied at length to the objections of the leader of the opposition, stating that this difficulty, of 50 years' standing could have been settled in no other way—the treaty was alike advantageous and honorable to both countries. He pronounced Mr. Webster a gentleman of worth and honor, and his speech in reference to the boundary line agreed with a late speech of Mr. Webster in New York on the same subject.

Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion, purporting that the treaty of Washington is like honorable and advantageous to each of the high contracting parties; and that the thanks of this House are due to the ministers who advised, as well as to the Right Honorable Lord Ashburton, who negotiated and concluded that treaty."—☞ This announcement was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House, but the notice had not been offered previous to the 3d inst.

The President's Message on the treaty was received by the Great Western and created some excitement, and the London Times handles it without gloves.

A bill highly favorable to the Erie Railroad was passed by the New York Legislature at its late session.

Freshet.—The rains last week caused the overflow of many rivers, doing much damage in various parts of the country.

A serious freshet in the Erie Canal, at Tonawanda Creek, has done great damage. The Railroad Bridge and the Canal Bridge, and a house standing on a neck of land between the Canal and river, were carried away. Families living further down the river were driven off, seeing no means of preventing the water from carrying the neck all away. The dyking on the Creek above small carried away, and the farms inundated.

Hartford and its vicinity have suffered greatly by the overflow of the Connecticut.

The lower part of Northampton and Hadley were completely submerged,—many houses were much injured, and one bridge carried away.

Albany has suffered considerably from a rise in the Hudson.

The overflow in the Delaware and Susquehannah rivers has done much damage.

It may be useful to some of our readers to know that the Morristown and Newark Railroad has been thoroughly repaired—and the cars leave Morristown at 7½ A. M. and at 2½ P. M.—and leave Newark for Morristown at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

☞ It is said positively that Mr. Webster intends to be a candidate for the next Presidency.

Mr. Everett, our Minister to England, had not at the last accounts, made up his mind whether to accept of the Mission to China or not. Germany and France are sending commercial agents to China.

Silk Dress!—Silk being non-conductor of electricity, is an excellent materink for dress. One of the primary causes of the leaguor which is felt in damp weather is said to be the damp atmosphere, robbing us of our electricity—which a medical writer calls the buoyant cordial of the body. Those therefore who are apt to be spiritless in damp weather are recommended to wear silk waist coats, drawers, and stockings. Silk should be used in every possible manner by the weak—in the lining of sleeves, cloaks, coats coverlids, &c. The hint is at least seasonable in this gloomy season.

Major Noah, it is said, is about starting a neutral paper!

Since the 1st of January last, the Railroad Company between Boston and Albany have expended over $80,000 in removing snow from the track.

The Mayor of Albany has recovered $275 from the corporation of that city, for the loss of his horse at the Greenbush ferry.

The Sullivan Watchman gives an account of a panther hunt that took place in the town of Callicoon, in Sullivan county, N. Y. on the 9th of March; the animal was shocked to his den and shot. He measured 8 feet 7 inches from his nose to the tip of his tail.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held at Philadelphia, have had before them the consideration of the subject of the use of tobacco. The clergy were recommended to abstain from its use.

Mad foxes abound upon the Catskill mountains and through Delaware. One was found, two weeks ago, in the hog pen of Stephen Field, of Hunter, near Catskill, nearly exhausted, early in the morning, having evidently done battle with the three hogs therein. Two of the hogs have since died.

Capt. Peck, of the steamboat Curtis Peck, performed the trip from Albany to New York, making 8 landings, in 8 hours and 23 minutes.

He is a public benefactor who, by the prudent and skilful outlay of his money in bettering its condition, shall make a single field yield permanently a double crop; and he is doubly so who sows a square mile, virtually adds a square mile to the national territory—nay, he does more, he doubles to this extent the territorial resources of the country, without giving the state any larger actual area to defend. All hail, then, to the improvers of the soil! Health and long life be their portion—may their hearts be light and their purses heavy—may their dreams be few and pleasant, and their sleep the sweet repose of the weary—may they see the fruits of their own labor, and may their sons reap still heavier harvests.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Marriage is the sunshine of life—beneath its genial influence spring up the best affections and noblest virtues of man, which in the sterility of selfish celibacy would have lain dormant and useless. It is a source of virtues in youth, the balm and solace of old age.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.—The following are the results of the elections for members of the 28th Congress, so far as they have been yet held:

	New Congress.		Old Congress.	
	W.	L.	W.	L.
Louisiana	2	1	2	1
Missouri		5		2
Georgia		8	9	
Arkansas		1*		
New York	10	24	19	21
Delaware	1		1	
Massachusetts*	4	2	5	1
South Carolina		7	1	8
New Hampshire		4		6
Connecticut		4	6	
	17	56	43	39

* 4 vacancies.

Whig loss 26; Loco gain 17. Making a difference of 43 in the relative strength of parties.—*Journ. of Com.*

Solution of the Enigma of last week.
Constantinople.
In—a—le—scen—a—p—cot—ton—tea. D.J.T.

To the Public.—The cases of cures performed by *Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills*, now become so numerous that the proprietors are obliged, instead of publishing at length the particulars, only to give an abstract of several testimonials.

CURES.

Mrs. Morris, of No. 127½ Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of the liver complaint and violent pains through out the body, of 4 years standing.

Mrs. Westerbury, of No. 88 Varick st. N. Y. cured of the dysentery, attended with frequent pains in her head, of over 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 14 Dominick st. N. Y. cured of violent pains throughout her body, of 6 years' standing.

Miss Morris, of No. 127½ Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of the liver complaint and violent pains through out the body, of 4 years standing.

Mrs. Westerbury, of No. 88 Varick st. N. Y. cured of the dysentery, attended with frequent pains in her head, of over 6 years' standing.

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 14 Dominick st. N. Y. cured of violent pains throughout her body, of 6 years' standing.

Miss Rachel Trubrick, of Wallabout, Long Island cured of habitual costiveness, of over 16 years' standing.

Mr. Wm. F. Johnson, of No. 42, 9th avenue, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague in its first stages and of long standing.

Mr. Wm. Watts, of Philadelphia Hotel, Battery, N. Y. cured of a very severe cold.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED.

On the 13th, at New Germantown, by Rev. Mr. Pohlman, Mr. Edward Stewart, of Plainfield, to Miss Julia Ann Cook, of the former place.

On the 12th inst. Joel W. Magie, of Elizabethtown, to Cornelia Ann Townley, of N. York.

At Chatham, Morris county, Henry E. Price, of Long Hill, to Harriet Force, of Madison.

At Newark, on the 12th inst. by Rev. A. A. Cornell, of La Grange, Dutchess County, N. Y. to Helen M. daughter of Jacob Wycoff, of New Brunswick.

DIED

At Boundbrook, on the 14th inst. Moses Coddington, at an advanced age, a revolutionary soldier. At the same place, on the 16th inst. Sarah Maria Rappleyea. She was on her way to Church, and stopped at the dwelling of her mother, where she was taken ill and died within a few hours.—*Somerset Messenger.*

We are pained to learn that Ruhlf Voorhees, put to end to his life on the 12th inst. near his residence at the North Branch, by shooting himself. These preparations had been made with apparent deliberation. No cause for the act is known.—*Ib.*

In Elizabethtown, suddenly, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Samuel Cutts, aged 40 years.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Catharine, wife of Wm. B. Potter, aged 62 yrs.

In New Brunswick, on the 13th inst. Mrs. Catharine, wife of Mr. Wm. D. Long, aged 33 yrs.

Lard lamps, Lard lamps

THE Subscriber has just received a few of Neal's Patent Lard Lamps, which are allowed by all who have used them to be superior to any other lamp now in use,—for the following reasons: The Lard is used cold instead of being melted as is required by other Lard Lamps—they are free from smell—the expense is much less than either tallow or oil, not exceeding six cents per week, ordinary time—and a Shilling will last nearly a week if properly managed—they are simple in their construction, not liable to get out of order, and are not calculated to fire.

D. BULLMAN.

April 24, 1843.

CARPETS, For Sale. Inquire of the Printer.

GROCERY & CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscribers having just opened a new Grocery and Confectionary, offers them to the Public for Cash. They have a general assortment of the best goods and think people will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they charge nothing for looking at them. Their terms are Cash or Produce taken in exchange.

VANPLEET & TITUS.

Plainfield, April 24, 1843. 2w

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The summer Session will commence on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, in the upper part of this village.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary School	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
English Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	6 00
Drawing and Painting,	7 00

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 24, 1843.

MILLINERY

MISS MARTIN informs the Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity that she has removed her Millinery Establishment to Second Street, opposite Rev. Mr. Boyd's.

April 10, 1843.—2m

Crockery.

JUST OPENED, a Crate of Liverpool and Common Ware, of new and tasteful patterns.

April 3, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Table Salt.

3 CASES Double Refined Table Salt for sale by

April 24, 1843. DANIEL BULLMAN.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received in addition to his former stock a New Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dressing Brown and Bleached Table Cloths, Tickings, Brown and bleached Muslins, English and American Prints, together with a General Assortment of such Goods as are to be found in a Country Store. D. BULLMAN.

Plainfield, April 24, 1843.

RHODE-ISLAND LIME, for sale by

April 24, 1843. DANIEL BULLMAN.

MACKEREL, a few half barrels, No. 1, and No. 2, Just Received, and for sale by

April 24, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of January, 1843

JOHN W. CRAIG, Administrator, &c. of EZEKIEL DECAMP, deceased,

Rule to show Cause for the Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

The said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court under oath, a true and just account of the Personal Estate and Debts of said Deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the Personal Estate of said deceased, is insufficient to pay his said Debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the Premises—The Court thereupon Order, that all persons interested in the Estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Monday, the third day of July next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the Lands and Real Estate of said Deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said Debts.

A True Transcript from the Record.

JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

April 24, 1843. 3t-6w

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,		5 00
Ohio,		4 98
Rye Flour,		3 19
Indian Meal,		2 65
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		93
Rye,		58
Corn, 56 lbs.		51
Barley, 56 lbs.		49
Oats,		33

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE Subscriber has renewed his Shop to the well known stand, corner of Main and Cherry streets, lately occupied by Dr. Craig as a Drug Store,—where he is prepared to execute all orders, in all the branches of the above business, with promptness and at reasonable rates. JOTHAM D. FRAZEE.

Plainfield April 17, 1843.—2m

The Kitchen Gardener,

AN excellent Book to instruct persons in the culture of Seeds and Vegetables. Price 37½ cents. For Sale by J. F. CUSHING.

R. ALL'N'S BALSAM HOREHOUND, LIVERWORT & PLEURISY ROOT

FOR Coughs, colds, consumption and Liver complaint.—Consumption is a disease often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in this stage it can be cured as effectually as eventually as any other disease! Let not persons delay the use of medicine until their Lungs are sensibly affected, but in due season resort to Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort—this medicine has proved even the "Conqueror of Physicians," for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians in New York city use this medicine in their practice.

Liver Complaint Cured.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir: I have used your Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some time past, and from the wonderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of Liver Complaint and consumption. I can strongly recommend it to the faculty.

J. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Hudson, August 1841.

Whooping Cough.—This disease is prevailing very extensively and is proving fatal to many little ones, with very few days illness. Parents should remember that Dr. Allen's Balsam of Liverwort is the only infallible remedy, and has saved thousands of Lives during the season.

Sold by W. A. TITUS, Wholesale Agent, 88 Barclay st. New York.—Also

By A. V. SHOTWELL, Plainfield, and JOHN PIERSON, Railway.

April 3, 1843. 2?2 1y

Spring Shawls.

JUST Opened, an Assortment of Damask, Silk, Mousseline d'laine, and Cotton SHAWLS, adapted to the Spring Trade

April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Mousseline D'Laines'

A FEW Pieces just received, of Plain, Figured, Crap'd, satin, stripe & other styles.

April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

KNITTING Cotton, Hosiery, &c. &c.

April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, French, English and Domestic Prints, For Sale by

KENTUCKY JEANS, Striped and Plaid Drills, and Cotton Cassimeres, for Spring and Summer wear, just opened by

April 17. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Rhode-Island Lime.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

April 10. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Scotch Ginghams.

A FEW Pieces of very desirable patterns just opened by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Flower Seeds.

OVER 100 Varieties, carefully selected, comprising some of the most desirable Flowers for ornamenting Yards and Gardens. For Sale by

April 3, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, doing business at Boundbrook, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm will be left at the store of C. Walton, where all accounts can be settled, or by either of the subscribers. Those having claims against them will please present them for settlement; and all outstanding debts must be settled immediately.

CHARLES WALTON,
JOEL DUNN, JR.

March 31, 1843.

THE BUSINESS will be carried on as heretofore, at the same place by the subscriber. CASH will at all times be paid for GRAIN. And will constantly be kept on hand for sale *Coal, Salt, Fish* and *Plaister.*

CHARLES WALTON.

Boundbrook Basin, March 31, 1843. 2?—3w

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 17th of April, the 8 1-4 o'clock Train from Somerville will be discontinued—there will be but Two Daily Passenger trains, from Somerville for New York

At 5 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 1-2 P. M.

To Leave Plainfield for New York,

At 6 1-4, A. M. and at 2 1-4, P. M.

To Leave New York for Somerville,

By Steam Boat Pier No. 1, North River, at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4, P. M. and on Saturday an extra at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By N. J. Railroad, foot of Cortlandt st. at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3-4, P. M. and on Saturday, an extra at 2 3-4, P. M.

A Train exclusively for Freight.

Will leave Somerville, on Tuesday Thursday & Saturday, of each week, at 7 o'clock, A. M. And leave Bound Brook, at 7¾; New Market, at 8¼; Plainfield at 9; Scotch Plains, at 9¼; Westfield, at 10. Returning leave Elizabethport, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

This Train will stop at all the regular stopping places, to receive and deliver freight; and at such other places as persons sending freight may request, if they provide convenient places to handle the freight.

Persons sending freight by this line, must have it delivered at the depots, at less than an hour before the time advertised for leaving such place; by so doing their freight in all cases will be sure of being forwarded.

Summer Rates for Freight.

For bags of Feed or Meal of 100 lbs. from Somerville to Elizabethport, 6 cents

Do. Boundbrook or New Market to E. Port, 5 cts.

Do. Plainfield or Scotch Plains to do 3¾ cts.

Do. from Somerville, Boundbrook or New Market to Plainfield, 9 cents

Corn per bush to and from any point on the road 2 1-2 cts

Do. do do 2 cents

For all common Freight per ton of 2000 lbs. from Somerville to New York, $2 50

For Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Merchandize, Barrels, and other articles, at reduced Summer prices.

An Agent with careful and attentive hands will accompany this Train, who will attend to receiving and delivering all Freight entrusted to their care, correctly and promptly.

N. B. Terms Cash, to be settled with the agent, before the goods are taken away.

N. B. It is expected that persons will send their freight by this line, as the charge will be 15 per cent. higher on all way freight taken by the passenger cars.

This line will take no passengers, except Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, from Elizabeth-Port.

April 3, 1843.—6m

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED, an Assortment of ingrain & Carpets of fashionable Patterns. For Sale at Manufacturers' prices, by

April 3, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Lin's Celestial Balm of China,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF MAN OR BEAST, THAT REQUIRE EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Perhaps you think this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we are sure you shall all diseases of this character, and many others that you might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Have you a sore throat? Have weakness in the small of your back? If so apply the Balm freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will greatly relieve you.

Have you the rheumatism? If so, wash the part affected with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with spirits of vinegar, and let it dry in the air, and then apply the Balm with the flat of your hand, before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Balm twice a day, and you will soon be free from the rheumatism, or greatly relieved.

Have you a numbness or coldness in your legs, arms, or feet? If so, rub the part affected well with a rough cloth, and then apply this Balm freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so apply the Balm three times a day, and in a short time you will be well.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Balm every morning and evening, washing every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a pain in your breast or side? If so apply this Balm morning and evening, rubbing it well with the hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore eyes? If so wet a soft rag with the Balm, and apply it on the outside of the eyes every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and it will soon entirely cure them.

Have you corns on your feet? If so, cut them well and apply the Balm and it will generally cure them.

Have you itching or irritation of any parts? Then apply this Balm thoroughly and it will cure you.

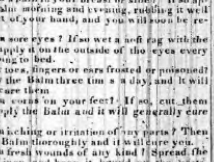
Have you fresh wounds of any kind? Spread the Balm on Linen and keep it bound on the parts. Changing daily, and it will heal well out proud flesh or inflammation.

Have you an old sore that wont heal? Keep the Balm bound on it, renewing it daily and it will soon heal from the bottom.

Be sure you get the true Balm from Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Just received direct from the proprietors, and for sale by

Jan. 9, 1843 —1y M. F. CUSHING.



CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Pearse streets, would respectfully solicit the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. CORNELIUS BOYLAN.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them mixed, they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co.

on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it in bald places and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—

Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, and **LAMENESS** *positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* **ALL SORES**

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and *Foundered* horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore **EYES** It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the **PILES**

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S PEPPERMINT ESSENCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S **BLOOD** PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

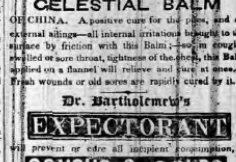
[See Dr. Lin's signature, thus:] *Doctor C. Lin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the **NERVES** or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of **FEVERS** or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a desperination to the surface. **COLDS COUGHS DROPSY** pains in the bones, hoarseness, and **DEAFNESS** are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



but any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require purifying.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external sufferings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—sore throat, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholemew's EXPECTORANT will prevent or edre all incipient consumption,

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all **WORMS** in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co. in the clerk's office of the district court of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—*and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and of our agents.

The Truth is mighty and will prevail

S T A I N B U R N ' S

VEGETABLE EXTRACT—PILLS,

Are receiving daily, pay hourly proofs of the increasing patronage of a discerning public.

The following very respectable household names and houses of families having used them, have given the proprietors permission to speak freely in the highest terms of their genuine good, all sufficient curative effects upon the system, which is principally to be attributed to the

PURITY OF THEIR COMPOSITION,

not being made from

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS ONLY,

they are unlike, and far superior to ordinary medicines, which are made of concoctions of drugs and chemicals.

READ AND JUDGE.

Mrs. Marlis, of No. 58 Sheriff st. N. Y. suffered of the liver complaint and violent pains through out her body, of 4 years' standing.

Mrs. Waterbury, of No. 58 Sheriff st. N. Y. cured of chronic rheumatism, attended with frequent pains in her head, of 7 years' standing.

Mrs. Van Nest, of No. 13 Division st. N. Y. cured of violent pains through out her body, of 6 years' standing.

Mr. Michael Peebles, of Wallabout, Long Island cured of habitual costiveness, of over 15 years' standing.

Mrs. Maloy, of No. 58 Sheriff st. N. Y. cured of bloody scurvy.

Mrs. Feisby had 2 children of Brooklyn, N. Y. cured of violent coughing and pains in the breast, after 6 physicians gave her up.

Mr. Wm. Cole, of Sandberry & Sherwood (brewers) No. 282 Duane st. N. Y. cured of a severe cold and pains through out his body.

Mr. Wm. Jolly, of No. 42, 9th Avenue, N. Y. cured of the fever and ague in its first stage and of long standing.

Mr. Wm. Watts, of Philadelphia Hotel, Battery, N. Y. cured of a bad cold and fever.

Mr. Lawrence Morse, No. 324 Madison st. N. Y. cured of habitual costiveness and pains in his stomach of over 5 years' standing.

Mr. Dorwell, of No. 301 Broadway, N. Y. cured of vomiting and pains in his bowels of a long standing.

Mr. C. G. Dean snuffmaker, No. 7, 12th st. N. Y. cured of very heavy coughs and colds.

Mr. Hall, of No. 47½ Greenwich st. N. Y. cured of the influenza, pains in his body, &c. of many years standing.

Mr. R. Whatenby, No. 22, Clark st. N. Y. cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint of several years' standing.

Mr. O. S. Stone, of 15 Sandgate N. Y. cured of the fever and ague of 2 months' standing.

Mr. William L. Marchel of Harlem, N. Y. cured of a severe cold and fever of 3 months' standing, which had reduced him very low as to be unable to work.

Mr. John Thorn, of Jersey City, N. J. cured of debility, head ache, and other nervous complaints.

Mr. Wm. M. Sherwood of Jersey City, cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of rest day or night.

Mr. Francis Lane, of Hoboken N. J. cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years' standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy, that covered nearly his whole body.

Mr. Reilly, after showering highly respectable certificates as well as seen from the residences which are given and which establishes the fact beyond doubt that the

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

Are fast securing public favor, wherever they have been introduced they have given the greatest possible satisfaction.

For sale, price 50 cts. per box (containing 20 pills) at the following places—

New York—28 Broadway.
Philadelphia—Independence Buildings, 3rd Street.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in Jersey City,
Plainfield—Whitehead & Cornell,
Scotch Plains—Gilpin & Wilson,
Brooklyn—Nelson Webster,
New Market—Cornell & Terrill,
New Durham—Jacob Tappen,
Metuchin—R. R. Freeman,
Westfield—Charles Clark,
Rahway—Dr. Dunham,
Bonhamtown—S. Lyon,
Middletown—L. A. Cornell,
Stone Mills—North Brook,
Washington—M. Drake,
Union Village—Peter Terhass.

STAINBURN & CLAUSSENER, 28 Broadway—New York, or to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

Absolute Real All!

10,000 TRIALS and all successful, prove DR. STEELING'S BILIOUS ANIMAL PAIN EXTRACTOR unsurpassable. It not only cures quicker, but gives an additional pain, nor leaves a scar. Fire is positively rendered harmless. 1,212 has been offered at one time for a case it would not extract in empty box, and saying that all agony on amazing is not extracted in 5 few minutes, yet not one from thousands of trials has ever claimed the reward. Parents anxious to guard against gunpowder injuries and save money, fear, torture and life, and prevent their offspring from being disgraced to burns, can obtain of Dr. Steeling the only and most enviable power to replace the ordinary agonies destroyed, can do so by obtaining this miraculous salve. Many deeply burnt each day in the city can be seen, and not one can for burnt dear and not one of the distinct times in the same time while healing. In each case can be traced the least contrary or result. For all kinds of burns, its rapidity of cure is almost important. Even sore eyes, all inflammation & Broken Breasts would be unknown. The nursery, for clearing the skin of pimples, eruptions, chafe, &c. will find it invaluable. Dr. Steeling only will forever establish it the sovereign Bilious quality. After this no more heads of families burning torture for months, get ultimately discharged in turns, can never wipe away the tear of agony by a disabled child, for neglecting to immediately use fire.

Comstock & Co. wholesale druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, have become the sole agents for Mr. Dalley in America for 20 years.

Sold by M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, Dec. 26, 1842.—ly

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World

Lansingburgh, New York Jan 25 1843

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks and house. I tried in vain almost every known nostrum at the high and low prices, and in every country in the United States and Canada. I was recommended by various medical gentlemen to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I did, and from the first dose I found relief, and after taking a bottle, which is for retail, I was able to attend to all the duties of house, and in taking two bottles more entire cleared.

Respectfully, &c

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Batavia, Pa.

Caution.—As there is a spurious medicine called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purporting to be for sale by me, I consider it my duty to caution the public against purchasing it, as I have not authorized any person to sell it.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam prepared, and will be sold wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Maiden lane, Buffalo place.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Doct. LEWIS CRAIG.

Jan. 6, 1843—ly

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are prepared for College, or for the various avocations of busy life, and for Mercantile pursuits in particular—Penmanship being taught on scientific principles and Book-Keeping being practically illustrated by the Principal. The terms of this School are $150 per year, including washing and lights, to be paid quarterly in advance. There will be an extra charge for the Modern Languages.

The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $5 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as spacious grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to prevent offences and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and is within about 22 hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

JACOB A. WOOD, Principal.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1843.

Doct. Steeling's PULMONARY SYRUP,

The best article that can be produced for colds, coughs, influenza, consumption, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs

☞ It has been tried by thousands, and can plainly see the best recommendations.

We have room only for the following:

From Rev. J. U. Brokaw, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bridgeton, N. J. 1841.

Dr. Wm. Sterling—Dear Sir—Some four weeks ago I happened to be in your store, at a time when I was suffering considerably from a severe cold, and a very troublesome cough. Having very kindly furnished me with a few bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup, which I have taken and am prepared to say from experience, that at least it is worthy its pallid use. I would therefore recommend it to all who are afflicted with that distressing complaint.

I am respectfully yours, &c.

J. U. BENHART.

Price—only three shillings a bottle—for sale at this Office; also, by Ayres & Dunn, and Berry & Dunham.

Dr. Steeling's Vegetable ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The best Purgative now in the country!

May be relied on for their efficacy and safety; they have been used by thousands, and with great advantage in curing all kinds of diseases, and restoring health. Those who have sickness among any of their family to attest their excellence.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We do hereby certify that we have used Dr. Wm. Steeling's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, and found them a safe and active Purgative, attended with very beneficial effects; and we therefore recommend them to public confidence.

Curtis Ogden, M. D.
Charles Heintz,
M. Seymour, H. Knickerbocker,
E. Webster, Jonathan Bowne.

Bridgeton, March 1, 1841.

For Sale only at this Office. Price 1s. 6d. a Box, containing 25 pills.

Doct. Steeling's STRENGTHENING PILLS,

Being acquired an article as can be found for Weakness, Lowness of Spirits, Prostration of the system, and general aversion to all

Bodily Exertion.

For sale only at the Office, at 1s. a Box.

Doct. Steeling's strengthening and Healing Plaster:

Price of the First Table sufficient for

Wounds, Bruises, cuts and sores of every kind; also for Weakness, Soreness and pain in the side, breast, or any part of the body.

Price 6¼ cts. a roll. For sale at this Office.

June 6, 1842—ly

LOOK AT THIS!

JACKSON POLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has again taken the shop on Front street, lately occupied by Mr. Ayres, and is now prepared to execute all work in his line of business in the most workmanlike manner. He hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. He will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

which he will sell at the lowest prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ N. B. The subscriber is desirous of settling all his outstanding accounts, and hopes that all persons indebted to him will call and settle the same without delay.

☞ J. P. forbids any one trusting him without his order.

Sept. 12, 1842. 1y

Just Received.

A FRESH SUPPLY of FULL Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, among which are all the new and fashionable styles, that will be sold very low for cash or country Produce.

Wool wanted in payment of Goods.

Nov. 21 H. A. CORY

PARLOR LAMPS, Astral and Camphine Lamps, for sale at WEBSTER & MARSH

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each, compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels; stands are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They can expect no more than the same kind and degree of attention which is given to boarders. The buildings are well adapted to secure the objects of instruction. Its study rooms and dormitories are supplied with all the conveniences usually expected at this advanced stage of education. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 20, 1840

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

SHOVELS, Spades, Rakes, Garden Hoes, &c. by April 3, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

To All the World who use Leather in any Form.

OIL OF TANNIN, or LEATHER RESTORER.

A new Chemical Discovery.

Most people know, that skins as they are commonly dressed by the use of Tannin extracted from certain barks, &c.

We would here call the attention of the Tanner to a recent discovery